ENGINEERS & CONSTRUCTORS

TECHNO ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

Corporate Office :
1B, Park Plaza, South Block, 71, Park Street, Kolkata - 700 016, India
Tel. : (033) 4051-3000, Fax : (033) 4051-3326, E-mail : techno.email@techno.co.in
CIN : L40108UP2005PLC094368

July 15, 2024

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	**BSE Limited**
5th floor, Exchange Plaza	Department of Corporate Services
Bandra – Kurla Complex	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Bandra (East)	Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 051	Mumbai – 400 001
NSE SYMBOL: TECHNOE	**BSE CODE - 542141**

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Submission of Audited Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March, 2024

In terms of Regulation 30 the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, we submit herewith the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 along with the Audit Report.

The Annual Report shall be submitted in due course at a later date.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For **Techno Electric & Engineering Company Ltd.**

(Niranjan Brahma)
Company Secretary (A-11652)

Walker Chandiok &Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the Audit of the financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (cont'd)

Emphasis of Matter – Loans, Other receivables and Trade Receivable (Including retention receivables)

4. We draw attention to notes 8 (ii), 9B(i), 12 (vi) (vii) and (viii) to the accompanying standalone financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2024 in connection with the Loans, other receivables (under other current financial assets) and trade receivables (including retention receivables) amounting to ₹ 3,000.00 lakhs, ₹ 1,772.00 lakhs and ₹ 14,810.87 lakhs respectively, which are pending settlement/ realization and are substantially overdue as on 31 March 2024. The management of the company based on its internal assessment, external legal opinions and certain interim favourable regulatory orders, is of the view that the aforesaid balances are fully recoverable and accordingly, no provision for impairment is required to be recognized in respect of such balances as on 31 March 2024. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

6. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Revenue Recognition - accounting for construction contracts Refer Note 3.1 (L) for accounting policy and Note 24 for the related relevant disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements. There are significant accounting judgements in estimating revenue to be recognised on contracts with customers, including estimation of costs to complete. The Company recognizes revenue based on the stage of completion in proportion of the contract costs incurred at balance sheet date, relative to the total estimated costs of the contract at completion. The recognition of revenue is therefore dependent on estimates in relation to total estimated costs of each such contract. Significant judgements are involved in determining the expected losses, when such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost. Cost contingencies are included in these estimates to take into account specific risks of uncertainties or disputed claims against the Company, arising within each contract. These contingencies are reviewed by the Management on a regular basis throughout the life of the contract and adjusted where appropriate. The revenue on contracts may also include variable consideration (variations and claims). Variable consideration is recognised when the recovery of such consideration is highly probable. Considering the materiality of amounts involved and above significant judgements and complexities, revenue recognition has been considered as a key audit matter for the current year audit.	Our audit procedures relating to revenue recognition included, but were not limited to, the following: • Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition in accordance with Ind AS 115 – Revenue from contracts with customers; • Obtained an understanding of the Company's processes. Evaluated the design, implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls with respect to estimation of forecasted contract revenue and contracts costs; • For a sample of contracts, performed the following procedures: a) Inspected the underlying documents such as customer contract/ agreement and variation orders, if any, for the significant contract terms and conditions; b) evaluated the identification of performance obligations of the contract; c) obtained an understanding of and evaluated the reasonableness of the assumptions applied in determining the forecasted revenue and cost to complete; and d) tested the existence and valuation of variable consideration with respect to the contractual terms and conditions and inspected the correspondence with customers • For cost incurred to date, tested samples to appropriate supporting documents and performing cut-off procedures; • Tested the forecasted cost by obtaining executed purchase orders/agreements/ relevant documents and evaluated the reasonableness of management judgements/ estimates; and • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures related to contract revenue and costs in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

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2. Uncertainties relating to recoverability of long outstanding trade receivables and disputed other receivables under other Financial Assets Refer Notes 3.1 (L), 3.1 (I) and 3.2 (e) for accounting policy and Note 15, Note 12 & Note 9 for the related relevant disclosures in the accompanying standalone financial statements. The Company, as at 31 March 2024, has unbilled work-in-progress (contract assets), trade receivables and other receivables amounting to ₹ 55,046.94 lakhs, ₹ 74,106.41 lakhs and ₹ 2,811.95 lakhs respectively, which represent various receivables in respect of disputed and undisputed receivables in respect of closed and ongoing projects. The Company is currently under negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation with the customers for the disputed receivables. The Unbilled work-in-progress (contract assets) and trade receivables include disputed receivables amounting to ₹ 14,810.87 lakhs where the Company is currently under negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation with the customers. Further, other receivables (included under other financial assets as at 31 March 2024) amounting to ₹ 1,772.00 lakhs, representing claims for differential amount awarded in favour of the Company. Management, based on contractual tenability of the claims/ receivables, progress of the negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation and relying on the legal opinion obtained from independent legal counsel, has determined that no provision is required to be recognised for the aforementioned receivables. Considering the materiality of the amounts involved, uncertainty associated with the outcome of the negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation and significant management judgement involved in its assessment of recoverability, this was considered to be a key audit matter in the audit of the standalone financial statements. Further, the aforementioned matter relating to recoverability of above discussed receivables as fully explained in Note 15, Note 12 & Note 9 to the standalone financial statements is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of financial statements.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: • Obtained an understanding of the management process and evaluated the design and tested the effectiveness of key internal financial controls for assessing the recoverability of unbilled work-in-progress (contract assets), trade receivables and other receivables. • Discussed extensively with management regarding steps taken for recovering the amounts; • Assessed the reasonability of judgements exercised and estimates made by management with respect to the recoverability of these receivables and validated them with corroborating evidence; • Verified contractual arrangements to support management's position on the tenability and recoverability of these receivables. • Obtained an understanding of the current year developments for respective claims/ arbitration awards pending at various stages of negotiations / discussions / arbitration / litigation and corroborated the updates with relevant underlying documents. • Reviewed the legal and contractual experts' note and / or legal opinion from independent legal counsel obtained by the management; and • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

7. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

   Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

10. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

11. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

12. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

    - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

13. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

14. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

16. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

17. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

18. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 18(i)(vii) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

    c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) The matter described in paragraph 4 under the Emphasis of Matter, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

    f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 18(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 18(i)(vii) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the Audit of the financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (cont'd)

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company, as detailed in note 38A to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2024;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2024;

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 44 (v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 44 (vi) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2024 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

vi. As stated in note 16(d)to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2024 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the Audit of the financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (cont'd)

vii. As stated in note 45 to the standalone financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for instances mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on or after 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with other than the consequential impact of the exception given below:

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of accounting records by the Company.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906
UDIN: 24083906BKFLVQ9572

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure A referred to in paragraph 17 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 4 to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) As disclosed in Note 43 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of ₹ 5 crores by banks and financial institutions based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods which were subject to audit/review, except for the following:

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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 17 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Bank / financial institution	Working capital limit sanctioned	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter	Information disclosed as per return	Information as per books of accounts	Difference
All Banks of the Company	42,500	Trade Receivables	March 2024	74,106.41	61,642.86	12,463.55
		Inventories		2,585.13	-	2,585.13
		Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)		53,299.13	36,236.20	17,062.93
		Advance from Customers		3,260.03	12,868.90	9,608.87
		Trade Receivables	December 2023	75,808.83	57,863.15	17,945.68
		Inventories		1,625.84	-	1,625.84
		Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)		44,133.68	26,023.41	18,110.27
		Advance from Customers		13,378.92	10,396.94	2,981.98
		Trade Receivables	September 2023	66,952.62	45,951.41	21,001.21
		Inventories		3,273.44	-	3,273.44
		Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)		53,588.21	25,981.50	27,606.71
		Advance from Customers		16,205.13	12,514.14	3,690.99
		Trade Receivables	June 2023	71,490.96	52,070.40	19,420.56
		Inventories		9,488.69	9,488.69	-
		Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)		52,550.75	34,006.22	18,544.53
		Advance from Customers		18,789.64	15,570.04	3,219.60

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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 17 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)

(iii) (a) The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans to Subsidiaries and Others during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Loans	Investment
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year (₹ in Lakhs):		
- Subsidiaries	2102.32	10,054.92
- Others	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases (₹ in Lakhs):		
- Subsidiaries	510.02	16,182.32
- Others	3,000.00	-

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular, except for the following instances:

Name of the Entity	Amount due (excluding interest) (₹ in Lakhs)	Due date	Extent of delay	Remarks (if any)
Mcleod Russel India Limited	3,000.00	31 March 2019	Continuing	None

(d) The total amount which is overdue for more than 90 days as at 31 March 2024 in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies is as follows:

Particulars	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Cases	Remarks, if any
Principal	3,000.00	1	None

Reasonable steps have been taken by the Company for recovery of such principal amounts and interest.

(e) The Company has granted loan which had fallen due during the year and such loan was renewed during the year to settle the dues of the existing loans given to the same parties. The details of the same has been given below:

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(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the party	Total loan amount granted during the year	Aggregate amount of overdues of existing loans renewed or extended or settled by fresh loans	Nature of extension (i.e., renewed/ extended/fresh loan provided)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited	48.50	12.02	Renewed	0.57%
Techno Infra Developer Solutions Private Limited	2,046.48	-	None	-
Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited	7.34	-	None	-

(f) The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan, which is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments made and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act only in respect of specified products of the Company. For such products, we have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under the aforesaid section, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii)(a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount	Amount paid under Protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	780.48	387.25	FY 2013-15 FY 2016-18 FY 2019-20	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	None
Madhya Pradesh Vat Act, 2002	Entry Tax	27.59	7.00	FY 2012-13	Appellate Authority, Jabalpur	None
Orissa Value Added Tax Act, 2004	Value Added Tax	60.21	10.69	FY 2005-09	Tribunal Authority, Angul	None

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year and did not have any term loans outstanding at the beginning of the current year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC .

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility pertaining to other than ongoing projects as at end of the current financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has transferred the remaining unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, in respect of ongoing project, within a period of 30 days from the end of financial year to a special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act, except for the following:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial year	**Amount unspent on CSR activities for "On going Projects"**	**Amount transferred to Special Account within 30 days from the end of the Financial Year**	**Amount Transferred after the due date**	**Date of Transfer**
2023-24	113.58	94.00	19.58	23 May 2024
2022-23	139.37	-	139.37	12 May 2023

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906
UDIN: 24083906BKFLVQ9572

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Cont'd)

accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906
UDIN: 24083906BKFLVQ9572

Gurugram
28 May 2024

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non - Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	4	4,294.54	4,780.79
(b) Right -of - Use - Asset	5	124.03	134.32
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments in subsidiaries	6	16,182.32	6,127.40
(ii) Investments	7A	46.25	47.00
(iii) Loans	8A	510.02	160.57
(iv) Other Financial Assets	9A	818.65	1,298.84
(d) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	10	669.42	536.93
(e) Other Non Current Assets	15	2,013.37	50.23
Total non-current assets		**24,658.60**	**13,136.08**
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	11	2,585.13	8,647.79
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7B	1,02,765.10	1,27,691.69
(ii) Trade Receivables	12	74,106.41	64,131.28
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	3,317.94	4,830.04
(iv) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	10,277.66	9,775.29
(v) Loans	8B	3,000.00	14,225.96
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9B	5,976.96	4,844.53
(c) Other Current Assets	15	59,529.16	31,215.54
		2,61,558.36	**2,65,362.12**
(3) Assets held for sale		-	1,173.61
Total current assets		**2,61,558.36**	**2,66,535.73**
Total Assets		**2,86,216.96**	**2,79,671.81**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	2,152.38	2,152.38
(b) Other Equity	17	2,17,018.87	1,93,647.56
Total Equity		**2,19,171.25**	**1,95,799.94**
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non - Current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	18	312.17	268.96
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	19	6,983.78	7,239.79
(c) Other Non - Current Liabilities	20A	3,260.03	18,427.80
Total non-current liabilities		**10,555.98**	**25,936.55**
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	21		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		78.69	243.65
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		54,904.82	54,752.40
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	705.33	979.19
(b) Other Current Liabilities	20B	618.74	1,111.10
(c) Provisions	18	20.69	194.27
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	161.46	654.71
Total current liabilities		**56,489.73**	**57,935.32**
Total liabilities		**67,045.71**	**83,871.87**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,86,216.96**	**2,79,671.81**
Material accounting policies	1, 2 and 3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.	4 to 47		

This is the Standalone Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 83906

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

		Note	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from Operations	24	1,68,086.72	96,662.09
	Other Income	25	13,145.27	7,430.38
	Total Income (I)		**1,81,231.99**	**1,04,092.47**
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	26	1,28,757.04	76,674.77
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	27	3,562.66	(3,440.53)
	Employee Benefit Expenses	28	4,615.42	4,218.99
	Finance Costs	29	1,641.66	1,065.76
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	30	748.04	723.69
	Other Expenses	31	8,461.58	7,364.41
	Total Expenses (II)		**1,47,786.40**	**86,607.09**
III	**Profit before tax from continuing operations (I - II)**		**33,445.59**	**17,485.38**
IV	**Tax Expense**	32		
	Current tax		5,995.50	4,400.90
	Tax pertaining to earlier years		79.56	97.76
	Deferred tax		139.96	174.19
	Total tax expenses (IV)		**6,215.02**	**4,672.85**
V	**Profit for the year from continuing operations (III - IV)**		**27,230.57**	**12,812.53**
VI	**Discontinued operations**			
	Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations	35(a)	(425.50)	4,541.05
	Exceptional items - gain on sale of discontinued operations		79.65	6,785.61
	Less: Tax expense on discontinued operations		(88.87)	2,301.71
	Profit / (loss) for the year from discontinued operations (VI)		**(256.98)**	**9,024.95**
VII	**Profit for the year (V + VI)**		**26,973.59**	**21,837.48**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
	(a) Net Changes in fair value of equity investments designated at FVTOCI		3,198.89	(68.27)
	(b) Income tax effect on above		(324.25)	15.62
	(c) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(2.23)	(71.95)
	(d) Income tax effect on above		(17.55)	18.11
	Other comprehensive income for the year		**2,854.86**	**(106.49)**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**29,828.45**	**21,730.99**
X	**Earnings per equity share**	33		
	Basic and Diluted (₹)		25.06	19.99

Material accounting policies — 1, 2 and 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements. — 4 to 47

This is the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 83906

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

PGupta

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
A. Equity share capital (refer note 16)		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	2,152.38	2,200.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year [refer note 16 (c(iii))]	-	(47.62)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**2,152.38**	**2,152.38**

B. Other equity (refer note 17)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Total
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Fair value of Equity Instruments through OCI	Other items through OCI	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**53.65**	**1,26,208.50**	**1,572.66**	**52,690.83**	**578.21**	-	**1,81,103.86**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	21,837.48	-	-	21,837.48
Final dividend paid	-	-	-	(2,199.20)	-	-	(2,199.20)
Transfer to retained earnings:							
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(53.84)	-	53.84	-
Other comprehensive income:							
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	(71.95)	(71.95)
- Net fair value loss on investments measured through OCI	-	-	-	-	(68.27)	-	(68.27)
- Income tax effect on above	-	-	-	-	15.62	18.11	33.73
Buyback of equity shares {refer note 16 (c(iii))}	-	(6,897.41)	-	-	-	-	(6,897.41)
Transaction costs relating to buyback	-	(90.67)	-	-	-	-	(90.67)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	47.62	(47.62)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**101.27**	**1,19,172.80**	**1,572.66**	**72,275.27**	**525.56**	-	**1,93,647.56**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	26,973.59	-	-	26,973.59
Final dividend paid	-	-	-	(6,457.14)	-	-	(6,457.14)
Transfer to retained earnings:							-
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(19.78)	-	19.78	-
Other comprehensive income:							-
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.23)	(2.23)
- Net fair value loss on investments measured through OCI	-	-	-	-	3,198.89	-	3,198.89
- Income tax effect on above	-	-	-	-	(324.25)	(17.55)	(341.80)
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of instruments measured through OCI				3,400.20	(3,400.20)		-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**101.27**	**1,19,172.80**	**1,572.66**	**96,172.14**	-	-	**2,17,018.87**

This is the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N.Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities :		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	**33,445.59**	**17,485.38**
Profit / (Loss) before tax from discontinued operations	**(345.85)**	**11,326.66**
Add :		
Depreciation expenses	748.04	2,419.14
Finance cost	1,641.66	1,065.76
Interest income	(2,867.13)	(3,022.30)
Exceptional item - profit on sale of discontinued operations	(79.65)	(6,785.61)
Profit on Property, Plant and Equipment sale / written off	(0.21)	(34.36)
Divdend Income	(6,351.38)	(2,084.55)
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	(67.90)	(321.30)
Net gain on remeasurement of investments measured at FVTPL	(3,856.91)	(1,967.17)
Cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**22,266.26**	**18,081.65**
Adjustments for changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
Inventories	6,062.66	(5,940.53)
Trade receivables	(9,975.13)	(5,408.37)
Other financial assets	(984.95)	(1,017.48)
Other assets	(28,547.28)	(10,776.30)
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade payables	52.79	13,123.03
Other financial liabilities	(273.86)	387.18
Provisions	(132.60)	253.22
Other liabilities	(14,981.32)	5,745.25
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**(26,513.43)**	**14,447.65**
Less: Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(7,228.59)	(11,192.50)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	**(33,742.02)**	**3,255.15**
Extraordinary items	-	-
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	**(33,742.02)**	**3,255.15**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and movement of capital creditors,	(2,200.05)	(69.76)
Advances for purchase of capital assets	-	-
Payment to Capital Creditors		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.64	40.74
Sale of investments in Equity shares of Joint Venture Companies		
Investment in bank deposit having original maturity of more than three months	(167.24)	(10,288.91)
Investments in subsidiaries	(10,054.92)	(14.01)
Investments others	31,983.14	(23,760.74)
Loans granted to bodies corporate (net of repayments)	10,876.51	(5,177.89)
Advance received against assets held for sale	-	680.00
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	573.26	40,908.49
Dividend income	6,351.38	2,084.55
Interest income received	2,966.00	2,930.35
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**40,328.72**	**7,332.82**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Dividend Paid	(6,457.14)	(2,199.20)
Interest Paid	(1,051.48)	(765.41)
Other finance charges paid	(590.18)	(300.35)
Transfer to earmarked account	-	-
Buyback of Equity Shares (including transaction cost and tax)	-	(7,035.70)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing activities(C)	**(8,098.80)**	**(10,300.66)**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

D.	**Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]**	**(1,512.10)**	**287.31**
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	4,830.04	4,542.73
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**3,317.94**	**4,830.04**
	Break-up of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 13)		
	Cash on hand	8.15	14.34
	Balances with banks	3,309.79	4,815.70
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**3,317.94**	**4,830.04**

Notes :

a. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flow".

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Interest accrued		
Opening balance		
Interest cost	(1,051.48)	(765.41)
Interest paid	1,051.48	765.41
Closing balance	-	-

The accompanying notes 4 to 47 form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 83906

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

1. Company Overview

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited is a recognised company in the power sector. It provides engineering, procurement and construction services to the three segments of power sector including generation, transmission and distribution. The Company is also engaged in generation of wind power through Wind Turbine Generators in the states of Tamil Nadu & Karnataka. The Company is recognised for its expertise in the domains of light construction and heavy engineering segments across the country's power sector. The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at C-218 Ground Floor (GR-2) Sector-63, Noida Gautam Buddha Nagar Uttar Pradesh- 201307, India.

2. Basis of Preparation

a. Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (compliant Schedule III) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), amendments thereto and other relevant provisions of the Act and guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to the extent applicable.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these standalone financial statements which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone financial statements" or "financial statements").

These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and in accordance with the material accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The Company's shares are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 were approved for issuance in accordance with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 28 May 2024.

b. Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities, which had been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer material accounting policy regarding Financial instruments)
- Defined employee benefit plan
- Derivative financial instruments

c. Functional and reporting currency

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The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and reporting currency and are rounded off to lakh (Rs in lakh), except when otherwise indicated.

d. Operating cycle and current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash 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 classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating Cycle for the business activities of the Company relating to Long term Contracts (i.e. supply or construction contracts) covers the duration of the specific project/ Contract including the defect liability period, wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of the receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective project/contract.
Assets and Liabilities other than those relating to Long term contracts are classified as current if it is expected to be realise or settle within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

3.1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

A) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, non-refundable taxes, directly attributable cost (including borrowings) of bringing the assets to its working conditions and locations and present value of any obligatory decommissioning cost for its intended use.

Subsequent costs 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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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In case of constructed assets, cost includes cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation overheads and directly attributable borrowing cost.

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight-line basis over the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except Office equipment and Furniture & Fixture which are depreciated on written down value method. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The residual values and estimated useful life are reviewed at the end of each financial year, with effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on prospective basis. Each component of a Property Plant and Equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the other component of assets. The useful life of the items of PPE estimated by the management for the current and comparative period are in line with the useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act,2013.

Useful life of the assets depreciated on written down value method:

Class of Assets	Useful Life
Office Equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years

Useful life of the assets depreciated on straight line method:

Class of Assets	Useful Life
Plant and Equipment - Wind Division	20 years
Plant and Equipment	15 years
Buildings	30-60 years
Vehicles	8-10 years

B) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Amortisation is calculated on straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Computer software packages (ERP and others)	6 years

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds

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and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.
The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

C) Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Other bank balances include deposits with maturity less than twelve months but greater than three months and balances and deposits with banks that are restricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

D) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap, which is valued at net realizable value. 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. The cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost basis.

E) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

<u>Company as a lessee</u>
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

<u>Right-of-use assets</u>
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). 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, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as mentioned below:

Land	30 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section "impairment of non-financial assets".

Lease Liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. 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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of sites, offices, equipment, etc. that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor
Lessor accounting under IND AS 116 is substantially unchanged from IND AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IND AS 17. Therefore, IND AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

F) Employee Benefits
Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund and Pension Fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date,

then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation done on projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

The Company treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The Company presents the leave as current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for the period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred.

G) Foreign Currency Reinstatement and Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

- Tax charges and credits, if applicable, attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

H) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

I) Financial instruments - Initial Recognition, Subsequent Measurement, and Impairment

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

<u>Financial assets</u>

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset

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at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IND AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below -

► Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

► Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

► Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

► Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
All equity investments in scope of 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income, subsequent changes in

the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. These equity shares are designated as Fair Value Through OCI (FVTOCI) as they are not held for trading and disclosing their fair value fluctuation in profit and loss will not reflect the purpose of holding. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

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

i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
ii. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of 115
iii. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.
The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate (EIR). Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' (or 'other income') in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

J) Borrowing costs

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

K) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and such change could be for change in tax rate.

i. Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set and presented as net.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

L) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

i. Revenue from sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied by the transfer of control of promised goods and services to the customer. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration. As the period between the date on which the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are considered.

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ii. **Revenue from construction contracts**

Revenue from construction contract are satisfied over the period of time based on the identified performance obligation and accordingly revenue is recognised based on progress of performance determined using input method with reference to the cost incurred on contract and their estimated total costs.

The amount of revenue recognised in a year on projects is dependent, inter alia, on the actual costs incurred, the assessment of the percentage of completion of (long-term) contracts and the forecasted contract revenue and costs to complete of each project.

Costs in respect of projects include costs of materials including own manufactured materials at costs along with fabrication, construction, labour and directly attributable/identifiable overheads, as estimated by the management.

Estimates of revenue and costs are reviewed periodically and revised, wherever there are changes in design, scope, specification, etc, resulting in increase or decrease in revenue determination, is recognised in the period in which estimates are revised.

Provision is made for all losses incurred to the balance sheet date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are recognised to extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and they are capable of being reliably measured. Expected loss, if any, on a contract is recognised as expense in the period in which it is foreseen, irrespective of the stage of completion of the contract.

iii. **Revenue from Power Generation**

Power generation income is recognised on the basis of units of power generated, net of wheeling and transmission loss, as applicable, when no significant uncertainty as to the measurability or collectability exists.

Renewal Energy Certificate Income is accounted on accrual basis at the rate sold at the Power Exchanges. At the year-end Renewal Energy Certificate Income is recognised at the minimum floor price specified by the Central Regulator of CERC / last traded price at the exchange.

iv. **Contract Assets**

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Unbilled receivables where further subsequent performance obligation is pending are classified as contract assets when the company does not have unconditional right to receive cash as per contractual terms. Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

v. **Impairment of Contract asset**

The Company assesses a contract asset for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 109. An impairment of a contract asset is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as a financial asset that is within the scope of Ind AS 109.

vi. **Contract Liability**

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Contract Liability is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues, and it also includes consideration received from customers for whom the company has pending obligation to transfer goods or services.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance-based payments and / or milestone-based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

vii. Export Benefits

Exports entitlements are recognised when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the schemes is established in respect of the exports made by the Company and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

viii. Interest and Dividend Income

Interest

Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate when there is a reasonable certainty as to realisation.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

M) Dividend Distribution

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable is recognised directly in equity.

N) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to owners of the equity by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as buy back, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to consider:

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

O) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

a) Provisions

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Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

b) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, 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 Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

c) Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

P) Investment in Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

Investments are tested for impairment whenever an event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of investments exceeds its recoverable amount. If, in a subsequent period, recoverable amount equals or exceeds the carrying amount, the impairment loss recognised is reversed accordingly.

Q) Investment in joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not having control or joint control over those policies.

The investment in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

R) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company.

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components of the Company and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

Segment revenues and expenses are directly attributed to the related segment. Revenues and expenses like dividend, interest, profit/loss on sale of assets and investments etc., which relate to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segment on a reasonable basis, have not been included therein.

All segment assets and liabilities are directly attributed to the related segment. Segment assets include all operating assets used by the segment and consist principally of fixed assets, inventories, sundry debtors, loans and advances and operating cash and bank balances. Segment assets and liabilities do not include investments, miscellaneous expenditure not written off, share capital, reserves and surplus, deferred tax assets / liability and provision for tax.

S) Discontinued Operations

The Company classifies disposal assets as held for sale/ distribution if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/ distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/ distribute will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale/ distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale/ distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets are available for immediate sale/ distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets, its sale/ distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale/ distribution of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.2 Use of Assumptions, Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with the requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expense and disclosure of Contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these standalone financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates is revised and future period impacted.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the standalone financial statements:

a) Revenue

The application of revenue recognition accounting standards is complex and involves a number of key judgements and estimates. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time.

The measurement of construction contracts in progress is based on an assessment of the stage of each project and expectations concerning the remaining progress towards completion of each contract, including the outcome of disagreements. The assessment of stage, income and expenses, including disagreements, is made by the project management on a project-by-project basis.

The assessment of disagreements relating to extra work, extensions of time, demands concerning liquidated damages, etc., is based on the nature of the circumstances, knowledge of the client, the stage of negotiations, previous experience and consequently an assessment of the likely outcome of each case. For major disagreements, external legal opinions are a fundamental part of the assessment.

Estimates concerning the remaining progress towards completion depend on a number of factors, and project assumptions may change as the work is being performed. Likewise, the assessment of disagreements may change as the cases proceed. Actual results may therefore differ materially from expectations. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

c) Depreciation / amortization and impairment of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets.
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are depreciated/ amortized on straight-line /written down value basis over the estimated useful lives (or lease term if shorter) in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, taking into account the estimated residual value, wherever applicable.

The Company reviews carrying value of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets whenever there is objective evidence that the assets are impaired. In such situation, assets' recoverable amount is estimated which is higher of asset's or cash generating units (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using pre-tax discount rate, which reflect the current assessment of time value of money. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market realisations are considered or otherwise in absence of such transactions appropriate valuations are adopted. the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortization and amount of impairment expense to be recorded, adequately during any reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in estimate impacting the financial result of the Company.

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d) Arrangements containing leases
The Company enters into service/hiring arrangements for various/services. The determination of lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

e) Impairment of Financial assets
The Company evaluates whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets including loan, trade and other receivables are impaired and determines the amount of impairment allowance as a result of the inability of the parties to make required payments. The Company bases the estimates on the ageing of the receivables, creditworthiness of the receivables and historical write-off experience and variation in the credit risk on year-to-year basis.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates such as discount rates and growth rates.

g) Income taxes
Significant judgment is required in determination of taxability of certain income and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes.

h) Defined benefit obligation (DBO)
Critical estimate of the DBO involves a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate, anticipation of future salary increases etc. as estimated by Independent Actuary appointed for this purpose by the Management. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

i) Fair Value Measurements
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in the assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

j) Provisions and Contingencies
Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.

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Management judgment is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations/ against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities and estimation for contingencies are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective.

There are no standards issued up to the date of issuance of Company's financial Statements.

3.4 Application of new and revised Indian Accounting

The Ministry of Corporate affairs vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules 2023, which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective 01 April 2023. The rule predominantly amends IND AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, IND AS 8, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimate and Errors and IND AS 12, Income Taxes, whereas the other amendments notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. As per the managements assessments these amendments did not have any material impact on the amount recognised in the prior periods.

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Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

4 Property, Plant and Equipments

	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Plant & equipment - Wind Division	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross Block (at cost)								
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**2,111.69**	**58.71**	**445.59**	**66,814.43**	**720.51**	**242.81**	**489.42**	**70,883.16**
Additions	-	-	3.24	-	9.06	21.98	35.48	69.76
Disposals	(1,990.28)	(7.19)	(0.53)	(56,583.80)	-	(13.93)	-	(58,595.73)
Disposals attributable to asset classified as held for sale (refer note 35 (c))	(63.29)	-	-	(1,946.81)	-	-	-	(2,010.10)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**58.12**	**51.52**	**448.30**	**8,283.82**	**729.57**	**250.86**	**524.90**	**10,347.09**
Additions	-	-	116.25	-	5.59	53.51	75.71	251.06
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(8.47)	-	(8.47)
Exchange Difference	-	-	-	-	-	0.87	-	0.87
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**58.12**	**51.52**	**564.55**	**8,283.82**	**735.16**	**296.77**	**600.61**	**10,590.55**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	**8.84**	**256.97**	**27,118.12**	**504.70**	**139.18**	**434.11**	**28,461.92**
Charge for the year - continuing operations	-	1.22	29.51	584.69	56.73	19.05	20.69	711.89
Charge for the year - discontinuing operations (refer note 35 (a))	-	-	-	1,695.45	-	-	-	1,695.45
Disposals during the year	-	(1.83)	(0.21)	(24,451.20)	-	(13.23)	-	(24,466.47)
Disposals attributable to asset classified as held for sale (refer note 35 (c))	-	-	-	(836.49)	-	-	-	(836.49)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	**8.23**	**286.27**	**4,110.57**	**561.43**	**145.00**	**454.80**	**5,566.30**
Charge for the year - continuing operations	-	1.10	35.43	584.72	43.76	24.04	48.70	737.75
Charge for the year - discontinuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals						(8.04)		(8.04)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	**9.33**	**321.70**	**4,695.29**	**605.19**	**161.00**	**503.50**	**6,296.01**
Net Block								
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**58.12**	**43.29**	**162.03**	**4,173.25**	**168.14**	**105.86**	**70.10**	**4,780.79**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**58.12**	**42.19**	**242.85**	**3,588.53**	**129.97**	**135.77**	**97.11**	**4,294.54**

Notes:
1) All the immovable property (including the title deeds of freehold land) are in the name of the Company during the current and previous year.
2) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment including ROU during the current and previous year.
3) All property, plant and equipment of EPC division are hypothecated against working capital facilities availed by the Company.

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5 Right-of-use asset

	Leasehold land	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**181.52**	**181.52**
Additions for the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**181.52**	**181.52**
Additions for the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**181.52**	**181.52**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**35.40**	**35.40**
Charge for the year	11.80	11.80
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**47.20**	**47.20**
Charge for the year	10.29	10.29
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**57.49**	**57.49**
Net Block		
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**134.32**	**134.32**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**124.03**	**124.03**

Notes:

(a) The Company has lease agreement for a period of 30 years with Government of Karnataka for forest land. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Leasehold land held under finance lease: The Company has been allotted lands under lease for a term of 30 years with an initial payment equivalent to the fair value of the land. The Company further does not pay any amount during the lease tenure. The Company as per Ind AS 116, has reclassified the asset from tangible asset to Right of Use Asset (ROU Asset) with its carrying value.

(b) There are no leases which are yet to commence as on 31 March 2024.

(c) Lease payments, not included in measurement of liability

The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term leases (*)	393.45	845.02
Cancellable leases	-	78.09
	393.45	923.11

* Includes lease payments for discontinued operations amounting to ₹ Nil lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 4.76 lakhs) .

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(d) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet:		
(i) Right-of-use assets		
Leasehold land	124.03	134.32
	124.03	**134.32**

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
(e) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
(i) Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Leasehold land	10.29	11.80
	10.29	**11.80**

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
6 Investments in subsidiaries		
Investments in equity instruments		
(Unquoted, measured at Cost)		
Techno Infra Developers Pvt. Ltd - 14,605,000 (31 March 2023: 11,075,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	5,285.32	3,517.50
Techno Digital Infra Pvt. Ltd (Formerly Techno Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.) - 70,000 (31 March 2023: 60,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	7.00	6.00
Techno Green Energy Pvt. Ltd - 70,000 (31 March 2023: 60,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	7.00	6.00
Techno Wind Power Pvt. Ltd - 70,000 (31 March 2023: 60,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	7.00	6.00
Rajgarh Agro Products Ltd. - 1,019,000 (31 March 2023: 1,009,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	101.90	100.90
Techno AMI Solutions Pvt Ltd (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Limited) - 110,000 (31 March 2023:110,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	11.00	11.00
Techno AMI Solutions 1 Pvt Ltd - 10,000 (31 March 2023:Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	1.00	-
Techno AMI Solutions 2 Pvt Ltd - 10,000 (31 March 2023:Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	1.00	-
Techno Electric Overseas Pte Ltd - 10,000,000 (31 March 2023:Nil) equity shares of ₹ 82.81 (USD 1) each fully paid-up	8,281.10	-
Techno Data Center Ltd.(Formerly Techno Power Grid Company Ltd.) - 24,800,000 (31 March 2023: 24,800,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	2,480.00	2,480.00
	16,182.32	**6,127.40**

Note:
Other disclosures for non-current investments in subsidiaries:

- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	16,182.32	6,127.40
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
7 Investments		
A Non-current investments		
(Unquoted, measured at designated FVTOCI)		
Techno Leasing & Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd. - 10 (31 March 2023: 10) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.01	0.01
Techno International Ltd. - 170,060 (31 March 2023: 170,060) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	44.27	44.24
North Dinajpur Power Ltd. - 9,000 (31 March 2023: 9,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.90	0.90
Techno Ganganagar Green Power Generating Co. Ltd. - 8,994 (31 March 2023: 8,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.33	0.28
Techno Birbhum Green Power Generating Co. Ltd. - 8,994 (31 March 2023: 8,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.74	0.74
Teloijan Techno Agro Ltd. - Nil (31 March 2023: 7,494) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	-	0.83
	46.25	**47.00**

Note:
Other disclosures for non-current investments:

- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	46.25	47.00
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

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Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
B	**Current Investments**		
i	**Investments in equity instruments**		
	(Quoted, measured at designated FVTOCI)		
	Suzlon Energy Limited - Nil (31 March 2023: 13,866,666) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	-	1,095.47
	Tega Industries Limited (*) - 7 (31 March 2023: 7) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	-	-
		-	1,095.47
ii.	**Investments in bonds, debentures and commercial papers**		
	(Quoted, measured at mandatory FVTPL)		
	9.00% Shriram Transport - NCD Series Sub 17-18 02 Option 1 100 units (31 March 2023: 100 units) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	1,000.99	1,000.99
	Shriram Finance MLD 2024 Shriram Finance Limited SR XXIX TR 1 BR NCD 23MY24 FVRS10LAC 50 units (31 March 2023: 50 units) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	585.50	545.39
	Mindspace Business Parks REIT- MLD Series 2 356 units (31 March 2023: 356 units) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	4,231.49	3,827.01
		5,817.98	5,373.39
	(Unquoted, measured at mandatory FVTPL)		
	15.50% Aaditri Estate Developers Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser A) Nil unit (31 March 2023: 1) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	10.00
	15.50% Aaditri Estate Developers Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser B) Nil unit (31 March 2023: 11) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	110.00
	16% Exquisite Shelters Pvt Ltd NCD 30/09/19 1 unit (31 March 2023: 1) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	10.00	10.00
	9.25% Edelweiss Finvest Private Ltd 04/01/2028 11 units (31 March 2023: 11) (Face Value ₹ 100,000 per unit)	11.23	11.23
	9.50% Sankhya Financial Services Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser- I) 29/03/2024 Nil units (31 March 2023: 796) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	7,966.22
	8.30% SBI Cards and Payment Services Limited Nil units (31 March 2023: 200) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	2,000.00
	Nuvama Wealth Finance Limited SR E4I101A BR NCD 13SP24 FVRS10LAC 50 units (31 March 2023: 50) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	618.89	574.33
	Shriram Finance Limited 18 NOV 2023 Nil units (31 March 2023: 80) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	909.97
	Nuvama Wealth and Investment Limited 364D CP 15FEB24 Nil units (31 March 2023: 1000) (Face Value ₹ 500,000 per unit)	-	4,655.07
	JM Financials Services Limited 365D CP 26 MAR 24 Nil units (31 March 2023: 500) (Face Value ₹ 500,000 per unit)	-	2,299.77
	Liquid Gold Series 3 Dec 2020 Series A PTC 17Dec20 Nil units (31 March 2023: 1000) (Face Value ₹ 100,000 per unit)	-	650.75
	9.50% Sankhya Financial Services Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser- II) 22/03/2027 8000 units (31 March 2023: Nil) (Face Value ₹ 100,000 per unit)	8,012.40	-
		8,652.52	19,197.34

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
B Current Investments (cont'd)		
iii. Investments in liquid mutual funds		
(Quoted, measured at mandatory FVTPL)		
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund-Growth-Direct (Formerly Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus-Growth-Direct) 575,493 units (31 March 2023: 779,670 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,242.59	2,830.85
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund-Growth-Direct Plan 77,844 (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	1,008.12	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Saving Fund Nil (31 March 2023: 108,523 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	-	510.34
Axis Liquid Fund-Direct Growth 143,087 units (31 March 2023: 361,394 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	3,840.05	9,037.99
Axis Ultra Short Term Fund-Direct Growth 115,490,610 units (31 March 2023: 89,523,140 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	16,400.82	11,810.86
Axis Overnight Fund-Direct Growth 43,131 units (31 March 2023: 42,755 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	546.28	506.88
HDFC Ultra Short Term Fund-Direct Growth 105,215,750 units (31 March 2023:104,292,512 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	14,823.64	13,668.47
HDFC Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth 23,709 units (31 March 2023: 175,038 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	1,124.66	7,742.27
HDFC Low Duration Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option Nil units (31 March 2023: 1,918,863 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	-	1,007.79
HDFC Money Market Fund-Direct Plan Nil units (31 March 2023: 51,344 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	2,527.00
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth 809,372 units (31 March 2023: 2,507,674 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,892.75	8,355.20
ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund- Direct Plan Growth 53,862,768 units (31 March 2023: 45,855,514 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	14,667.64	11,602.04
ICICI Prudential Saving Fund- Direct Plan -Growth 409,889 units (31 March 2023: 326,867 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,047.61	1,512.06
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund- Direct Plan - Growth 156,093 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,014.43	-
ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund- Direct Nil units (31 March 2023: 779,237 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	-	2,527.14
Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth 10,554 units (31 March 2023: 39,873 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	514.96	1,813.59
Kotak Low Duration Fund- Direct Plan -Growth Nil units (31 March 2023: 49,429 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	1,512.84
Kotak Saving Fund - Direct Plan Growth 33,538,032 units (31 March 2023: 38,704,319 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	13,720.41	14,734.00
DSP Liquity Fund-Direct Plan-Growth Nil units (31 March 2023: 51,100 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	1,643.98
DSP UltraShortTerm Fund-Direct Plan-Growth 159,434 units (31 March 2023: 16,114 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	5,367.21	503.96
SBI Magnum Ultra Short Duration Fund 90,952 units (31 March 2023: 108,617 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	5,040.61	5,602.93
SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund Nil units (31 March 2023: 32,735 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	1,003.35
Nippon India Liquid Fund -Direct Growth Plan-Growth Option 34,572 units (31 March 2023: 28,545 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	2,042.82	1,571.95
	88,294.60	**1,02,025.49**
Total Current Investments	**1,02,765.10**	**1,27,691.69**
Other disclosures for current investments:		
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	94,112.58	1,08,494.35
- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	8,652.52	19,197.34
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

(*) Listed in the recognised stock exchange during the previous year

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		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March
8	**Loans**		
A	**Non - current**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Loans to subsidiaries (refer note 36)	510.02	160.57
		510.02	**160.57**
B	**Current**		
	Secured, considered good		
	Loan to body corporate	-	-
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Loan to body corporate (refer note (ii))	3,000.00	14,225.96
		3,000.00	**14,225.96**

Note:

(i) The Company does not have any loans which are either credit impaired, disputed or where there is a significant increase in credit risk, other than as mentioned in Note (ii) below.

(ii) The Company had given intercorporate deposit of ₹ 10,000 lakhs to Mcleod Russel India Limited in earlier years. They could not honour its commitment of repayment and the Company filed the insolvency case under Section 7 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 with NCLT in September 2020, and an Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) was appointed by NCLT. However, both the parties came to the consent terms for settlement of disputes, and ₹ 7,000 lakhs has been paid till January 2022. The balance ₹ 3,000 Lakhs was to be paid by issuance of equity shares. Since the borrower did not issue shares and violated the consent terms, the company is planning to take appropriate steps to get the settlement enforced. The company is hopeful to recover the money. Therefore, no provision in this regards is considered in the financial statements.
The amount is backed by the personal guarantee of promoter, settlement agreement and postdated cheque.
(iii) No loans receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loan receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Details of loan given by the Company as required in terms of Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013:

Name of Borrower	Purpose	Rate of Interest	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Kalpataru Properties (Thane) Pvt. Ltd	Business Purpose	12.00%	-	7,893.84
Neo Pharma Pvt Ltd	Business Purpose	12.00%	-	3,332.12
Mcleod Russel India Ltd (Refer Note (ii) above	Business Purpose	14.00%	3,000.00	3,000.00
Techno Infra Developers Private Limited	Business Purpose	7.00%	437.15	148.56
Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited	Business Purpose	7.00%	62.75	12.01
Techno AMI Solutions 1 Private Limited	Business Purpose	7.00%	10.12	-

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
Types of Borrower	**Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding**	**Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans**	**Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding**	**Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans**
Promoters	-	-	-	-
Directors	-	-	-	-
Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-
Related parties	510.02	14.53%	160.57	1.12%

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March
9	**Other Financial Assets**		
A	**Non - current**		
	Security deposits	232.18	379.08
	Bank deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months (refer note (i))	586.47	919.76
		818.65	**1,298.84**

Note:
i) Bank deposits include deposits amounting to ₹ 14.69 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 367.93 lakhs) which are held as lien with banks against issuance of Bank Guarantee on behalf of the Company.

B	**Current**		
	Security deposits	2,936.38	94.58
	Interest accrued but not due on:		
	- bank deposits	228.63	208.37
	- bonds		119.13
	Other receivables [refer note (i) below]	2,811.95	4,422.45
		5,976.96	**4,844.53**

Note:

i) Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) are a mechanism for incentivicing producers of electricity from renewable energy sources. The relevant regulations have been put in place by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Since the Company is in the business of generating renewable energy it is eligible to receive REC's which can be sold in CERC approved power exchanges. The Company had 354,400 unsold REC's as at 31 March 2017. Effective April 2017, as per the order of CERC, the floor price of REC was reduced from ₹ 1,500 per unit to ₹ 1,000 per unit which was referred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and based on the directions, the differential floor rate of ₹ 500 per unit was deposited by the buyer with CERC until further notice. Total receivable outstanding as on 31 March 2024 is ₹ 1,772.00 lakhs towards differential rate of renewal energy certificates. The Company is closely monitoring the status of the same and believe that since the amount has already been deposited with CERC by the buyers there is no risk of default from the customers and thus based on the above fact as well as legal opinion obtained, management believes that the Company has reasonable chances of succeeding on the matter and anticipates there is no uncertainty with respect to the recovery of such receivables.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
10 Income tax assets (net)		
Advance income tax (net of provision for tax)	669.42	536.93
	669.42	**536.93**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
11 Inventories		
(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
Raw Materials	-	2,500.00
Stock-in-trade	2,585.13	6,147.79
	2,585.13	**8,647.79**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
12 Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
EPC Division	42,443.12	26,879.05
Wind Division	9,129.16	15,161.45
Retention Money Receivables (refer note (iv))	22,534.13	22,090.78
	74,106.41	**64,131.28**
Unsecured, credit impaired		
- Receivables from related parties	-	-
- Others	-	-
	74,106.41	**64,131.28**

Note:

i) Receivables of EPC division are hypothecated with Banks against non-fund based facilities availed by the Company.

ii) No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

iii) Trade receivables are mainly due from PSU and State Electricity Boards, which are not exposed to default risk. As per management assessment, no provision is made for expected credit loss due to very low credit risk of receivables. Further management has also considered past experience of losses on receivables. The Company has not recognised provision for doubtful receivables in any of the previous periods.

iv) These amounts are receivable on fulfillment of certain conditions as per terms of the contracts.

v) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due*	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024							
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables:							
- considered good	30,228.66	27,956.78	5,387.83	2,045.32	7,283.66	21.52	**72,923.77**
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables:							-
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1,182.64	**1,182.64**
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30,228.66	**27,956.78**	**5,387.83**	**2,045.32**	**7,283.66**	**1,204.16**	**74,106.41**
As at 31 March 2023							
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables:							-
- considered good	33,876.62	12,110.79	2,922.93	6,532.42	4,304.85	3,201.03	**62,948.64**
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables:							-
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1,182.64	**1,182.64**
- considered doubtful							-
- credit impaired							-
	33,876.62	**12,110.79**	**2,922.93**	**6,532.42**	**4,304.85**	**4,383.67**	**64,131.28**

* Not Due includes retention money receivable from customers.

vi) The Company was executing a project in Afghanistan till 15th August 2021, has now been terminated for reasons attributable to DABS due change in political scenario in Afghanistan. As on 31 March 2024, total receivables from the project is ₹ 6,105 lakhs (including retention). Da Afghanistan Brishna Sherkat (DABS) has confirmed that all outstanding payment as on 15th August 2021 for the good supply and services is rendered prior and on this date will be paid by Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has hired the services of United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to approve the bills for payment after receipt of duly processed bill from DABS. This is now in process and the management is confident of the entire receivable in due course.

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vii) During the previous years, the Company has executed and completed a project for Bengal Energy Limited (BEL) for a contract value of ₹ 15,500 lakhs. This project was completed in the year 2012 and was handed over to BEL as per the terms of the contract and is presently being used by them in their normal course of business. Total receivable outstanding as on 31 March 2024 pertaining to this project is ₹ 1,182.64 lakhs which is under arbitration proceedings currently and a new arbitrator has been appointed by the Hon'ble High Court in October 2022 post which the proceedings has been resumed. The matter was listed for hearing on 17 May 2023 on which date the arbitrator has directed the Company to submit multiple responses and documents, wherein an adjournment was sought by the Company. The matter was listed for hearing on 20 May 2024, the same got adjourned and the next date is awaited. The management based on the legal opinion obtained, believes that the Company has reasonable chances of succeeding on the matter and anticipates there is no uncertainty with respect to the recover of such receivables.

viii) The Company is into generation of renewable power which is sold to various DISCOM's including Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO). As at 31 March 2024, total receivables from wind division includes receivable amounting to ₹ 5,689.25 lakhs pertaining towards differential tariff revision from financial year 2018-19 to till date and receivables amounting to ₹ 1,833.98 lakhs (31 March 2023 - ₹ 2514.73) lakhs towards Late Payment Surcharge on receivables from sale of energy. During the year ended, the Company had received ₹ 681.02 lakhs towards Late Payment Surcharge.The differential tariff matter is supported by the order from APTEL which is in favor of the Company and Late Payment Surcharge on receivables from sale of energy is agreed as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement between the Company and TANGEDCO. The management believes that the Company has reasonable chances of recovering the receivables based on such favorable orders, legal opinion obtained and the power purchase agreement.

ix) Refer note 41 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

x) There are no receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk.

xi) Due from related party ₹ 3,917.23 Lakhs (31 March 2023 : ₹ 371.89 Lakhs).

xii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms in line with applicable industry norms.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March
13 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- current accounts	3,309.79	4,815.70
Cash on hand	8.15	14.34
	3,317.94	4,830.04

Note

i) No significant cash and cash equivalent balance held by the Company, are available for use by the Company.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March
14 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Other Bank Balances		
Unspent CSR Balance	2.83	-
Margin money	0.29	0.29
Deposits with maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months (refer note (a) and (b))	10,263.25	9,762.72
Earmarked Balances		
Unclaimed/Unpaid Dividend Accounts	11.29	12.28
	10,277.66	9,775.29

Note:

a) Bank deposits include deposits amounting to ₹ 9,906.74 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 6,706.33 lakhs) which are held as lien with banks against issuance of Bank Guarantee on behalf of the Company.

b) Bank deposits amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: ₹ 1.53 lakh) are lien with customers and statutory authorities as security and registration deposits.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March
15 Other assets		
Non Current		
Prepaid expenses	64.38	50.23
Capital Advance	1,948.99	-
	2,013.37	50.23
Current		
Advances to suppliers and others	1,684.38	2,322.55
Prepaid expenses	441.90	368.23
Contract assets ** (refer note 37)	55,046.94	27,487.29
Balances with Government authorities	2,338.13	1,023.52
Other assets*	17.81	13.95
	59,529.16	31,215.54
	61,542.53	31,265.77

* Includes balance of gratuity fund in excess of gratuity liability ₹ 17.81 Lakhs (31 March 2023 : ₹ 13.95 Lakhs)

** Due from related party ₹ 43,621.44 Lakhs (31 March 2023 : ₹ 13,712.24 Lakhs). These are not yet due as on the reporting date. Further, neither these are disputed nor credit impaired.

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	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
16 Share Capital		
Authorised share capital		
8,00,20,000 (31 March 2023 - 8,00,20,000) Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each	8,002.00	8,002.00
1,39,99,00,000 (31 March 2023 - 1,39,99,00,000)Equity Shares of Rs.2/- each	27,998.00	27,998.00
	36,000.00	36,000.00
Issued, subscribed & paid up share capital		
10,76,19,019 (31 March 2023 - 10,76,19,019) Equity Shares of Rs.2/- each fully paid-up	2,152.38	2,152.38
Total	2,152.38	2,152.38

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,76,19,019	2,152.38	11,00,00,000	2,200.00
Less: Shares bought back (refer note (c) (iii))	-	-	23,80,981	47.62
Balance as at the end of the year	10,76,19,019	2,152.38	10,76,19,019	2,152.38
Issued and subscribed share capital	10,76,19,019	2,152.38	10,76,19,019	2,152.38

(b) Terms and rights attached to shares

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

(c) In the period of five years immediately preceding 31 March 2024

(i) No additional shares were allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the last five years.

(ii) The Company has allotted 112,682,400 number of equity shares of ₹ 2 each as fully paid up pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, bench at Allahabad ('NCLT') vide its order dated 20 July 2018 without payment being received in cash.

(iii) The Company had bought back 26,82,400 equity shares of Rs. 2 each fully paid up during the financial year 2019-20 and 23,80,981 equity shares of Rs. 2 each fully paid up during the financial year 2022-23.

(d) Dividend

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. Companies are required to pay / distribute dividend after deducting applicable withholding income taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is also subject to withholding tax at applicable rates.

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders in accordance with Companies Act 2013 is as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Final dividend for fiscal 2023	6,457.14	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2022	-	2,199.20

During the year ended 31 March 2024, on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2023 the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹ 6,457.14 lakhs.

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 28 May 2024, recommended a final dividend of ₹ 7 per equity share for the financial year ended 31 March 2024. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company, and if approved, would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹ 7,533.33 lakhs.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

16 Share Capital (Cont'd)

(e) The Company does not have any Holding Company.

(f) Partculars of shareholders holding mor ethan 5% shares of a class of shares

Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares			
	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Nos	% of Holding	Nos	% of Holding
Varanasi Commercial Ltd.	2,46,04,800	22.86%	2,46,04,800	22.86%
Kusum Industrial Gases Ltd.	1,45,91,000	13.56%	1,45,91,000	13.56%
Techno Leasing & Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.	1,37,88,000	12.81%	1,37,88,000	12.81%
DSP India T.I.G.E.R Fund	78,44,785	7.29%	86,64,020	8.05%
Techno Power Projects Ltd.	64,08,000	5.95%	64,08,000	5.95%
HDFC Mutual Fund - HDFC Multicap Fund	60,49,000	5.62%	61,63,000	5.73%

(g) Shares held by promoters / promoter group at the end of the year

Promoter / Promoter Group Name	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Varanasi Commercial Ltd.	2,46,04,800	22.86%	2,46,04,800	22.86%	-
Kusum Industrial Gases Ltd.	1,45,91,000	13.56%	1,45,91,000	13.56%	-
Techno Leasing & Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,37,88,000	12.81%	1,37,88,000	12.81%	-
Techno Power Projects Ltd.	64,08,000	5.95%	64,08,000	5.95%	-
Checons Limited	23,53,806	2.19%	23,53,806	2.19%	-
Trimurti Associates Pvt. Ltd.	20,34,924	1.89%	20,34,924	1.89%	-
Pragya Commerce Pvt. Ltd.	14,35,506	1.33%	14,35,506	1.33%	-
Raj Prabha Gupta	6,91,240	0.64%	6,91,240	0.64%	-
Ankit Saraiya	2,16,000	0.20%	2,16,000	0.20%	-
Avantika Gupta	72,000	0.07%	72,000	0.07%	-
Padam Prakash Gupta	6,000	0.01%	6,000	0.01%	-
Total	**6,62,01,276**	**61.51%**	**6,62,01,276**	**61.51%**	-

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
17 Other equity		
Reserves and surplus		
Capital reserves [refer (i) below]	1,572.66	1,572.66
Capital redemption reserve [refer (ii) below]	101.27	101.27
General reserve [refer (iii) below]	1,19,172.80	1,19,172.80
Retained earnings [refer (iv) below]	96,172.14	72,275.27
Other comprehensive income		
Equity Instruments through OCI [refer (v) below]	-	525.56
	2,17,018.87	1,93,647.56
A Movement in reserves:		
i Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	1572.66	1,572.66
Closing Balance	1,572.66	1,572.66
ii Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	101.27	53.65
Add: Transfer during the year	-	47.62
Closing Balance	101.27	101.27
iii General Reserve		
Opening balance	1,19,172.80	1,26,208.50
Less: Utilised for the purpose of buy-back	-	(6,897.41)
Less: Transaction cost related to buy-back	-	(90.67)
Less: Transfer to capital redemption reserve for the purpose of buy-back	-	(47.62)
Closing balance	1,19,172.80	1,19,172.80

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

17 Other equity (Cont'd)

iv Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	72,275.27	52,690.83
Add: Transfer during the year	26,973.59	21,837.48
Add: Transfer from OCI on sale of equity share	3,400.20	-
Add: Transfer from OCI on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(19.78)	(53.84)
Less: Final dividend paid	(6,457.14)	(2,199.20)
	96,172.14	72,275.27
v Equity instruments through OCI		
Opening balance	525.56	578.21
Sale of instrument measured through OCI	3,198.89	-
Less: Tax effects on above items	(324.25)	-
Less: Transfer of OCI to retained earnings on sale of equity shares (net of tax)	(3,400.20)	(52.65)
Closing balance	-	525.56
vi Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligations		
Opening balance	-	-
Less: transfer to retained earnings on defined benefit obligations	(19.78)	(53.84)
Less: transfer during the year (net of tax)	19.78	53.84
Closing balance	-	-

B The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

(a) Capital redemption reserve: In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company creates capital redemption reserve equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from the general reserve.

(b) General reserve: Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year.

Consequent to introduction of the Act, the requirement of mandatory transfer of a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn and the Company can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit and loss to the General reserves. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Act.

(c) Capital reserve: Capital reserve is utilised in accordance with provision of the Act.

(d) Retained earnings: Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(e) Equity instruments through OCI: The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities through other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the head 'equity instruments through OCI' shown under the head other equity.

(f) Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligations: This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that have been recognized in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when such assets are disposed off or when such instruments are impaired.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

18 Provisions	As at 31 March 2024 Current	Non-Current	Total	As at 31 March 2023 Current	Non-Current	Total
Provision for employee benefits:						
Gratuity (refer note 34)	-	64.68	64.68	-	65.47	65.47
Compensated absences	20.69	247.49	268.18	32.29	203.49	235.78
Others:						
Provision for foreseeable losses*	-			161.98		161.98
	20.69	312.17	332.86	194.27	268.96	463.23

*As per the requirement of Ind AS 37, the management has estimated future expense with regard to onerous contracts where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received under it . The table below gives Information about movement in provision for future losses

Movement of Provision for foreseeable losses:	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	161.98	-
Addition during the year	-	161.98
Reversals during the year	(161.98)	-
Closing balance	-	161.98

19 Deferred tax liabilities (net)	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	804.52	1,199.08
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	-	159.48
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	591.65	461.52
Retention by customers	5,671.39	5,559.81
Total deferred tax liabilities	**7,067.56**	**7,379.89**
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for compensated absence	67.50	86.36
Provision for foreseeable losses	-	40.77
Provision for gratuity	16.28	12.97
Total deferred tax assets	**83.78**	**140.10**
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) [net]	6,983.78	7,239.79

(a) Movement in deferred tax liabilities / (assets)

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	1,199.08	(394.56)		804.52
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	159.48		(159.48)	-
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	461.52	130.13		591.65
Retention by customers	5,559.81	111.58		5,671.39
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for compensated absence	86.36	(18.86)		67.50
Provision for foreseeable losses	40.77	(40.77)		-
Provision for gratuity	12.97	20.86	(17.55)	16.28
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) [net]	7,239.79	(114.08)	(141.93)	6,983.78

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19 **Deferred tax liabilities (net) (Cont'd)**

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	6,105.22	(4,906.14)	-	1,199.08
Provision for gratuity	33.07	(14.96)	(18.11)	-
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	175.10	-	(15.62)	159.48
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	393.19	68.33	-	461.52
Retention by customers	5,571.86	(12.05)	-	5,559.81
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for compensated absence	34.75	51.61	-	86.36
Provision for foreseeable losses	-	40.77	-	40.77
Provision for gratuity	-	12.97	-	12.97
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) [net]	12,243.69	(4,970.17)	(33.73)	7,239.79

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
20 Other liabilities		
A Non - current		
Contract liabilities (*) {refer note 37 (G)}	3,260.03	18,427.80
	3,260.03	18,427.80
B Current		
Advance received from others / customers	-	680.65
Statutory dues	618.74	430.45
	618.74	1,111.10

Note:

(*) Contract liabilities represents the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period. Thus, it represents amounts received as advance from customers that will be adjusted against the subsequent invoices raised once the performance obligations are satisfied.

21 Trade Payables	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note B below)	78.69	243.65
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (*)	54,904.82	54,752.40
	54,983.51	**54,996.05**

(*) The above balance consists of payables amounting to ₹ 30,490.79 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 30,775.63 lakhs), towards which the Company has issued letter of credits. These letter of credits have been issued under various lending arrangements of the Company and are secured by pari-passu charge against property, plant and equipment of Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) division, fixed deposits, trade receivables and inventories.

A Trade payables ageing:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024						
Undisputed dues:						
- MSME	5.96	72.73	-	-	-	**78.69**
- Others	8,693.01	37,640.77	2,829.10	2,962.35	2,779.59	**54,904.82**
Disputed dues:						
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,698.97	37,713.50	2,829.10	2,962.35	2,779.59	54,983.51
As at 31 March 2023						
Undisputed dues:						
- MSME	5.93	237.72	-	-	-	**243.65**
- Others	8,851.51	39,588.82	3,043.33	2,665.26	603.48	**54,752.40**
Disputed dues:						
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,857.44	39,826.54	3,043.33	2,665.26	603.48	54,996.05

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

21 Trade Payables (Cont'd)

B Dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- principal	78.69	243.65
- interest	-	-
(b) the amount of interest paid by the Company under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

22 Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
A Current		
Unpaid dividends	11.29	12.28
Accured salaries and benefits	437.25	697.69
Payable towards corporate social responsibility (refer note 39)	116.41	141.53
Payable towards other expenses*	140.38	127.69
	705.33	979.19

* These are not yet due as on the reporting date. Further, neither these are disputed nor related to MSME

23 Current tax liabilities (net)	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	161.46	654.71
	161.46	654.71

Note:
Refer note 32 for disclosures relating to income tax.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
24 Revenue from Operations		
a) Sale of products and services		
- Contract revenue	1,66,817.14	95,359.84
- Sale of power	1,043.80	1,087.93
	1,67,860.94	96,447.77
b) Other Operating Revenue	225.78	214.32
	1,68,086.72	96,662.09

Refer note 37 for disaggregated revenue informations.

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
25 Other Income		
Interest Income		
- on fixed deposits with banks	819.95	553.45
- from financial assets measured at FVTPL	882.75	1,160.39
- from others	1,164.43	1,308.46
Dividend Income	6,351.38	2,084.55
Other Non-operating income		
- Net gain on sale and remeasurement of investments measured AT FVTPL (Refer Note (I) below	3,856.91	1,967.17
- Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.21	34.36
- Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	65.33	321.30
- Miscellaneous Income	4.31	0.70
	13,145.27	7,430.38

Note

(i) The Company had entered into a joint venture (JV) with Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited (KPTL) to set up Kohima- Mariani Transmission Limited (KMTL). The JV was sold off in November 2021 to Apraava Energy Private Limited (AEPL). However, before sale, KMTL had filed a petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for relief of excess cost incurred by KMTL for events related to change in various laws, and it was decided that any favorable benefits will be passed on to the erstwhile shareholders by one time payment. As a result of the above, the Company had received ₹ 2,501.80 lakhs (Company's share) during the current year ended 31 March 2024.

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
26 Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	2,500.00	-
Add: Purchases during the year and other direct costs	1,26,257.04	79,174.77
	1,28,757.04	79,174.77
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	-	2,500.00
	1,28,757.04	76,674.77

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
27 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
Opening stock of stock-in-trade	6,147.79	2,707.26
Closing stock of stock-in-trade	2,585.13	6,147.79
	3,562.66	(3,440.53)

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
28 Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus (*)	4,045.84	3,761.73
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 34) (*)	396.58	274.51
Staff Welfare Expenses	173.00	182.75
	4,615.42	4,218.99

* The Managing Director of the Company has waived his remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
29 Finance Costs		
Interest	-	
- cash credit and working capital demand loan	1,051.48	525.17
Other borrowing costs		
- guarantee commission	470.35	420.47
- other finance charges	119.83	120.12
	1,641.66	1,065.76

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
30 Depreciation Expenses		
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 4 and 35)	737.75	711.89
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 5)	10.29	11.80
	748.04	723.69

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
31 Other Expenses		
Power & Fuel	152.74	142.55
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	258.73	247.18
Insurance	611.15	400.79
Rent {refer note 5 (c)}	393.45	918.35
Rates & Taxes	650.51	319.11
Payment to auditors {refer note (a) below}	63.30	42.11
Service Charges	1,358.95	1,082.65
Legal & Professional Fees	1,492.08	1,016.16
Travelling and conveyance	1,005.20	836.52
Director sitting fees (refer note 36 (d)(ii))	26.50	22.25
Cost Audit Fees	0.20	-
Bank Charges	58.75	63.64
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 39)	519.04	527.37
Provision for forseeble losses	-	161.98
Miscellaneous expenses	1,870.98	1,583.75
Total	8,461.58	7,364.41

Notes:

(a) Payment to auditors (*)		
Statutory audit (including limited review)	48.50	37.00
Tax audit	-	1.00
Other services	13.17	3.13
Reimbursement of expenses	1.63	0.98
	63.30	42.11

* Excluding goods and services tax, as applicable

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
32 Income taxes		
A. Components of income tax expense		
I. Tax expense pertaining to continuing operations recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	5,995.50	4,400.90
Deferred tax	139.96	174.19
Tax pertaining to earlier years	79.56	97.76
	6,215.02	4,672.85
II. Tax expense pertaining to discontinued operations recognised in the Statement of		
Current tax	165.17	7,446.07
Deferred tax	(254.04)	(5,144.36)
	(88.87)	2,301.71
III. Tax on other comprehensive income		
Current Tax	483.73	-
Deferred tax		
Income taxes relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)	17.55	(18.11)
Income tax on fair valuation of equity and debt instruments	(159.48)	(15.62)
	341.80	(33.73)

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate pertaining to continuing operations

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows :

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax		
Enacted tax rates in India (%)	33,445.59	17485.38
Computed tax expense	25.17%	25.17%
	8,417.59	4,400.72
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	153.14	526.01
Income exempt from taxation/taxable separately	(1,598.52)	(524.64)
Income taxable at rate different from effective tax rate	(978.93)	-
Deferred tax liability/ (asset) created during the year	139.96	174.19
Prior year taxes	79.56	97.76
Other adjustments	2.22	(1.19)
Total income tax expense as per the statement of profit and loss	6,215.02	4,672.85

C. The following tables provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities:

Advance tax (refer note a)	669.42	536.93
Current tax liabilities (net) (refer note b)	161.46	654.71
Net position [Asset / (liability)]	507.96	(117.78)

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
a. Advance tax		
Opening balance	536.93	634.45
Prior year taxes	(79.56)	(97.76)
Transfer from current tax liabilities	212.05	0.24
	669.42	536.93
b. Current tax liabilities		
Opening balance	654.71	-
Provision for tax	6,635.83	11,846.97
Advance tax paid during the year	(4,000.00)	(9,997.00)
TDS deducted during the year	(2,686.42)	(1,195.50)
Self assessment tax paid	(654.71)	-
Transferred to from current tax assets	212.05	0.24
	161.46	654.71
Net position	507.96	(117.78)

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
33 Earnings per equity share (EPS)		
Profit after tax	26,973.59	21,837.48
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,76,19,019	10,92,33,549
Basic and Diluted earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 2 each)	**25.06**	**19.99**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

34 Employee benefits	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	(700.48)	(657.11)
Net defined benefit asset (Gratuity)	635.80	591.64
(Liability) recognised in Balance Sheet	(64.68)	(65.47)
Non-Current	-	-
Current	(64.68)	(65.47)
	(64.68)	(65.47)

For details about the related employee benefits expenses, refer note 28.

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident and pension fund for the year aggregated to ₹ 286.32 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 232.72 lakhs). The balance amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis pertains towards gratuity and esi.

Defined benefit plans

(a) The Company operates one post-employment defined benefit plan for gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive 15 days basic salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit.

(b) These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as currency risk, interest risk and market (investment) risk.

Inherent risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, actuarial assumptions and other information.

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	657.11	591.17
(b) Current service cost	60.41	46.87
(c) Interest cost	43.28	40.13
(d) Past service cost	-	-
(e) Benefits paid	(72.42)	(70.59)
(f) Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
- change in financial assumptions	16.66	7.13
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.40)	-
- experience adjustments	(4.16)	42.40
Balance at the end of the year	700.48	657.11
(II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	591.64	638.55
(b) Interest income	41.24	46.10
(c) Employer contributions	65.47	-
(d) Benefits paid	(72.42)	(70.59)
(e) Return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income	9.87	(22.42)
Balance at the end of the year	635.80	591.64
(III) Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		
(a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	(700.48)	(657.11)
(b) Fair value of plan assets	635.80	591.64
Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet	(64.68)	(65.47)
(IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss		
(a) Current service costs	60.41	46.87
(b) Interest costs	43.28	40.13
(c) Expected return on plan assets	(41.24)	(46.10)
(d) Past service costs	-	-
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	62.45	40.90
(V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
(a) Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	12.10	49.53
(b) Return on plan asset excluding interest income	(9.87)	22.42
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	2.23	71.95
(VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:		
Expected Future payments (undiscounted):		
Not Later than 1 year	76.10	132.73
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	210.86	147.61
More than 5 years	1,348.61	1,260.00
	1,635.57	1,540.34

Note:

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 17 years (31 March 2023: 16 years)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

34 **Employee benefits (cont'd)**

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(VII) Actuarial assumptions		
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date		
(a) Discount rate (%)	6.97%	7.22%
(b) Future salary growth (%)	6.00%	6.00%
(c) Attrition rate (%)	8.50%	1.00%
(d) Retirement age (years)	60	60
(e) Expected average remaining working life of employee (years)	17	16
(f) Mortality rate	IALM 2012-2015 Ultimate	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate

Note:

(a) Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published rates under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate.

(b) The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(c) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government securities as at the year end for the estimated term of the obligation.

(VIII) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a) Change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 0.50 %	(32.67)	(30.15)
- Effect due to decrease of 0.50 %	35.41	32.69
(b) Change in salary growth		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 0.50 %	32.78	31.23
- Effect due to decrease of 0.50 %	(31.34)	(30.00)
(c) Change in attrition rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 0.50 %	(0.04)	0.05
- Effect due to decrease of 0.50 %	0.06	(0.05)
(d) Change in mortality rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 10 %	0.08	0.16
- Effect due to decrease of 10 %	(0.07)	(0.16)

(IX) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
The Company's best estimate of contribution during the next year	50.00	50.00

(X) Major categories of Plan Assets (as percentage of Total Plan Assets)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Investment Funds	84.64%	83.17%
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.25%	2.19%
Special Deposit Scheme	4.29%	4.61%
Government of India Assets	3.93%	4.39%
Corporate Bonds	3.15%	4.39%
Others	0.74%	1.23%

(XI) Risk exposure:

Valuation are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and may vary over time. As such valuations of the Company is exposed to follow risks -

a) Salary increase: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

b) Investment risk: Since the plan is funded then asset liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can Effect the defined benefit obligation.

c) Discount rate: The defined benefit obligation calculated use a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

d) Mortality and disability: If the actual deaths and disability cases are lower or higher than assumed in the valuation, it can Effect the defined benefit obligation.

e) Withdrawals: If the actual withdrawals are higher or lower than the assumed withdrawals or there is a change in withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations, it can effect defined benefit obligation.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

35 Discontinued Operations

The Company, consequent to the approvals received from the Board of Directors on 30 May 2022 and from the shareholders on 19 July 2022, had decided to dispose its 111.9 MW of wind assets situated in the state of Tamil Nadu to further focus on their core EPC business and to explore other opportunities for diversification. During the previous year ended 31 March 2023, the Company had entered into memorandum of understanding ("the MoUs") for partial sale of its 108.9 MW of wind assets situated in the state of Tamil Nadu with multiple buyers. Accordingly, in line with the requirements of Ind AS 105 "Non-current assets Held for Sale", effective 01 October 2022, depreciation on such assets have been discontinued and respective wind assets have been designated as assets held for sale.

On completion of partial sale transaction of 105.3 MW of wind assets, the company has recognised net profit of ₹ 6,785.61 lakhs as an exceptional item in the standalone financial statements during the previous year ended 31 March 2023. Further, the operating profit of such 108.9 MW wind assets had been shown under "Discontinued Operations" in the standalone financial statements. The prior period disclosures and figures relating to the discontinued operations were represented separately, in line with the requirements of Ind AS 105.

The remaining 3.60 MW of wind assets, which was classified as assets held for sale in the previous year ended 31 March 2023, has been sold off and exceptional gain of ₹ 79.65 lakhs has been accounted for during the current year ended 31 March 2024.

a) Profit from discontinued operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations		
Sale of power	(0.16)	7,846.23
Total Income	**(0.16)**	**7,846.23**
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense	-	74.77
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	1,695.45
Other expenses	425.34	1,534.96
Total Expenses	**425.34**	**3,305.18**
Profit before exceptional items and tax	**(425.50)**	**4,541.05**
Exceptional items - gain on sale of discontinued operations	79.65	6,785.61
Tax expenses (Refer Note No 32)	(88.87)	2,301.71
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	**(256.98)**	**9,024.95**

b) Net cash flows attributable to the discontinued operations

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Net cash generated from / used in operating activities	(402.00)	9,646.49
Net cash generated in investing activities	573.26	40,908.49
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	-
Net cash inflows	**171.26**	**50,554.98**

c) Assets and liabilities of discontinued operations

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS		
(1) Non - current assets		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	-	1,173.61
Total non-current assets	**-**	**1,173.61**
(2) Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	9,295.22	14,351.95
(ii) Other financial assets	-	3,352.95
(b) Other current assets	-	11.40
Total current assets	**9,295.22**	**17,716.30**
LIABILITIES		
(1) Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	210.36
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	7.04
(b) Other current liabilities	-	1,414.12
Total current liabilities	**-**	**1,631.52**

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

36 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24)

Names of related parties and description of relationship (where transactions have taken place during the year, except for control relationships where parties are disclosed irrespective of transactions)

A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(i) Entity Having Significant Influence Over the Company	Varanasi Commercial Ltd
(ii) Subsidiaries	Techno Infra Developers Private Limited Techno Digital Infra Private Limited (Formerly Techno Clean Energy Private Limited) Techno Green Energy Private Limited Techno Wind Power Private Limited Rajgarh Agro Products Limited Techno Data Center Limited.(Formerly Techno Power Grid Company Limited) Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited. (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited) Techno AMI Solutions 1 Pvt Ltd Techno AMI Solutions 2 Pvt Ltd Techno Electric Overseas Pte Ltd
(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Shri Padam Prakash Gupta - Managing Director and Key Management Person Shri Ankit Saraiya - Wholetime Director and Key Management Person Ms Avantika Gupta - Non-Executive Director and relative of Key Management Person Shri Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan - Non-Executive and Independent Director(Retired wef 26/09/2023) Shri Krishna Murari Poddar - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Samarendra Nath Roy - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Kadenja Krishna Rai - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Anjan Dasgupta - Non-Executive and Independent Director (wef 26/09/2023) Shri Shailesh Kumar Mishra - Non-Executive and Independent Director (wef 10/11/2023) Shri James Raymond Trout - Non-Executive Director (wef 29/03/2024) Ms. Dipali Khanna - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Pradeep Kumar Lohia - Chief Financial Officer and Key Management Person Shri Niranjan Brahma - Company Secretary and Key Management Person
(v) Relative of Key Management Personnel (with whom transactions have taken place)	Mrs. Raj Prabha Gupta
(vi) Entities where Key Management Personnel and their relatives have significant influence (with whom transactions have taken place)	Techno Power Projects Ltd Techno Leasing & Finance Company Pvt Ltd Checons Ltd Green Teak Agro Processors Pvt Ltd Raj Projects Pvt Ltd Enertech Engineers India Pvt Ltd Varanasi Commercial Ltd Kusum Industrial Gases Ltd Trimurti Associates Pvt Ltd Ankit Credit Pvt Ltd Pragya Commerce Pvt Ltd

B. Transactions with Entity Having Significant Influence Over The Company

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Purchase of shares of Subsidiary	-	1.52	-	-
(ii) Dividend Paid	1,476.29	492.10	-	-

C. Transactions with Subsidiaries

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Revenue from Operations	37,338.77	14,027.35	-	-
(ii) Contract Assets	-	-	43,621.44	13,712.24
(iii) Trade Receivables	-	-	3,917.22	371.89
(iv) Loan granted	2,073.59	400.29	497.06	113.70
(v) Loan granted earlier now converted into investment	1,737.11	3,012.50	-	-
(vi) Interest on loan granted	48.56	43.81	12.96	46.87
(vii) Investment made	10,054.92	3,021.76	16,182.32	6,127.40
(viii) Dividend received	208.31	-	-	-

D. Transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Remuneration and Employee Benefits*				
Wholetime Director	24.00	24.00	-	8.26
Chief Financial Officer	30.34	33.53	-	6.66
Company Secretary	29.35	28.95	-	4.42
(ii) Director Sitting Fees	26.50	22.25	-	-
(iii) Dividend Paid	17.64	0.12	-	-

*The above figure does not include provisional gratuity liability valued by an actuary, as separate figures are not available

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

E. Transactions with Relative of Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Other Expense	2.40	2.40	-	-
(ii) Dividend Paid	41.47	19.58	-	-

F. Transactions with Entities where Key Management Personnel and their relatives have significant influence

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Other expense	12.53	29.81	-	-
(ii) Purchase of shares of Subsidiary	-	3.22	-	-
(iii) Security deposit paid	-	18.88	-	-
(iv) Dividend Paid	2,436.67	812.22	-	-

G. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured . The settlement for these balances occurs through payment. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2023: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

37 Segment reporting

A Operating Segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company's primary business segment is EPC (Construction). Based on the dominant source and nature of risk and returns of the Company, its internal organisation and management structure and its system of internal financial reporting, EPC business segment has been identified as the primary segment and the financial information are presented in the table below:

Particulars (Continued Operations)	EPC (Construction)	Others	Corporate (Unallocable)	Total
Year ended 31 March 2024				
I **Revenue**				
a Sales	1,67,042.92	1,043.80	-	1,68,086.72
b Others	65.54	-	13,079.73	13,145.27
c Interest revenue	-	-	-	-
d **Total revenue**	**1,67,108.46**	**1,043.80**	**13,079.73**	**1,81,231.99**
II **Result**				
a Segment result/ operating Profit before tax and interest	22,084.05	(76.54)	13,079.73	35,087.24
b Interest expense	-	-	1,641.66	1,641.66
c Provision for taxation	-	-	6,215.02	6,215.02
d **Net profit**	**22,084.05**	**(76.54)**	**5,223.05**	**27,230.56**
III **Other information**				
a Segment assets	1,33,875.41	5,462.53	1,37,583.80	2,76,921.74
b Segment liabilities	59,652.09	248.38	7,145.24	67,045.71
c Capital expenditure	251.06	-	-	251.06
d Depreciation and amortisation	142.12	605.93	-	748.05
Year ended 31 March 2023				
I **Revenue**				
a Sales	95,574.16	1,087.93	-	96,662.09
b Others	355.66	-	4,052.42	4,408.08
c Interest Revenue	-	-	3,022.30	3,022.30
d Total Revenue	**95,929.82**	**1,087.93**	**7,074.72**	**1,04,092.47**
II **Result**				
a Segment result/ operating Profit before tax and interest	11,285.17	191.25	7,074.72	18,551.14
b Interest expense	-	-	1,065.76	1,065.76
c Provision for taxation	-	-	4,672.85	4,672.85
d **Net profit**	**11,285.17**	**191.25**	**1,336.11**	**12,812.53**
III **Other information**				
a Segment assets	1,20,883.29	5,335.02	1,34,563.59	2,60,781.90
b Segment liabilities	74,266.74	79.11	7,894.50	82,240.35
c Capital expenditure	69.76	-	-	69.76
d Depreciation and amortisation	117.71	605.98	-	723.69

Information related to discontinued operations	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
a Segment Revenue	-	7,846.23
b Segment Results (including exceptional items)	(345.85)	11,326.66
c Segment Assets	9,295.21	18,889.91
d Segment Liabilities	-	1,631.52

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

37 **Segment reporting (cont'd)**

B **Geographical segment**

Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated on the basis of geographical region is presented below:	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
India	1,67,860.94	96,447.77
Outside India	-	-
	1,67,860.94	96,447.77

C **Information about major customers**

Total revenues from six customers (31 March 2023 - four customers) of EPC division (construction) amounting to ₹ 1,32,188.70 lakhs (31 March 2023 - ₹ 53,254.54 lakhs) represents 78.64% (31 March 2023 - 55.09%) of the Company's total revenues.

Customer A : 21.56% (31 March 2023 - 16.40%)
Customer B : 13.75% (31 March 2023 - 7.12%)
Customer C : 11.24% (31 March 2023 - 4.30%)
Customer D : 11.21% (31 March 2023 - 1.83%)
Customer E : 10.87% (31 March 2023 - 12.68%)
Customer F : 10.01% (31 March 2023 - 0.87%)

D There are no inter-segment revenues.

E **Based on timing of revenue**

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
At a point in time	96,334.27	66,171.46
Over time	71,526.67	30,276.31
	1,67,860.94	96,447.77

F **Contract balance**

The following table provides information about receivable, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables	74,106.41	64,131.28
Contract assets	55,046.94	27,487.29
Contract liabilities	(3,260.03)	(18,427.80)
	1,25,893.32	73,190.77

G **Movement of contract balances**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i **Contract assets**		
Opening balance	27,487.29	15,492.93
Addition during the year	35,734.12	22,238.64
Billed during the year	(8,174.47)	(10,244.28)
Closing balance	55,046.94	27,487.29

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ii **Contract liabilities**		
Opening balance	18,427.80	12,980.37
Addition during the year	3,260.03	11,927.43
Billed during the year	(18,427.80)	(6,480.00)
Closing balance	3,260.03	18,427.80

H There are no reconciliation items between revenue from contracts with customers and revenue recognised with contract price.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
38 **Contingent liabilities and commitments** *(to the extent not provided for)*		
A **Contingent liabilities:**		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:		
- Indirect tax demands (VAT/CST/Entry tax)	87.80	87.80
Amount paid under protest ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: ₹ 17.70 lakhs)		
- Income tax demands	780.48	780.48
Amount paid under protest ₹ 387.25 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 375.46 lakhs)		
	868.28	868.28

Note:
(a) In the opinion of the management, no provision is considered necessary for the disputes mentioned above on the ground that there are fair chances of successful outcome of appeals.
(b) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect to the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

B **Commitments:**
The Company does not have any capital commitments in the current and previous year.

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

39 Corporate social responsibility expenses ('CSR'):

As per Section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The funds are utilised on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act.

(a) Gross amount required to be spent as per the limits of Section 135 of the Act: ₹ 519.04 lakhs (Year ended 31 March 2023: ₹ 525.21 lakhs)

(b) Details of amount spent:

Particulars	Amount paid	Amount accrued / deposited in specified fund	Total
Year ended 31 March 2024:			
Construction/acquisition of any asset*	539.89	-	539.89
On purposes other than above	4.27	-	4.27
	544.16	-	544.16
Year ended 31 March 2023:			
Construction/acquisition of any asset	327.61	-	327.61
On purposes other than above	58.23	-	58.23
	385.84	-	385.84

The Company has undertaken CSR activities for Rural Development, Healthcare and Education.
* Refer Annexure to the Board Report for the nature of CSR activities of the Company
There is no related party transaction with respect to CSR activities of the Company

(c) Details of amount unspent or excess spent:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Opening Balance [Unspent / (Excess spent)]	141.53	2.16
Amount required to be spent during the year	519.04	525.21
Less: Amount spent during the year	(544.16)	(385.84)
Less: Amount deposited in Specified Funds of Schedule VII, within 6 months	-	-
Closing Balance [Unspent / (Excess spent)]	116.41	141.53

(d) Movement in provision:

Opening Provision	141.53	2.16
Additions during the period	519.04	525.21
Paid during the period	(544.16)	(385.84)
Closing Provision	116.41	141.53

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)

Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company*	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
-	141.53	519.04	405.04	139.12	113.58	2.83

*Same was transferred to separate CSR unspent A/c on 30 April 2024 and 23 May 2024.

40 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. In order to maintain the capital structure the Company monitors the return on capital. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders, whereas debt includes borrowings which primarily includes the payables pertaining to the purchase of goods, less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	3,317.94	4,830.04
Net debt	(3,317.94)	(4,830.04)
Equity (including other equity)	2,19,171.25	1,95,799.94
Gearing Ratio	-1.51%	-2.47%

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

41 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

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

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount				Fair value		
		Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	Cost	Total carrying amount / Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2024:								
Financial assets								
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	-	16,182.32	**16,182.32**	-	-	-
Investment in equity instruments	7	-	46.25	-	**46.25**	-	-	46.25
Investment in debt instruments	7	14,470.50	-	-	**14,470.50**	-	14,470.50	-
Investment in mutual funds	7	88,294.60	-	-	**88,294.60**	88,294.60	-	-
Loans	8	-	-	3,510.02	**3,510.02**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	9	-	-	6,795.61	**6,795.61**	-	-	-
Trade receivables	12	-	-	74,106.41	**74,106.41**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	3,317.94	**3,317.94**	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	-	-	10,277.66	**10,277.66**	-	-	-
		1,02,765.10	**46.25**	**1,14,189.96**	**2,17,001.31**	**88,294.60**	**14,470.50**	**46.25**
Financial liabilities								
Other financial liabilities	22	-	-	705.33	**705.33**	-	-	-
Trade payables	21	-	-	54,983.51	**54,983.51**	-	-	-
		-	-	**55,688.84**	**55,688.84**	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023:								
Financial assets								
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	-	6,127.40	**6,127.40**	-	-	-
Investment in equity instruments	7	-	1,142.47	-	**1,142.47**	1,095.47	-	47.00
Investment in other debt instruments	7	24,570.73	-	-	**24,570.73**	-	24,570.73	-
Investment in mutual funds	7	1,02,025.49	-	-	**1,02,025.49**	1,02,025.49	-	-
Loans	8	-	-	14,386.53	**14,386.53**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	9	-	-	5,166.25	**5,166.25**	-	-	-
Trade receivables	12	-	-	64,131.28	**64,131.28**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	4,830.04	**4,830.04**	-	-	-
Other bank balances	14	-	-	9,775.29	**9,775.29**	-	-	-
		1,26,596.22	**1,142.47**	**1,04,416.79**	**2,32,155.48**	**1,03,120.96**	**24,570.73**	**47.00**
Financial liabilities								
Other financial liabilities	22	-	-	1,009.73	**1,009.73**	-	-	-
Trade payables	21	-	-	54,996.05	**54,996.05**	-	-	-
		-	-	**56,005.78**	**56,005.78**	-	-	-

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

41 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value of financial assets and liabilities classified under fair value hierarchy other than Level 1:

(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Further, management also assessed the carrying amount of certain non-current loans and non-current other financial assets which are reasonable approximation of their fair values and the difference between the carrying amount and the fair values is not expected to be significant.

(b) Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVTOCI. Fair value of unquoted investments is determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This Level includes investment in unquoted equity shares. Fair value of quoted equity instruments are determined using quoted prices available in the market.

(c) In case of derivatives, the fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting dates in the respective commodities and currencies. There are no such significant unobservable inputs used for the valuation technique.

(d) The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet

(e) In case of investments in debt instruments, the fair values in an active market is determined using market approach and valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates.

(f) The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair values, since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

Level 1- Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year

C. Level 3 fair values - Movement in the values of unquoted equity instruments

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for Level 3 fair values.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	47.00	47.00
Fair value gain through Other Comprehensive Income:		
- Net change in fair value (unrealised)	-	-
- Sale of investments	(0.75)	
Loss allowance routed through profit and loss	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**46.25**	**47.00**

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

41 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

D. Risk management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly trade payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly investments, loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The Board of Directors ('Board') oversee the management of these financial risks. The risk management policies of the Company guides the management to address uncertainties in its endeavour to achieve its stated and implicit objectives. It prescribes the roles and responsibilities of the Company's Management, the structure for managing risks and the framework for risk management. The framework seeks to identify, assess and mitigate financial risks in order to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The following disclosures summarize the Company's exposure to financial risks and information regarding use of derivatives employed to manage exposures to such risks. Quantitative sensitivity analysis have been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rates on the financial results, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from two main classes of trade receivables i.e. receivables from government promoted agencies and receivables from private third parties. A substantial portion of the Company's trade receivables are from government promoted agencies having strong credit worthiness. Further the Company does not have a history of credit losses from such government promoted agencies, accordingly, provision for expected credit loss is not made in respect of trade receivables.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

The following tables provide information about the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023:

	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024	58,185.44	5,387.83	2,045.32	7,283.66	1,204.16	**74,106.41**
As at 31 March 2023	45,987.41	2,922.93	6,532.42	4,304.85	4,383.67	**64,131.28**

41 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's finance team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below analysis derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	more than 5 years
As on 31 March 2024:						
Other financial liabilities	705.33	705.33	705.33	-	-	-
Trade payables	54,983.51	54,983.51	54,983.51			-
	55,688.84	**55,688.84**	**55,688.84**	-	-	-
As on 31 March 2023:						
Other financial liabilities	1,009.73	1,009.73	1,009.73	-	-	-
Trade payables	54,996.05	54,996.05	54,996.05	-	-	-
	56,005.78	**56,005.78**	**56,005.78**	-	-	-

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar and Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

Exposure to currency risk	Currency	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade payables (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	1.99	1.99
	INR	165.69	163.37
	Euro (in lakhs)	0.37	0.37
	INR	32.98	32.86
Trade receivables (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	67.10	77.76
	INR	5,595.00	6,393.17
Cash and Cash Equivalents (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	0.28	-
		23.40	-
Other Financial Assets (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	11.85	11.85
	INR	987.86	974.05

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

41 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

D. Risk management (cont'd)

(iii) Market risk (cont'd)

(a) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening /weakening of the Indian Rupee against US dollars and Euros as at the reporting period would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and Euros and affects profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Profit or (loss)	Equity (net of tax)	Profit or (loss)	Equity (net of tax)
Trade payables (unhedged)				
INR/USD strengthening [5% movement]	8.28	6.20	8.17	6.11
INR/USD weakening [5% movement]	(8.28)	(6.20)	(8.17)	(6.11)
INR/Euro strengthening [5% movement]	1.65	1.23	1.64	1.23
INR/Euro weakening [5% movement]	(1.65)	(1.23)	(1.64)	(1.23)
Trade receivables (unhedged)				
INR/USD strengthening [5% movement]	(49.39)	(36.96)	(48.70)	(36.45)
INR/USD weakening [5% movement]	49.39	36.96	48.70	36.45

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

The interest rate profile of the Company 's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	28,830.24	49,639.74
Financial liabilities	-	-
	28,830.24	**49,639.74**
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

Fixed rate instruments that are carried at amortised cost are not subject to interest rate risk for the purpose of sensitivity analysis.

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

42 Financial ratios

Sl No.	Ratio	Formula for computation	Measure (In times/ percentage)	As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024	As at and for the year ended 31 March 2023	% Variance	Remarks
1	Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	Times	4.63	4.58	1.09%	Refer note 2 (a)
2	Debt-equity ratio	Not applicable	Times	-	-	-	-
3	Debt service coverage ratio	EBITDA / Debt service	Times	17.82	19.10	-6.69%	Refer note 2 (a)
4	Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax / Net worth	Percentage	13.00%	11.52%	12.84%	Refer note 2 (a)
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold / Average inventory	Times	NA	NA	NA	
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from sales / Average trade receivables	Times	2.43	1.70	42.66%	Refer note 2 (c)
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Times	2.30	1.63	40.46%	Refer note 2 (d)
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / Working capital	Times	0.82	0.50	62.69%	Refer note 2 (b)
9	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax / Revenue from operations	Percentage	16.05%	20.90%	-23.20%	Refer note 2 (a)
10	Return on capital employed	EBIT / Capital employed	Percentage	9.85%	11.46%	-14.05%	Refer note 2 (a)
11	Return on investment	Not applicable	Percentage	NA	NA	NA	

Note 1:
(a) Debt = Non-current borrowings + current borrowings
(b) Net worth = Paid-up share capital + reserves created out of profit - accumulated losses + Equity component of other financial instruments (net of taxes)
(c) EBITDA = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment etc.
(d) Debt service = Interest and lease payments + principal repayments
(e) Purchase = cost of materials consumed + closing inventory of raw materials - opening inventory of raw materials
(f) Working Capital = current assets - current liabilities
(g) EBIT = Earnings before interest and tax and exceptional items
(h) Capital employed = tangible net worth (total assets - total liabilities - intangible assets) + total debt

Note 2:
(a) Since the change in ratio is less than 25%, no explanation is required to be disclosed.
(b) Increased on account of decrease in the net working capital due to utlisation of loan realisation proceeds for repayment of Mobilisation Advance (Non Current).
(c) Increased on account of decrease in receivables outstanding as compared to sales during the year.
(d) Increased on account of decrease in payables outstanding as compared to purchases made during the year.

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

43 **Details related to borrowings secured against current assets**

The Company has given current assets as security for borrowings obtained from banks. The Company duly submitted the required information with the banks on regular basis and the required reconciliation is presented below:

Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return / statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material variations
For the year ended 31 March 2024					
31 March 2024					
	- Trade Receivables	74,106.41	61,642.86	12,463.55	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	2,585.13	-	2,585.13	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	53,299.13	36,236.20	17,062.93	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	3,260.03	12,868.90	(9,608.87)	Refer Note 1
31 December 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	75,808.83	57,863.15	17,945.68	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	1,625.84	-	1,625.84	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	44,133.68	26,023.41	18,110.27	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	13,378.92	10,396.94	2,981.98	Refer Note 1
30 September 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	66,952.62	45,951.41	21,001.21	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	3,273.44	-	3,273.44	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	53,588.21	25,981.50	27,606.71	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	16,205.13	12,514.14	3,690.99	Refer Note 1
30 June 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	71,490.96	52,070.40	19,420.56	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	9,488.69	9,488.69	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	52,550.75	34,006.22	18,544.53	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	18,789.64	15,570.04	3,219.60	Refer Note 1
For the year ended 31 March 2023					
31 March 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	64,131.28	63,761.80	369.48	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	8,647.79	6,147.79	2,500.00	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	50,672.86	30,311.39	20,361.47	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	18,427.80	18,427.80	-	
31 December 2022					
	- Trade Receivables	58,953.25	58,787.05	166.20	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	4,713.45	4,713.45	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	23,680.05	32,933.60	(9,253.55)	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	33,860.71	6,968.89	26,891.82	Refer Note 1
30 September 2022					
	- Trade Receivables	61,352.93	61,352.93	-	
	- Inventories	4,199.91	4,199.91	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	26,039.93	32,340.90	(6,300.97)	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	24,333.35	14,333.35	10,000.00	Refer Note 1
30 June 2022					
	- Trade Receivables	55,582.58	55,658.94	(76.36)	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	2,300.79	2,300.79	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	22,907.74	33,736.98	(10,829.24)	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	16,772.30	6,272.30	10,500.00	Refer Note 1

Note 1:
The quarterly statements are submitted to banks were prepared and filed before the completion of financial statement closure activities including Ind AS adjustments / reclassification and regrouping as applicable, which led to these difference between final books of accounts and provisional quarterly statement submitted to banks.

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44 Other statutory information

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

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with struck off companies.

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

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in crypto currency or any form of virtual currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

(ix) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.

(x) There are no events or transactions after the reporting period which is required to be disclosed under Ind AS 10.

(xi) The Company have complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

45 As per section 128 of the Companies Act , 2013 read with proviso to Rules 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('the Account Rules') with respect to financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account. The audit trail (edit log) feature for any direct changes made at the database level was not enabled for the said accounting software used for maintenance of all accounting records by the Company. However, the audit trail (edit log) at the application level was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

46 Code of Social Security, 2020

The Code of Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had released the draft rules on the aforementioned Code on 13 November 2020. However, the same is yet to be notified. The Company will evaluate the impact and make necessary adjustments to the financial statements in the period when the Code will come into effect.

47 Previous year figures have been re-grouped / re-classified wherever necessary, to conform to current year's classification. The impact of such reclassification/regrouping is not material to the financial statements.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906

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Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

PGupta

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

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Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at 31 March 2024, and their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 16 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters – Loans, Other receivables and Trade Receivable (Including retention receivables)

4. We draw attention to notes 8 (ii), 9B(i), 12 (vi)(vii) and (viii) to the accompanying consolidated financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 in connection with the Loans, other receivables (under other current financial assets) and trade receivables (including retention receivables) amounting to ₹ 3,000 lakhs, ₹ 1,772.00 lakhs, and ₹14,810.87 lakhs respectively, which are pending settlement/ realization and are substantially overdue as on 31 March 2024. The management of the Holding company based on its internal assessment, external legal opinions and certain interim favourable regulatory orders, is of the view that the aforesaid balances are fully recoverable and accordingly, no provision for impairment is required to be recognized in respect of such balances as on 31 March 2024. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

6. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Revenue Recognition - accounting for construction contracts Refer Note 3.1 (L) for accounting policy and Note 24 for the related relevant disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. There are significant accounting judgements in estimating revenue to be recognised on contracts with customers, including estimation of costs to complete. The Company recognizes revenue based on the stage of completion in proportion of the contract costs incurred at balance sheet date, relative to the total estimated costs of the contract at completion. The recognition of revenue is therefore dependent on estimates in relation to total estimated costs of each such contract. Significant judgements are involved in determining the expected losses, when such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost. Cost contingencies are included in these estimates to take into account specific risks of uncertainties or disputed claims against the Company, arising within each contract. These contingencies are reviewed by the Management on a regular basis throughout the life of the contract and adjusted where appropriate. The revenue on contracts may also include variable consideration (variations and claims). Variable consideration is recognised when the recovery of such consideration is highly probable. Considering the materiality of amounts involved and above significant judgements and complexities, revenue recognition has been considered as a key audit matter for the current year audit.	Our audit procedures relating to revenue recognition included, but were not limited to, the following: • Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition in accordance with Ind AS 115 – Revenue from contracts with customers; • Obtained an understanding of the Company's processes. Evaluated the design, implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls with respect to estimation of forecasted contract revenue and contracts costs; • For a sample of contracts, performed the following procedures: a) Inspected the underlying documents such as customer contract/ agreement and variation orders, if any, for the significant contract terms and conditions; b) evaluated the identification of performance obligations of the contract; c) obtained an understanding of and evaluated the reasonableness of the assumptions applied in determining the forecasted revenue and cost to complete; and d) tested the existence and valuation of variable consideration with respect to the contractual terms and conditions and inspected the correspondence with customers • For cost incurred to date, tested samples to appropriate supporting documents and performing cut-off procedures; • Tested the forecasted cost by obtaining executed purchase orders/agreements/ relevant documents and evaluated the reasonableness of management judgements/ estimates; and • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures related to contract revenue and costs in the standalone financial statements in

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	accordance with the applicable accounting standards.
2. Uncertainties relating to recoverability of long outstanding trade receivables and disputed other receivables under other Financial Assets Refer Notes 3.1 (L), 3.1 (I) and 3.2 (e) for accounting policy and Note 15, Note 12 & Note 9 for the related relevant disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company, as at 31 March 2024, has unbilled work-in-progress (contract assets), trade receivables and other receivables amounting to ₹ 24,943.40 lakhs, ₹ 74,106.41 lakhs and ₹ 2,811.93 lakhs respectively, which represent various receivables in respect of disputed and undisputed receivables in respect of closed and ongoing projects. The Company is currently under negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation with the customers for the disputed receivables. The Unbilled work-in-progress (contract assets) and trade receivables include disputed receivables amounting to ₹ 14,810.87 lakhs where the Company is currently under negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation with the customers. Further, other receivables (included under other financial assets as at 31 March 2024) amounting to ₹ 1,772.00 lakhs, representing claims for differential amount awarded in favour of the Company. Management, based on contractual tenability of the claims/ receivables, progress of the negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation and relying on the legal opinion obtained from independent legal counsel, has determined that no provision is required to be recognised for the aforementioned receivables. Considering the materiality of the amounts involved, uncertainty associated with the outcome of the negotiations/ discussions/ arbitration/ litigation and significant management judgement involved in its assessment of recoverability, this was considered to be a key audit matter in the audit of the consolidated financial statements. Further, the aforementioned matter relating to recoverability of above discussed receivables as fully explained in Note 15, Note 12 & Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of financial statements.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: • Obtained an understanding of the management process and evaluated the design and tested the effectiveness of key internal financial controls for assessing the recoverability of unbilled work-in-progress (contract assets), trade receivables and other receivables. • Discussed extensively with management regarding steps taken for recovering the amounts; • Assessed the reasonability of judgements exercised and estimates made by management with respect to the recoverability of these receivables and validated them with corroborating evidence; • Verified contractual arrangements to support management's position on the tenability and recoverability of these receivables. • Obtained an understanding of the current year developments for respective claims/ arbitration awards pending at various stages of negotiations / discussions / arbitration / litigation and corroborated the updates with relevant underlying documents. • Reviewed the legal and contractual experts' note and / or legal opinion from independent legal counsel obtained by the management; and • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

7. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

8. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

9. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

10. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

11. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

12. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of the entities or business activities within the Group, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

13. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

14. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Other Matter

16. We did not audit the financial statements of ten subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹29,589.56 lakhs as at 31 March 2024, total revenues of ₹₹ 15,914.15 lakhs and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 90.82 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    Further, of these subsidiaries, one subsidiary are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective country. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective country to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of such subsidiary, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

    Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraph 16, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, we report that the Holding Company and two subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to seven subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

18. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 16 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and covered under the Act we report that:

    A) Following are the qualifications/adverse remarks reported by us and the other auditors in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 for which such Order reports have been issued till date and made available to us:

S No	Name	CIN	Company	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1.	Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited	L40108UP2005PLC094368	Holding company	iii(c), iii(d), (iii)(e) and (xx)(b).

19. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the matters stated in paragraph 19(i) (vii) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

    c) The consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

    e) The matters described in paragraph 4 of the Emphasis of Matter, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company;

    f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company, and its subsidiaries and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiaries, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, are disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

    g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith with respect to the consolidated financial statements are as stated in paragraph 19(b) above on reporting under section

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143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 19(i)(vii) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiaries covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group as detailed in Note 38A to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries during the year ended 31 March 2024;

iv.

a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 43 (v) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such subsidiaries ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 43 (vi) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such subsidiaries shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2024 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

vi. As stated in note 16(d) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2024 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

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vii. As stated in note 44 to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries of the Holding Company which are companies incorporated in India and audited under the Act, except for the instances mentioned below, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, in respect of financial year commencing on or after 1 April 2023, have used an accounting software for maintaining their books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with except for instances mentioned below.

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of accounting records by the Holding Company.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906
UDIN: 24083906BKFLVR1689

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited on the Audit of the Consolidated financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (cont'd)

Annexure 1

List of entities included in the Statement

Name of the entity	Relationship
Techno Infra Developers Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Techno Digital Infra Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Techno Green Energy Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Techno Wind Power Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Rajgarh Agro Products Limited	Subsidiary
Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Techno Data Center Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Techno AMI Solutions 1 Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Techno AMI Solutions 2 Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
Techno Electric Overseas Pte. Limited	Foreign Subsidiary

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure A

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the subsidiary companies, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matter

9. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to ten subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 29,589.56 lakhs and net assets of ₹ 16,864.22 as at 31 March 2024, total revenues of ₹ 15,914.15 lakhs and net cash inflows amounting to ₹90.82 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies is based solely on the reports of

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906
UDIN: 24083906BKFLVR1689

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Gurugram
28 May 2024

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non - Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	4	4,294.54	4,780.79
(b) Capital Work in Progress	5	27,573.77	9,459.72
(c) Right-of-Use -Asset	6	3,295.35	3,341.90
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7A	46.25	47.00
(ii) Other Financial Assets	9A	1,082.55	1,409.20
(e) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	10A	669.42	536.93
(f) Deferred Tax Assets	18A	1,271.10	-
(g) Other Non Current Assets	15A	2,013.83	50.69
Total non-current assets		40,246.81	19,626.23
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	11	2,585.13	10,105.11
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7B	1,14,147.72	1,30,430.32
(ii) Trade Receivables	12	74,106.41	64,131.22
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	3,440.96	4,840.39
(iv) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	10,277.66	9,775.29
(v) Loans	8	3,000.00	14,225.96
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9B	6,129.80	4,028.97
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	10B	-	3.27
(d) Other Current Assets	15B	29,433.05	18,547.86
		2,43,120.73	2,56,088.39
(3) Assets held for sale		-	1,173.61
Total current assets		2,43,120.73	2,57,262.00
TOTAL ASSETS		2,83,367.54	2,76,888.23
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	2,152.38	2,152.38
(b) Other Equity	17	2,14,168.32	1,90,865.20
Total Equity attributable to owners of the Parent		2,16,320.70	1,93,017.58
(c) Non controlling Interest		2.42	2.64
Total Equity		2,16,323.12	1,93,020.22
Liabilities			
(1) Non - Current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	22	312.17	268.96
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	18B	6,927.15	7,174.13
(c) Other Non - Current Liabilities	19A	3,260.03	18,427.80
Total non-current liabilities		10,499.35	25,870.89
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	20		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		78.69	243.65
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		54,905.48	51,778.98
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	21	726.85	3,956.73
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19B	626.48	1,168.78
(c) Provisions	22	20.69	194.27
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23	186.88	654.71
Total current liabilities		56,545.07	57,997.12
Total liabilities		67,044.42	83,868.01
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,83,367.54	2,76,888.23
Material accounting policies	1, 2 and 3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.	4 to 48		

This is the Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

		Note No.	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from Operations	24	1,50,238.09	82,949.85
	Other Income	25	13,610.96	7,464.40
	Total Income (I)		1,63,849.05	90,414.25
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	26	1,12,473.98	66,020.16
	Changes in Inventories of Stock - in - Trade	27	3,562.66	(3,440.53)
	Employee Benefits Expense	28	4,615.42	4,218.99
	Finance Costs	29	1,642.98	1,065.76
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	30	784.30	759.95
	Other Expenses	31	8,644.67	7,484.34
	Total Expenses (II)		1,31,724.01	76,108.67
III	**Profit before tax from continuing operations (I - II)**		**32,125.04**	**14,305.58**
IV	**Tax Expense**	32		
	Current tax		6,064.63	4,401.09
	Deferred tax		(1,108.82)	145.90
	Tax related to earlier years		66.74	97.76
	Total tax expenses (IV)		5,022.55	4,644.75
V	**Profit for the year from continuing operations before profit of Joint Venture (III - IV)**		**27,102.49**	**9,660.83**
VI	**Share of profit from Joint Venture**		-	-
VII	**Profit for the year from continuing operations (V + VI)**		**27,102.49**	**9,660.83**
VIII	**Discontinued operations**			
	Profit/ (Loss) for the year from discontinued operations	35(a)	(425.50)	4,541.05
	Exceptional items - gain on sale of discontinued operations		79.65	6,785.61
	Less: Tax expense on discontinued operations		(88.87)	2,301.71
	Profit for the year from discontinued operations (VIII)		(256.98)	9,024.95
IX	**Profit / (loss) for the year (VII + VIII)**		**26,845.51**	**18,685.78**
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit & loss.			
	(a) Net fair value gain/ (loss) on investment in equity instruments through OCI		3,198.89	(68.27)
	(b) Income tax related to above items		(324.25)	15.62
	(c) Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(2.23)	(71.95)
	(d) Income tax related to above items		(17.55)	18.11
			2,854.86	**(106.49)**
	Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit & loss.			
	(a) Exchange differences on translation foreign operations		59.91	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**2,914.77**	**(106.49)**
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)**		**29,760.28**	**18,579.29**
XII	**Profit/(Loss) for the period attributable to:**			
	(a) Owners of the Company		26,845.73	18,685.96
	(b) Non-Controlling Interest		(0.22)	(0.18)
XIII	**Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:**			
	(a) Owners of the Company		2,914.77	(106.49)
	(b) Non-Controlling Interest		-	-
XIV	**Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:**			
	(a) Owners of the Company		29,760.50	18,579.47
	(b) Non-Controlling Interest		(0.22)	(0.18)
XV	**Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners arising from:**			
	(a) Continuing operations		30,017.48	9,554.52
	(b) Discontinued operations		(256.98)	9,024.95
XVI	**Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per share ₹ 2 each)**	33		
	Earning per equity share for continuing operations Basic & Diluted (₹)		25.18	8.84
	Earning per equity share for discontinued operations Basic & Diluted (₹)		(0.24)	8.26
	Earning per equity share for continuing and discontinued operations Basic & Diluted (₹)		24.94	17.10

Material accounting policies — 1, 2 and 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. — 4 to 48

This is the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
A. Equity share capital (refer note 16)		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	2,152.38	2,200.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year (refer note 16 (c(iii)))	-	(47.62)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**2,152.38**	**2,152.38**

B. Other equity (refer note 17)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Total Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-Controlling Interest (NCI)
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Fair value of Equity Instruments through OCI	Other items through OCI		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**53.65**	**1,26,208.50**	**1,572.66**	**53,060.00**	**578.21**	-	**1,81,473.02**	**2.82**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	18,685.96	-	-	18,685.96	(0.18)
Final dividend paid	-	-	-	(2,199.20)	-	-	(2,199.20)	-
Transfer to retained earnings:								
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		-	-	(53.84)	-	53.84	-	-
Other comprehensive income:								
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	(71.95)	(71.95)	-
- Net fair value loss on investments measured through OCI	-	-	-	-	(68.27)	-	(68.27)	-
- Income tax effect on above	-	-	-	-	15.62	18.11	33.73	-
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 16 (c(iii)))	-	(6,897.41)	-	-	-	-	(6,897.41)	-
Transaction costs relating to buyback	-	(90.67)	-	-	-	-	(90.67)	-
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	47.62	(47.62)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**101.27**	**1,19,172.80**	**1,572.66**	**69,492.92**	**525.56**	-	**1,90,865.20**	**2.64**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	26,845.48	-	-	26,845.48	(0.22)
Final dividend paid	-	-	-	(6,457.14)	-	-	(6,457.14)	-
Transfer to retained earnings:								
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(19.78)	-	19.78	-	-
Other comprehensive income:							-	
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.23)	(2.23)	-
- Net fair value loss on investments measured through OCI	-	-	-	-	3,198.89	-	3,198.89	-
- Income tax effect on above	-	-	-	-	(324.25)	(17.55)	(341.80)	-
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of instruments measured through OCI				3,400.20	(3,400.20)	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	59.91	-	59.91	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**101.27**	**1,19,172.80**	**1,572.66**	**93,261.68**	**59.91**	-	**2,14,168.32**	**2.42**

This is the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P.P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
CIN No : L40108UP2005PLC094368
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities :		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	**32,125.04**	**14,305.58**
Profit / (Loss) before tax from discontinued operations	**(345.85)**	**11,326.66**
Add:		
Depreciation expense	784.30	2,455.40
Interest Expenses	1,642.98	1,065.76
Interest Income	(3,115.07)	(3,058.28)
Exceptional item - profit on sale of discontinued operations	(79.65)	(6,785.61)
(Profit)/ Loss on Property, Plant and Equipment sale/ written off	(0.21)	(34.36)
Impairment of Goodwill on Consolidation		95.02
Dividend Income	(6,143.07)	(2,084.55)
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation (net)	(124.16)	(321.30)
Net gain on sale or remeasurement of investments measured at FVTPL	(4,282.96)	(1,965.20)
Cash flow before changes in operating assest and liabilities	**20,461.34**	**14,999.12**
Adjustments for changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
Inventories	6,062.66	(7,397.85)
Trade receivables	(9,975.19)	(5,408.31)
Other financial assets	(2,107.47)	(150.64)
Other assets	(10,885.19)	1,898.45
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade payables	2,961.54	10,149.06
Other financial liabilities	(3,229.88)	419.85
Provisions	(130.37)	348.17
Other liabilities	(15,711.91)	5,673.95
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**(12,554.47)**	**20,531.80**
Less: Income tax paid (net of funds)	(7,269.50)	(11,195.97)
Cash Flow before Extraordinary items	**(19,823.97)**	**9,335.83**
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(19,823.97)**	**9,335.83**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities :		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and movement of capital crediotrs, capital work-in-progress	(18,042.95)	(6,554.24)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	0.64	40.74
Investment in bank deposit having original maturity of more than three months (net)	166.05	(10,292.76)
Investments others	23,767.02	(23,680.84)
Loans granted to bodies corporate	11,225.98	(4,733.78)
Advance received against asset held for sale	-	680.00
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	573.26	40,908.49
Dividend Income	6,143.07	2,084.55
Interest Income	3,042.11	2,804.77
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**26,875.18**	**1,256.93**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Dividend Paid	(6,457.14)	(2,199.20)
Interest Paid	(1,642.98)	(525.17)
Other finance charges paid	(350.52)	(540.59)
Share Buyback (including transaction cost and tax)	-	(7,035.70)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(8,450.64)**	**(10,300.66)**
D. Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,399.43)**	**292.10**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	4,840.39	4,548.29
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**3,440.96**	**4,840.39**
Break-up of cash and cash equivalent (Refer note 13)		
Balances with banks		
Current Accounts	3,432.77	4,826.01
Cash on hand	8.19	14.38
	3,440.96	**4,840.39**

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Notes :

a. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flow".

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Interest accrued		
Opening balance		
Interest cost	(1,642.98)	(525.17)
Interest paid	1,642.98	525.17
Closing balance	-	-

The accompanying notes 4 to 48 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

S.N. Roy
Director
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Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024

1. Group Overview

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited (the Company or the Holding Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) is a recognised company in the power sector. It provides engineering, procurement and construction services to the three segments of power sector including generation, transmission and distribution. The Group is also engaged in generation of wind power through Wind Turbine Generators in the states of Tamil Nadu & Karnataka. The Group is recognised for its expertise in the domains of light construction and heavy engineering segments across the country's power sector. The Holding Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at C-218 Ground Floor (GR-2) Sector-63, Noida Gautam Buddha Nagar Uttar Pradesh- 201307, India.

2. Basis of Preparation

a. Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (compliant Schedule III) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), amendments thereto and other relevant provisions of the Act and guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to the extent applicable.

Accordingly, the Group has prepared these consolidated financial statements which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated financial statements" or "financial statements").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and in accordance with the material accounting policies, set out below and were consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The Holding Company's shares are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

These financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024 were approved for issuance in accordance with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 28 May 2024.

b. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities, which had been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer material accounting policy regarding Financial instruments)
- Defined employee benefit plan
- Derivative financial instruments

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c. Functional and reporting currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Group's functional and reporting currency and are rounded off to lakh (Rs in lakh), except when otherwise indicated.

d. Operating cycle and current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash 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 classified as current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating Cycle for the business activities of the Group relating to Long term Contracts (i.e. supply or construction contracts) covers the duration of the specific project/ Contract including the defect liability period, wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of the receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective project/contract.
Assets and Liabilities other than those relating to Long term contracts are classified as current if it is expected to be realise or settle within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

e. Basis of Consolidation

The CFS comprise of the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together with the share of the total comprehensive income of a joint venture as at March 31, 2024. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

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- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

  Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

  The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

  Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

  CFS are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the CFS for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the CFS to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

  The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Holding Company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

  Consolidation procedure:

i. Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the CFS at the acquisition date.
ii. Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.
iii. Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the CFS. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

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Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

A) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, non-refundable taxes, directly attributable cost (including borrowings) of bringing the assets to its working conditions and locations and present value of any obligatory decommissioning cost for its intended use.

Subsequent costs 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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

In case of constructed assets, cost includes cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation overheads and directly attributable borrowing cost.

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on a straight-line basis over the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except Office equipment and Furniture & Fixture which are depreciated on written down value method. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The residual values and estimated useful life are reviewed at the end of each financial year, with effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on prospective basis. Each component of a Property Plant and Equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the other component of assets. The useful life of the items of PPE estimated by the management for the current and comparative period are in line with the useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act,2013.

Useful life of the assets depreciated on written down value method:

Class of Assets	Useful Life
Office Equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years

Useful life of the assets depreciated on straight line method:

Class of Assets	Useful Life
Plant and Equipment - Wind Division	20 years
Plant and Equipment	15 years
Buildings	30-60 years
Vehicles	8-10 years

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B) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Amortisation is calculated on straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Computer software packages (ERP and others)	6 years

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.
The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

C) Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Other bank balances include deposits with maturity less than twelve months but greater than three months and balances and deposits with banks that are restricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the Group's cash management.

D) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap, which is valued at net realizable value. 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. The cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost basis.

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E) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). 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, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets as mentioned below:

Land	30 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section "impairment of non-financial assets".

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. 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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of sites, offices, equipment, etc. that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Lessor accounting under IND AS 116 is substantially unchanged from IND AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IND AS 17. Therefore, IND AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

F) Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund and Pension Fund are defined contribution schemes. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation done on projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

The Group treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The Group presents the leave as current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Group has unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for the period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred.

G) Foreign Currency Reinstatement and Translation

The Group's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Group's functional currency.

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Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

- Tax charges and credits, if applicable, attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

H) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used

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to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

l) Financial instruments - Initial Recognition, Subsequent Measurement, and Impairment

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IND AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below -

► Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

► Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

► Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

► Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
All equity investments in scope of 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income, subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. These equity shares are designated as Fair Value Through OCI (FVTOCI) as they are not held for trading and disclosing their fair value fluctuation in profit and loss will not reflect the purpose of holding. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

- ► The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ► The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
ii. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of 115
iii. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.
The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate (EIR). Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' (or 'other income') in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:
Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an

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exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

J) Borrowing costs

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

K) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and such change could be for change in tax rate.

i. Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set and presented as net.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

L) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

i. Revenue from sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied by the transfer of control of promised goods and services to the customer. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration. As the period between the date on which the Group transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are considered.

ii. Revenue from construction contracts

Revenue from construction contract are satisfied over the period of time based on the identified performance obligation and accordingly revenue is recognised based on progress of performance determined using input method with reference to the cost incurred on contract and their estimated total costs.

The amount of revenue recognised in a year on projects is dependent, inter alia, on the actual costs incurred, the assessment of the percentage of completion of (long-term) contracts and the forecasted contract revenue and costs to complete of each project.

Costs in respect of projects include costs of materials including own manufactured materials at costs along with fabrication, construction, labour and directly attributable/identifiable overheads, as estimated by the management.

Estimates of revenue and costs are reviewed periodically and revised, wherever there are changes in design, scope, specification, etc, resulting in increase or decrease in revenue determination, is recognised in the period in which estimates are revised.

Provision is made for all losses incurred to the balance sheet date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are recognised to extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and they are capable of being reliably measured. Expected loss, if any, on a contract is recognised as expense in the period in which it is foreseen, irrespective of the stage of completion of the contract.

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iii. Revenue from Power Generation

Power generation income is recognised on the basis of units of power generated, net of wheeling and transmission loss, as applicable, when no significant uncertainty as to the measurability or collectability exists.

Renewal Energy Certificate Income is accounted on accrual basis at the rate sold at the Power Exchanges. At the year-end Renewal Energy Certificate Income is recognised at the minimum floor price specified by the Central Regulator of CERC / last traded price at the exchange.

iv. Contract Assets

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Unbilled receivables where further subsequent performance obligation is pending are classified as contract assets when the Group does not have unconditional right to receive cash as per contractual terms. Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

v. Impairment of Contract asset

The Group assesses a contract asset for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 109. An impairment of a contract asset is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as a financial asset that is within the scope of Ind AS 109.

vi. Contract Liability

Contract Liability is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues, and it also includes consideration received from customers for whom the Group has pending obligation to transfer goods or services.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance-based payments and / or milestone-based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

vii. Export Benefits

Exports entitlements are recognised when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the schemes is established in respect of the exports made by the Group and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

viii. Interest and Dividend Income

Interest

Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate when there is a reasonable certainty as to realisation.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

M) Dividend Distribution

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable is recognised directly in equity.

N) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to owners of the equity by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as buy back, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to consider:

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

O) Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

b) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, 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 Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

c) Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

P) Investment in Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity. Power is demonstrated through

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existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

Investments are tested for impairment whenever an event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of investments exceeds its recoverable amount. If, in a subsequent period, recoverable amount equals or exceeds the carrying amount, the impairment loss recognised is reversed accordingly.

Q) Investment in joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not having control or joint control over those policies.

The investment in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

R) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Group.

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components of the Group and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

Segment revenues and expenses are directly attributed to the related segment. Revenues and expenses like dividend, interest, profit/loss on sale of assets and investments etc., which relate to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segment on a reasonable basis, have not been included therein.

All segment assets and liabilities are directly attributed to the related segment. Segment assets include all operating assets used by the segment and consist principally of fixed assets, inventories, sundry debtors, loans and advances and operating cash and bank balances. Segment assets and liabilities do not include investments, miscellaneous expenditure not written off, share capital, reserves and surplus, deferred tax assets / liability and provision for tax.

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S) Discontinued Operations

The Group classifies disposal assets as held for sale/ distribution if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/ distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/ distribute will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale/ distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale/ distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets are available for immediate sale/ distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets, its sale/ distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale/ distribution of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.2 Use of Assumptions, Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expense and disclosure of Contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates is revised and future period impacted.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the consolidated financial statements:

a) Revenue

The application of revenue recognition accounting standards is complex and involves a number of key judgements and estimates. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Group exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time.

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The measurement of construction contracts in progress is based on an assessment of the stage of each project and expectations concerning the remaining progress towards completion of each contract, including the outcome of disagreements. The assessment of stage, income and expenses, including disagreements, is made by the project management on a project-by-project basis.

The assessment of disagreements relating to extra work, extensions of time, demands concerning liquidated damages, etc., is based on the nature of the circumstances, knowledge of the client, the stage of negotiations, previous experience and consequently an assessment of the likely outcome of each case. For major disagreements, external legal opinions are a fundamental part of the assessment.

Estimates concerning the remaining progress towards completion depend on a number of factors, and project assumptions may change as the work is being performed. Likewise, the assessment of disagreements may change as the cases proceed. Actual results may therefore differ materially from expectations. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Group measures financial instruments, such as investments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

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Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

c) Depreciation / amortization and impairment of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are depreciated/ amortized on straight-line /written down value basis over the estimated useful lives (or lease term if shorter) in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, taking into account the estimated residual value, wherever applicable.

The Group reviews carrying value of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets whenever there is objective evidence that the assets are impaired. In such situation, assets' recoverable amount is estimated which is higher of asset's or cash generating units (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using pre-tax discount rate, which reflect the current assessment of time value of money. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market realisations are considered or otherwise in absence of such transactions appropriate valuations are adopted. the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortization and amount of impairment expense to be recorded, adequately during any reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in estimate impacting the financial result of the Group.

d) Arrangements containing leases

The Group enters into service/hiring arrangements for various/services. The determination of lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

e) Impairment of Financial assets

The Group evaluates whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets including loan, trade and other receivables are impaired and determines the amount of impairment allowance as a result of the inability of the parties to make required payments. The Group bases the estimates on the ageing of the receivables, creditworthiness of the receivables and historical write-off experience and variation in the credit risk on year-to-year basis.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates such as discount rates and growth rates.

g) Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determination of taxability of certain income and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes.

h) Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Critical estimate of the DBO involves a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate, anticipation of future salary increases etc. as estimated by Independent Actuary appointed for this purpose by the Management. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

i) Fair Value Measurements

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in the assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

j) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.

Management judgment is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations/ against the Group as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities and estimation for contingencies are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective.

There are no standards issued up to the date of issuance of Group's financial Statements.

3.4 Application of new and revised Indian Accounting

The Ministry of Corporate affairs vide notification dated 31 March 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules 2023, which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective 01 April 2023. The rule predominantly amends IND AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, IND AS 8, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimate and Errors and IND AS 12, Income Taxes, whereas the other amendments notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. As per the managements assessments these amendments did not have any material impact on the amount recognised in the prior periods.

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Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

4 Property, Plant and Equipments

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Plant & equipment - Wind Division	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross Block								
Balance as on 01 April 2022	**2,111.69**	**58.71**	**445.59**	**66,814.43**	**720.51**	**242.81**	**489.42**	**70,883.16**
Additions	-	-	3.24	-	9.06	21.98	35.48	69.76
Disposals	(1,990.28)	(7.19)	(0.53)	(56,583.80)	-	(13.93)	-	(58,595.73)
Disposals attributable to asset classified as held for sale (refer note 35 (c))	(63.29)	-	-	(1,946.81)	-	-	-	(2,010.10)
As at 31st March 2023	**58.12**	**51.52**	**448.30**	**8,283.82**	**729.57**	**250.86**	**524.90**	**10,347.09**
Additions	-	-	116.25	-	5.59	53.51	75.71	251.06
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(8.47)	-	(8.47)
Exchange Difference	-	-	-	-	-	0.87	-	0.87
Disposals attributable to asset classified as held for sale (refer note 35 (c))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	**58.12**	**51.52**	**564.55**	**8,283.82**	**735.16**	**296.77**	**600.61**	**10,590.55**
Depreciation								
As at 1st April 2022	-	**8.84**	**256.97**	**27,118.12**	**504.70**	**139.18**	**434.11**	**28,461.92**
Charge for the year - continuing operations	-	1.22	29.51	584.69	56.73	19.05	20.69	711.89
Charge for the year - discontinuing operations	-	-	-	1,695.45	-	-	-	1,695.45
Disposals during the year	-	(1.83)	(0.21)	(24,451.20)	-	(13.23)	-	(24,466.46)
Disposals attributable to asset classified as held for sale	-	-	-	(836.49)	-	-	-	(836.49)
As at 31st March 2023	-	**8.23**	**286.27**	**4,110.57**	**561.43**	**145.00**	**454.80**	**5,566.30**
Charge for the year - continuing operations	-	1.10	35.43	584.72	43.76	24.04	48.70	737.75
Charge for the year - discontinuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(8.04)	-	(8.04)
Disposals attributable to asset classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	-	**9.33**	**321.70**	**4,695.29**	**605.19**	**161.00**	**503.50**	**6,296.01**
Net Block								
As at 31st March 2023	**58.12**	**43.29**	**162.03**	**4,173.25**	**168.14**	**105.86**	**70.10**	**4,780.79**
As at 31st March 2024	**58.12**	**42.19**	**242.85**	**3,588.53**	**129.97**	**135.77**	**97.11**	**4,294.54**

Note:
1) All the immovable property (including the title deeds of freehold land) are in the name of the Group during the current and previous year.
2) The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment including ROU during the current and previous year.
3) All property, plant and equipment of EPC division of Holding Company are hypothecated against working capital facilities availed by the Holding Company.

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

5 Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	Total
Cost	
Balance as at 01 April 2022	
Additions for the year	9,459.72
Capitalised to Property, Plant & Equipment	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	9,459.72
Additions for the year	18,114.05
Capitalised to Property, Plant & Equipment	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	27,573.77
Net Block	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	9,459.72
Balance as at 31 March 2024	27,573.77

Particulars	Amount in CWIP as on 31 March 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress #	18,114.05	9,459.72	-	-	27,573.77
Total	18,114.05	9,459.72	-	-	27,573.77

Particulars	Amount in CWIP as on 31 March 2023				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress #	9,459.72	-	-	-	9,459.72
Total	9,459.72	-	-	-	9,459.72

All project in progress includes capital-work-in progress, whose completion is neither overdue nor exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

Note: There are no projects as on reporting period where activity has been suspended.

6 Right-of-use asset

	Leasehold land	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	3,469.33	3,469.33
Additions for the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3,469.33	3,469.33
Additions for the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	3,469.33	3,469.33
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	79.39	79.39
Charge for the year	48.05	48.05
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	127.44	127.44
Charge for the year	46.54	46.54
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	173.98	173.98
Net Block		
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3,341.90	3,341.90
Balance as at 31 March 2024	3,295.35	3,295.35

Notes:

(a) The Group has lease agreements usually for a period of 30 - 99 years for its wind division and data center business. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Group classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Leasehold land held under finance lease: The Group has been allotted lands under lease for a term of 30 - 99 years with an initial payment equivalent to the fair value of the land. The Group further does not pay any amount during the lease tenure. The Group as per Ind AS 116, has reclassified the asset from tangible asset to Right of Use Asset (ROU Asset) with its carrying value.

(b) There are no leases which are yet to commence as on 31 March 2024.

(c) Lease payments, not included in measurement of liability

The Group has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March	Year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term leases (*)	430.95	848.03
Cancellable leases	-	78.09
	430.95	926.12

* Includes lease payments for discontinued operations amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: ₹ 4.76 lakhs)

	As at 31 March	As at 31 March 2023
(d) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet:		
(i) Right-of-use assets		
Leasehold land	3,295.35	3,341.90
	3,295.35	**3,341.90**

	Year ended 31 March	Year ended 31 March 2023
(e) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
(i) Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Leasehold land	46.54	48.05
	46.54	**48.05**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

7 Investments

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
7A Non-current investments		
(Unquoted, measured at designated FVTOCI)		
Techno Leasing & Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd. - 10 (31 March 2023: 10) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.01	0.01
Techno International Ltd. - 170,060 (31 March 2023: 170,060) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	44.27	44.24
North Dinajpur Power Ltd. - 9,000 (31 March 2023: 9,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.90	0.90
Techno Ganganagar Green Power Generating Co. Ltd. - 8,994 (31 March 2023: 8,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.33	0.28
Techno Birbhum Green Power Generating Co. Ltd. - 8,994 (31 March 2023: 8,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	0.74	0.74
Teloijan Techno Agro Ltd. - Nil (31 March 2023: 7,494) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	-	0.83
	46.25	**47.00**
Note:		
Other disclosures for non-current investments:		
- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	46.25	47.00
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
7B Current Investments		
i. Investment in equity instruments		
(Quoted, measured at designated FVTOCI)		
Suzlon Energy Limited - Nil (31 March 2023: 13,866,666) equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	-	1,095.47
Tega Industries Limited (*) - 7 (31 March 2023: 7) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	-	-
	-	**1,095.47**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

ii. **Investments in debentures, bonds and commercial papers**		
(Quoted, measured at mandatory FVTPL)		
9.00% Shriram Transport - NCD Series Sub 17-18 02 Option 1 100 units (31 March 2023: 100 units) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	1,000.99	1,000.99
Shriram Finance MLD 2024 SHRIRAM FINANCE LIMITED SR XXIX TR 1 BR NCD 23MY24 FVRS10LAC 50 units (31 March 2023: 50 units) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	585.50	545.39
Mindspace Business Parks REIT- MLD Series 2 356 units (31 March 2023: 356 units) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	4,231.49	3,827.00
Societe Generale 1,000 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	758.80	-
Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC 5.5% 15/07/2029 500 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	402.50	-
Novelis Corp 4.75% 30/01/2030 1,500 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	1,153.52	-
Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone 3.1% 02/02/2031 500 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	332.69	-
JSW Steel Ltd 5.05% 05/04/2032 750 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	551.25	-
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd 3.867% 22/07/2031 1,000 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	683.76	-
Adani Ports & Special Economic Zon 4.375% 03/07/2029 1,100 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	817.69	-
CA Magnum Holdings 5.375% 31/10/2026 600 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	481.02	-
Jaguar Land Rover Automotive 01/10/2027 1,100 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	869.66	-
Barclays Plc 6.125% 31/12/2049 400 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	322.46	-
Shriram Transport Finance Co Ltd 18/07/2025 800 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	646.14	-
HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd 5.45% 22/10/2026 950 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	771.99	-
Periama Holdings Llc/De 5.95% 19/04/2026 600 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value USD 1000 per unit)	494.73	-
	14,104.19	**5,373.38**
(Unquoted, measured at mandatory FVTPL)		
15.50% Aaditri Estate Developers Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser A) Nil unit (31 March 2023: 1) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	10.00
15.50% Aaditri Estate Developers Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser B) Nil unit (31 March 2023: 1) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	110.00
16% Exquisite Shelters Pvt Ltd NCD 30/09/19 1 unit (31 March 2023: 1) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	10.00	10.00
9.25% Edelweiss Finvest Private Ltd 04/01/2028 11 units (31 March 2023: 11) (Face Value ₹ 100,000 per unit)	11.23	11.23
9.50% Sankhya Financial Services Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser- I) 29/03/2024 Nil units (31 March 2023: 796) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	7,966.22
8.30% Sbi Cards And Payment Services Limited Nil units (31 March 2023: 200) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	2,000.00
Nuvama Wealth Finance Limited Sr E4I101A Br Ncd 13Sp24 Fvrs10Lac 50 units (31 March 2023: 50) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	618.89	574.33
Shriram Finance Limited 18 Nov 2023 Nil units (31 March 2023: 80) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	-	909.97
Nuvama Wealth And Investment Limited 364D Cp 15Feb24 1,000 units (31 March 2023: 1000) (Face Value ₹ 500,000 per unit)	-	4,655.07
JM Financial Services Limited 365D CP 26 Mar 24 Nil units (31 March 2023: 500) (Face Value ₹ 500,000 per unit)	-	2,299.77
8% Sankhya Flancial Services Pvt Ltd Ncd (Series I) 04 Jul 2025 272 units (31 March 2023: 272) (Face Value ₹ 1,000,000 per unit)	2,882.16	2,720.00
Liquid Gold Series 3 Dec 2020 Series A PTC 17 Dec 20 Nil units (31 March 2023: 1000) (Face Value ₹ 100,000 per unit)		650.75
9.50% Sankhya Financial Services Pvt Ltd NCD (Ser- II) 22/03/2027 8000 units (31 March 2023: Nil) (Face Value ₹ 100,000 per unit)	8,012.40	-
	11,534.68	**21,917.34**
	25,638.87	**27,290.72**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

B Current Investments (cont'd)

iii. Investments in Liquid Mutual Funds
(Quoted, measured at mandatory FVTPL)

Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund-Growth-Direct (Formerly Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus-Growth-Direct) 575,493 units (31 March 2023: 779,670 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,242.59	2,830.85
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund-Growth-Direct Plan 77,844 (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	1,008.12	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Saving Fund Nil (31 March 2023: 108,523 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	-	510.34
Axis Liquid Fund-Direct Growth 143,087 units (31 March 2023: 361,394 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	3,840.05	9,037.99
Axis Ultra Short Term Fund-Direct Growth 115,490,610 units (31 March 2023: 89,523,140 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	16,400.82	11,810.86
Axis Overnight Fund-Direct Growth 43,131 units (31 March 2023: 42,755 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	546.28	506.88
HDFC Ultra Short Term Fund-Direct Growth 105,215,750 units (31 March 2023:104,292,512 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	14,823.64	13,668.47
HDFC Liquid Fund-Direct Plan-Growth 23,709 units (31 March 2023: 175,038 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	1,124.66	7,742.27
HDFC Low Duration Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option 353,604 units (31 March 2023: 1,918,863 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	200.44	1,007.79
HDFC Money Market Fund-Direct Plan Nil units (31 March 2023: 51,344 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	2,527.00
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth 809,372 units (31 March 2023: 2,507,674 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,892.75	8,355.20
ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund- Direct Plan Growth 53,862,768 units (31 March 2023: 45,855,514 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	14,667.64	11,602.04
ICICI Prudential Saving Fund- Direct Plan -Growth 409,889 units (31 March 2023: 326,867 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,047.61	1,512.06
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund- Direct Plan - Growth 156,093 units (31 March 2023: Nil units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	2,014.43	-
ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund- Direct Nil units (31 March 2023: 779,237 units) (Face Value ₹ 100 per unit)	-	2,527.14
Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth 10,554 units (31 March 2023: 39,873 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	514.96	1,813.59
Kotak Low Duration Fund- Direct Plan -Growth Nil units (31 March 2023: 49,429 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	1,512.84
Kotak Saving Fund - Direct Plan Growth 33,538,032 units (31 March 2023: 38,704,319 units) (Face Value ₹ 10 per unit)	13,720.41	14,734.00
Mahindra Manulife Liquid Fund-Direct Growth 878 units (31 March 2023: 1,272.005 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	13.80	18.63
DSP Liquity Fund-Direct Plan-Growth Nil units (31 March 2023: 51,100 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	1,643.98
DSP UltraShortTerm Fund-Direct Plan-Growth 159,434 units (31 March 2023: 16,114 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	5,367.21	503.96
SBI Magnum Ultra Short Duration Fund 90,952 units (31 March 2023: 108,617 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	5,040.61	5,602.93
SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund Nil units (31 March 2023: 32,735 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	-	1,003.35
Nippon India Liquid Fund -Direct Growth Plan-Growth Option 34,572 units (31 March 2023: 28,545 units) (Face Value ₹ 1000 per unit)	2,042.83	1,571.95
	88,508.85	1,02,044.12
Total Current Investments	1,14,147.72	1,30,430.32
Total Investments	1,14,193.97	1,30,477.32

Other disclosures for current investments:		
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	1,02,613.04	1,08,512.97
- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	11,580.93	21,964.34
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

(*) Listed in the recognised stock exchange during the previous year

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

8 Loans

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Current		
Secured, considered good		
Loan to body corporates	-	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Loan to body corporates (refer note (ii))	3,000.00	14,225.96
Total current loans	**3,000.00**	**14,225.96**
Total Loans	**3,000.00**	**14,225.96**

Note:

(i) The Holding Company does not have any loans which are either credit impaired, disputed or where there is a significant increase in credit risk, other than as mentioned in Note (ii) below.

(ii) The Holding Company had given intercorporate deposit of ₹ 10,000 lakhs to Mcleod Russel India Limited in earlier years. They could not honour its commitment of repayment and the Holding Company filed the insolvency case under Section 7 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 with NCLT in September 2020, and an Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) was appointed by NCLT. However, both the parties came to the consent terms for settlement of disputes, and ₹ 7,000 lakhs has been paid till January 2022. The balance ₹ 3,000 Lakhs was to be paid by issuance of equity shares. Since the borrower did not issue shares and violated the consent terms, the holding company is planning to take appropriate steps to get the settlement enforced. The holding company is hopeful to recover the money. Therefore, no provision in this regards is considered in the financial statements.
The amount is backed by the personal guarantee of promoter, settlement agreement and postdated cheque.

(iii) No loans receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Holding Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loan receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Details of loan given by the Group as required in terms of Sec 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013

Name of Borrower	Purpose	Rate of Interest	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Kalpataru Properties (Thane) Pvt. Ltd	Business Purpose	12.00%	-	7,893.84
Neo Pharma Pvt Ltd	Business Purpose	12.00%	-	3,332.12
Mcleod Russel India Ltd (Refer Note (ii) above)	Business Purpose	14.00%	3,000	3,000.00

9 Other Financial Assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
9A Non Current		
Security deposits	496.08	489.44
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months [refer note (i) below]	586.47	919.76
Total Other Non Current Financial Assets	**1,082.55**	**1,409.20**

Note:

i) Bank deposits include deposits amounting to ₹ 14.69 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 367.93 lakhs) which are held as lien with banks against issuance of Bank Guarantee on behalf of the Group.

9B Current		
Security Deposits	2,940.26	94.58
Interest Accrued but not due		
- bank deposits	377.61	208.37
- bonds	-	280.69
Other Receivables [refer note (i) below]	2,811.93	3,445.33
Total Other Current Financial Assets	**6,129.80**	**4,028.97**
Total Other Financial Assets	**7,212.35**	**5,438.17**

Note:

i) Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) are a mechanism for incentivicing producers of electricity from renewable energy sources. The relevant regulations have been put in place by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). Since the Holding Company is in the business of generating renewable energy it is eligible to receive REC's which can be sold in CERC approved power exchanges. The Holding Company had 354,400 unsold REC's as at 31 March 2017. Effective April 2017, as per the order of CERC, the floor price of REC was reduced from ₹ 1,500 per unit to ₹ 1,000 per unit which was referred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and based on the directions, the differential floor rate of ₹ 500 per unit was deposited by the buyer with CERC until further notice. Total receivable outstanding as on 31 March 2024 is ₹ 1,772.00 lakhs towards differential rate of renewal energy certificates. The Holding Company is closely monitoring the status of the same and believe that since the amount has already been deposited with CERC by the buyers there is no risk of default from the customers and thus based on the above fact as well as legal opinion obtained, management believes that the Holding Company has reasonable chances of succeeding on the matter and anticipates there is no uncertainty with respect to the recovery of such receivables.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

10 Income Tax Assets (Net)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
A Non-current		
Advance Income Tax (net of provision for tax)	669.42	536.93
	669.42	536.93
B Current		
Advance Income Tax (net of provision for tax)	-	3.27
	-	3.27

Note:
Refer note 32 for disclosures relating to income tax

11 Inventories	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
Raw Materials	-	3,957.32
Stock - in - trade	2,585.13	6,147.79
Total Inventories	2,585.13	10,105.11

12 Trade Receivables	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good		
EPC Division	42,443.12	26,784.46
Wind Division	9,129.16	15,161.45
Retention Money Receivables (refer note (iv))	22,534.13	22,185.31
Less: Loss Allowance (refer Note (iii) below)	-	
Total trade receivables	74,106.41	64,131.22
Receivable from related parties	-	-
Others	74,106.41	64,131.22
	74,106.41	64,131.22

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12 Trade Receivables (Cont'd)

Note:

i) Receivables of EPC division are hypothecated with Banks against non-fund based facilities availed by the Holding Company.

ii) No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

iii) Trade receivables are mainly due from PSU and State Electricity Boards, which are not exposed to default risk. As per management assessment, no provision is made for expected credit loss due to very low credit risk of receivables. Further management has also considered past experience of losses on receivables. The Holding Company has not recognised provision for doubtful receivables in any of the previous periods.

iv) These amounts are receivable on fulfillment of certain conditions as per terms of the contracts.

v) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due*	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024							
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables:							
- considered good	30,228.66	27,956.78	5,387.83	2,045.32	7,283.66	21.52	**72,923.77**
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables:							-
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1,182.64	1,182.64
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30,228.66	**27,956.78**	**5,387.83**	**2,045.32**	**7,283.66**	**1,204.16**	**74,106.41**
As at 31 March 2023							
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables:							
- considered good	33,971.15	12,016.20	2,922.93	6,532.42	4,304.85	3,201.03	**62,948.58**
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables:							-
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1,182.64	1,182.64
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	33,971.15	**12,016.20**	**2,922.93**	**6,532.42**	**4,304.85**	**4,383.67**	**64,131.22**

* Not Due includes retention money receivable from customers.

vi) The Holding Company was executing a project in Afghanistan till 15th August 2021, has now been terminated for reasons attributable to DABS due change in political scenario in Afghanistan. As on 31 March 2024, total receivables from the project is ₹ 6,105 lakhs (including retention). Da Afghanistan Brishna Sherkat (DABS) has confirmed that all outstanding payment as on 15th August 2021 for the good supply and services is rendered prior and on this date will be paid by Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has hired the services of United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to approve the bills for payment after receipt of duly processed bill from DABS. This is now in process and the management is confident of the entire receivable in due course.

vii) During the previous years, the Holding Company has executed and completed a project for Bengal Energy Limited (BEL) for a contract value of ₹ 15,500 lakhs. This project was completed in the year 2012 and was handed over to BEL as per the terms of the contract and is presently being used by them in their normal course of business. Total receivable outstanding as on 31 March 2024 pertaining to this project is ₹ 1,182.64 lakhs which is under arbitration proceedings currently and a new arbitrator has been appointed by the Hon'ble High Court in October 2022 post which the proceedings has been resumed. The matter was listed for hearing on 17 May 2023 on which date the arbitrator has directed the Holding Company to submit multiple responses and documents, wherein an adjournment was sought by the Holding Company. The matter was listed for hearing on 20 May 2024, the same got adjourned and the next date is awaited. The management based on the legal opinion obtained, believes that the Holding Company has reasonable chances of succeeding on the matter and anticipates there is no uncertainty with respect to the recover of such receivables.

viii) The Holding Company is into generation of renewable power which is sold to various DISCOM's including Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO). As at 31 March 2024, total receivables from wind division includes receivable amounting to ₹ 5,689.25 lakhs pertaining towards differential tariff revision from financial year 2018-19 to till date and receivables amounting to ₹ 1,833.98 lakhs (31 Mar 2023 - ₹ 2515.00) lakhs towards Late Payment Surcharge on receivables from sale of energy. During the year ended, the Holding Company had received ₹ 681.02 lakhs towards Late Payment Surcharge.The differential tariff matter is supported by the order from APTEL which is in favor of the Holding Company and Late Payment Surcharge on receivables from sale of energy is agreed as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement between the Holding Company and TANGEDCO. The management believes that the Holding Company has reasonable chances of recovering the receivables based on such favorable orders, legal opinion obtained and the power purchase agreement.

ix) Refer note 40 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

x) There are no receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk.

xi) Refer note 36 for information on receivables from related party.

xii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms in line with applicable industry norms.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory Information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balances with banks		
Current Accounts	3,432.77	4,826.01
Cash on hand	8.19	14.38
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,440.96**	**4,840.39**

Note:
i) No significant cash and cash equivalent balance held by the Company, are available for use by the Group.

14 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Other bank balances		
Margin money	0.29	0.29
Deposits with maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months (refer note (a) and (b))	10,263.25	9,762.72
Unspent CSR Balance	2.83	-
Earmarked Balances		
Unclaimed/Unpaid Dividend Accounts	11.29	12.28
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**10,277.66**	**9,775.29**

a) Bank deposits include deposits amounting to ₹ 9,906.74 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹6,706.33 lakhs) which are held as lien with banks against issuance of Bank Guarantee on behalf of the Group
b) Bank deposits amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: ₹1.53 lakhs) are lien with customers and statutory authorities as security and registration

15 Other Assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
15A Non-current assets		
Other Assets	64.84	50.69
Capital Advances	1,948.99	-
Total other non-current assets	**2,013.83**	**50.69**
15B Current Assets		
Advances to suppliers & others	1,684.38	4,323.19
Capital Advances	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	443.88	378.95
Contract Assets ** (refer note 37G)	24,943.40	13,775.05
Balances with Government authorities	2,343.58	
Other Assets *	17.81	70.67
Total other current assets	**29,433.05**	**18,547.86**
Total Other assets	**31,446.88**	**18,598.55**

* Includes balance of gratuity fund in excess of gratuity liability ₹ 17.81 Lakhs (31 March 2023 : ₹ 13.95 Lakhs)
** These are not yet due as on the reporting date

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

16 Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Authorised share capital		
8,00,20,000 (31 March 2023 - 8,00,20,000) Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each	8,002.00	8,002.00
1,39,99,00,000 (31 March 2023 - 1,39,99,00,000)Equity Shares of Rs.2/- each	27,998.00	27,998.00
	36,000.00	36,000.00
Issued, subscribed & paid up share capital		
10,76,19,019 (31 March 2023 10,76,19,019) Equity Shares of Rs.2/- each fully paid-up	2,152.38	2,152.38
Total Share Capital	2,152.38	2,152.38

(a) The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,76,19,019	2,152.38	11,00,00,000	2,200.00
Less: Shares brought back (refer note (c) (iii))	-	-	23,80,981	47.62
Balance at the end of the year	10,76,19,019	2,152.38	10,76,19,019	2,152.38
Issued and subscribed share capital	10,76,19,019	2,152.38	10,76,19,019	2,152.38

(b) Terms and rights attached to shares

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Group has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Group after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

(c) In the period of five years immediately preceding 31 March 2024

(i) No additional shares were allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the last five years.

(ii) The Holding Company has allotted 11,26,82,400 number of equity shares of ₹ 2 each as fully paid up pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, bench at Allahabad ('NCLT') vide its order dated 20 July 2018 without payment being received in cash.

(iii) The Holding Company had bought back 26,82,400 equity shares of Rs. 2 each fully paid up during the financial year 2019-20 and 23,80,981 equity shares of Rs. 2 each fully paid up during the financial year 2022-23.

(d) Dividend

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. Income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity will be recognized according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits.

The Group declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees and US Dollars. The Group is required to pay / distribute dividend after deducting applicable withholding income taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is also subject to withholding tax at applicable rates.

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders in accordance with Companies Act 2013 is as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Final dividend for fiscal 2023	6,457	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2022	-	2,199.20

During the year ended 31 March 2024, on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2023 the Group has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹ 6,457.14 lakhs.

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company, in its meeting held on 28 May 2024, recommended a final dividend of ₹ 7 per equity share for the financial year ended 31 March 2024. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Holding Company, and if approved, would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹ 7,533.33 lakhs.

(e) None of the securities are convertible into shares at the end of the reporting period

(f) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares in the Holding Company

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of shareholding	Number of shares	% of shareholding
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid up, held by:				
Varanasi Commercial Ltd.	2,46,04,800.00	22.86%	2,46,04,800	22.86%
Kusum Industrial Gases Ltd.	1,45,91,000.00	13.56%	1,45,91,000	13.56%
Techno Leasing & Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.	1,37,88,000.00	12.81%	1,37,88,000	12.81%
Dsp India T.I.G.E.R Fund	78,44,785.00	7.29%	86,64,020	8.05%
Techno Power Projects Ltd.	64,08,000.00	5.95%	64,08,000	5.95%
Hdfc Mutual Fund - Hdfc Multicap Fund	60,49,000.00	5.62%	61,63,000	5.73%

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

16 Share Capital (Cont'd)

(g) Shareholding of promoters / promoter group in the Holding Company are as follows:

Promoter / Promoter Group Name	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Varanasi Commercial Ltd.	2,46,04,800	22.86%	2,46,04,800	22.86%	-
Kusum Industrial Gases Ltd.	1,45,91,000	13.56%	1,45,91,000	13.56%	-
Techno Leasing & Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	1,37,88,000	12.81%	1,37,88,000	12.81%	-
Techno Power Projects Ltd.	64,08,000	5.95%	64,08,000	5.95%	-
Checons Limited	23,53,806	2.19%	23,53,806	2.19%	-
Trimurti Associates Private Limited	20,34,924	1.89%	20,34,924	1.89%	-
Pragya Commerce Private Limited	14,35,506	1.33%	14,35,506	1.33%	-
Raj Prabha Gupta	6,91,240	0.64%	6,91,240	0.64%	-
Ankit Saraiya	2,16,000	0.20%	2,16,000	0.20%	-
Avantika Gupta	72,000	0.07%	72,000	0.07%	-
Padam Prakash Gupta	6,000	0.01%	6,000	0.01%	-
Total	6,62,01,276	61.51%	6,62,01,276	61.51%	-

17 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Reserves and surplus		
Capital redemption reserve [refer (i) below]	101.27	101.27
General reserve [refer (ii) below]	119172.80	119172.80
Capital reserves [refer (iii) below]	1572.66	1572.66
Retained earnings [refer (iv) below]	93261.68	69492.92
Other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments through OCI [refer (v) below]	59.91	525.56
	2,14,168.32	1,90,865.20

A Movement in reserves:

i. Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	101.27	53.65
Transferred from General Reserve	-	47.62
Closing balance	101.27	101.27
ii. General Reserve		
Opening balance	1,19,172.80	1,26,208.50
Less: 'Utilised for purpose of buyback	-	(6,897.41)
Less: 'Transaction cost related to buy back	-	(90.67)
Less: 'Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve pursuant to buyback of equity shares	-	(47.62)
Add: Transferred from Retained Earnings	-	-
Closing balance	1,19,172.80	1,19,172.80
iii. Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	1572.66	1572.66
Closing balance	1572.66	1572.66
iv. Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet	69,492.92	53,060.00
Add profit for the year	26,845.48	18,685.96
Add: Transfer from OCI on sale of Equity Shares	3,400.20	
Less: Transfer to General Reserves	-	-
Less: Interim Dividend Paid	-	
Less: Final Dividend	(6,457.14)	(2,199.20)
Less: Transfer from OCI-Remeasurement of defined benefit Obligations	(19.78)	(53.84)
Closing balance	93,261.68	69,492.92
v. Equity Instruments through OCI		
Opening balance	525.56	578.21
Add: Movement in OCI during the year	3,198.89	(68.27)
Add: Tax effect on items classified under OCI	(324.25)	15.62
Add: Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	59.91	-
Less: Transfer of OCI-Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations to Retained Earnings	(3,400.20)	-
Closing balance	59.91	525.56
vi. Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening balance	-	-
Less: transferred to Reatined Earnings on defined benefit obligations	(19.78)	-
Less: transfer during the year (net of tax)	19.78	-
Closing balance	-	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

17 Other equity (Cont'd)

B The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

(a) Capital Redemption Reserve: In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act 2013, the Group creates capital redemption reserve equal to te nominal value of the shares brought back as an appropriation from the General Reserve.

(b) General Reserve: Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Group for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year.

Consequent to introduction of the Act, the requirement of mandatory transfer of a specified percentage of the net profit to general resrve has been withdrawn and the Group can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit and loss to the general reserve. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specified provisions of the Act.

(c) Capital Reserve: Capital Reserve is utilised as per the provisions of the Act.

(d) Retained Earnings: The reserve represents the cumulative profits of the Group and remeasurement of defined benefit obligations. This reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013

(e) Equity instruments through OCI: The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities through other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the head 'equity instruments through OCI' shown under the head other equity.

(f) Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation: This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that have been recognized in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when such assets are disposed off or when such instruments are impaired.

18A Deferred Tax Assets	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Deferred Tax Asset on elimination of inter company unrealised profits	1,271.10	-
	1,271.10	**-**

(a) Movement in deferred tax assets

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised In Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2024
Deferred Tax Asset on elimination of inter company unrealised profits	-	1,271.10	-	1,271.10
Deferred tax assets	-	1,271.10	-	1,271.10

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Deferred Tax Asset on elimination of inter company unrealised profits	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

18B Deferred Tax Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	737.26	1,171.93
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	47.70	159.48
Fair valuation on instruments measured at FVTPL	591.65	463.96
Retention by Customers	5,671.39	5,559.81
Total deferred tax liabilities	7,048.00	7,355.18
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for compensated absence	67.50	103.54
Provision for foreseeable losses	-	40.77
Provision for gratuity	16.28	12.97
Total deferred tax assets	83.78	157.28
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	37.07	23.77
Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) [net]	6,927.15	7,174.13

(a) Movement in deferred tax liabilities / (assets)

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act,	1,171.93	(434.67)	-	737.26
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	159.48	-	(111.78)	47.70
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	463.96	127.69	-	591.65
Retention by customers	5,559.81	111.58	-	5,671.39
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for compensated absence	103.54	(36.04)	-	67.50
Provision for foreseeable losses	40.77	(40.77)	-	-
Provision for gratuity	12.97	-	3.31	16.28
	7,197.90	(118.59)	(115.09)	6,964.22
MAT Entitlement Credit	23.77	13.30		37.07
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) [net]	7,174.13	(131.89)	(115.09)	6,927.15

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act,	6,089.18	(4,917.25)	-	1,171.93
Provision for gratuity	33.07	(14.96)	(18.11)	-
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	175.10	-	(15.62)	159.48
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	395.63	68.33	-	463.96
Retention by customers	5,571.86	(12.05)	-	5,559.81
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for compensated absence	34.75	68.79	-	103.54
Provision for foreseeable losses	-	40.77	-	40.77
Provision for gratuity	-	12.97	-	12.97
	12,230.09	(4,998.46)	(33.73)	7,197.90
MAT Entitlement Credit	23.77	-	-	23.77
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) [net]	12,206.32	-4,998.46	-33.73	7,174.13

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19 Other Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
19A Non-Current Liabilities		
Contract Liabilities (*) {refer note 37 (G)}	3,260.03	18,427.80
Total other non-current liabilities	**3,260.03**	**18,427.80**
19B Current Liabilities		
Advance received from customers/others	-	680.65
Statutory dues	626.48	488.13
Total other current liabilities	**626.48**	**1,168.78**
Total other liabilities	**3,886.51**	**19,596.58**

Note:
(*) Contract liability represents the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period. Thus, it represents amounts received as advanced from customers that will be adjusted against the subsequent invoices raised once the performance obligations are satisfied.

20 Trade Payables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note B)	78.69	243.65
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (*)	54,905.48	51,778.98
Total Trade Payable	**54,984.17**	**52,022.63**

(*) The above balance consists of payables amounting to ₹ 30,490.79 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 30,775.63), towards which the Holding Company has issued letter of credits. These letter of credits have been issued under various lending aggrement of the Holding Company and are secured by pari-passu charge against property, plany and equipment of Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) division, fixed deposits. trade receivables and inventories.

A Trade payables ageing:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31 March 2024						
Undisputed dues:						
- MSME	6.21	72.48	-	-	-	**78.69**
- Others	8,692.95	37,753.06	2,717.53	2,962.35	2,779.59	**54,905.48**
Disputed dues						
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,699.16	37,825.54	2,717.53	2,962.35	2,779.59	54,984.17
As at 31 March 2023						
Undisputed dues:						
- MSME	5.93	237.72	-	-	-	243.65
- Others	8,851.51	36,615.40	3,043.33	2,665.26	603.48	51,778.98
Disputed dues						
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,857.44	36,853.12	3,043.33	2,665.26	603.48	52,022.63

B Dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each		
- principal	78.69	243.65
- interest	-	-
(b) the amount of interest paid by the Group under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

21 Other Financial Liabilities

A Current	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unpaid dividends	11.29	12.28
Accrued salaries and benefits	437.25	697.69
Payable towards corporate social responsibility	116.41	141.53
Creditors for capital goods	-	2,973.42
Payable towards other expenses*	161.90	131.81
Total Other Financial Liabilities	726.85	3,956.73

* These are not yet due as on the reporting date

22 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Provision for employee benefits:						
Gratuity (refer note 34)	-	64.68	64.68	-	65.47	65.47
Compensated absences	20.69	247.49	268.18	32.29	203.49	235.78
Others:						
Provision for foreseeable losses*	-	-	-	161.98	-	161.98
	20.69	**312.17**	**332.86**	**194.27**	**268.96**	**463.23**

*As per the requirement of Ind AS 37, the management has estimated future expense with regard to onerous contracts where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received under it . The table below gives information about movement in provision for future losses.

Movement of Provision for foreseeable losses:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	161.98	-
Addition during the year	-	161.98
Reversals during the year	(161.98)	-
Closing balance	-	161.98

23 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	186.88	654.71
Total current tax liabilities (net)	186.88	654.71

Note:
Refer note 32 for disclosures relating to income tax.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

24 Revenue from Operations

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
a) Sale of products and services		
- Contract Revenue	1,48,714.94	81,647.60
- Sale of power	1,043.80	1,087.93
	1,49,758.74	82,735.53
b) Other Operating Revenue	479.35	214.32
Total revenue from operations	1,50,238.09	82,949.85

Refer note 37 for disaggregated revenue informations.

25 Other Income

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Interest Income:		
- on fixed deposits with banks	819.96	553.45
- from financial assets measured at FVTPL	1,179.24	1,160.39
- from others	1,115.87	1,344.44
Dividend Income	6,143.07	2,084.55
Other non-operating income		
- Net gain on sale and remeasurement of investments measured at FVTPL (Refer Note (i) below)	4,282.97	1,965.20
- Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.21	34.36
- Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations	65.33	321.30
- Miscellaneous Income	4.31	0.71
Total other income	13,610.96	7,464.40

Note

(i) The Holding Company had entered into a joint venture (JV) with Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited (KPTL) to set up Kohima- Mariani Transmission Limited (KMTL). The JV was sold off in November 2021 to Apraava Energy Private Limited (AEPL). However, before sale, KMTL had filed a petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for relief of excess cost incurred by KMTL for events related to change in various laws, and it was decided that any favorable benefits will be passed on to the erstwhile shareholders by one time payment. As a result of the above, the Holding Company had received ₹ 2,501.80 lakhs (Company's share) during the current year ended 31 March 2024.

26 Cost of materials consumed

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Inventory at the beginning of the year	3,957.32	-
Add: Purchase durinng the year and other direct costs	1,08,516.66	69,977.48
	1,12,473.98	69,977.48
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	-	3,957.32
Total cost of materials consumed	1,12,473.98	66,020.16

27 Changes in Inventories of Stock - in - Trade

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Opening stock of stock-in-trade	6,147.79	2,707.26
Closing stock of stock-in-trade	2,585.13	6,147.79
Total changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	3,562.66	(3,440.53)

28 Employee Benefits Expense

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus (*)	4,045.84	3,761.73
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 34)	396.58	274.51
Staff Welfare Expenses	173.00	182.75
Total employee benefits expenses	4,615.42	4,218.99

* The Managing Director of the Holding Company has waived his remuneration for the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023.

29 Finance Costs

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Interest expense:		
- cash credit and working capital demand loan	1,051.48	525.17
Other borrowing costs		
- guarantee commission	470.35	420.47
- other finance charges	121.15	120.12
Total finance charges	1,642.98	1,065.76

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

30 Depreciation Expenses

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 4 and 35)	737.75	711.90
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 6)	46.55	48.05
Amortization of intangible assets	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	784.30	759.95

31 Other Expenses

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Travelling & Conveyance	1,005.20	836.52
Rent {refer note 6 (c)}	430.95	921.36
Rates & Taxes	651.21	367.83
Insurance	629.44	401.82
Service Charges	1,363.85	1,085.07
Legal & Professional Fees	1,499.52	1,021.77
Power & Fuel	152.74	142.55
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	260.18	248.43
Directors Sitting Fees (refer note 36C)	26.50	22.25
Payment to auditors (refer note (a) below)	64.42	43.00
Cost audit fees	0.20	-
Bank Charges	58.98	63.64
Provision for foreseeable losses	-	161.98
Impairment of Goodwill on consolidation	-	95.02
Corporate social responsibility expenses	519.04	527.37
Miscellaneous expenses	1,982.44	1,545.73
Total other expenses	8,644.67	7,484.34

Note:
(a) Payment to auditors (*)

Statutory audit (including limited review)	49.62	37.29
Tax audit	-	4.00
Other services	13.17	1.63
Reimbursement of expenses	1.63	0.08
	64.42	43.00

* Excluding goods and services tax, as applicable

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

32 Income taxes

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
A. Components of income tax expense		
I. Tax expense pertaining to continuing operations recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	6,064.63	4,401.09
Deferred tax	(1,108.82)	145.90
Tax related to earlier years	66.74	97.76
Total	5,022.55	4,644.75
II. Tax expense pertaining to discontinued operations recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	165.17	7,446.07
Deferred tax	(254.04)	(5,144.36)
Total	(88.87)	2,301.71
III. Tax on other comprehensive income		
Current Tax	483.73	-
Deferred tax		
Income taxes relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability/ (asset)	17.55	(18.11)
Income tax on fair valuation of equity and debt instruments	(159.48)	(15.62)
Total	341.80	(33.73)

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate pertaining to continuing operations

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Profit before tax	32,125.04	14,305.58
Enacted tax rate in india (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	8,085.23	3,600.43
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	153.14	526.01
Income exempt from taxation/ taxable separately	(1,546.09)	(524.64)
Income taxable at rate different from effective tax rate	(978.93)	-
Defered tax asset not recognised on elimination of inter-company profit	-	769.54
Defered tax asset recognised during the year related to earlier years	(769.54)	
Deferred tax liability/ (asset) created during the year	-	145.90
Tax related to earlier years	66.74	97.76
Other adjustments	12.00	29.75
Total income tax expenses as per the statement of profit and loss	5,022.55	4,644.75

C. The following tables provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Advance tax (refer note a)	669.42	536.93
Current tax liabilities (net) (refer note b)	186.88	654.71
Net position [Asset/ (Liability)]	856.30	1,191.64
a. Advance Tax (current & non-current)		
Opening balance	536.93	634.45
Tax related to earlier years	(66.74)	(97.76)
Transfer from current tax liabilities	199.23	0.24
Total	669.42	536.93
b. Current tax liabilities		
Opening balance	654.71	-
Provision for tax	6,713.53	11,847.16
Advance tax paid during the year	(4,000.00)	(10,000.94)
TDS deducted during the year	(2,715.92)	(1,191.75)
Self assessment tax paid	(664.67)	-
Transferred to/ from current tax assets	199.23	0.24
Total	186.88	654.71
Net position	482.54	(117.78)

33 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Profit after tax	26,845.51	18,685.78
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,76,19,019	10,92,27,026
Basic and Diluted earnings per equity per share (face value of ₹ 2 each)	24.94	17.10

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34 Employee benefits	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	(700.48)	(657.11)
Net defined benefit asset (Gratuity)	635.80	591.64
(Liability) recognised in Balance Sheet	(64.68)	(65.47)
Non-Current	-	-
Current	(64.68)	(65.47)
	(64.68)	(65.47)

For details about the related employee benefits expenses, refer note 28.

Defined contribution plans

The Group makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Group has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident and pension fund for the year aggregated to ₹ 286.32 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 232.72 lakhs). The balance amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis pertains towards gratuity and esi.

Defined benefit plans

(a) The Group operates one post-employment defined benefit plan for gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive 15 days basic salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit.
(b) These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as currency risk, interest risk and market (investment) risk.

Inherent risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Group and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Group, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, actuarial assumptions and other information.

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	657.11	591.17
(b) Current service cost	60.41	46.87
(c) Interest cost	43.28	40.13
(d) Past service cost	-	-
(e) Benefits paid	(72.42)	(70.59)
(f) Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
- change in financial assumptions	16.66	7.13
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.40)	-
- experience adjustments	(4.16)	42.40
Balance at the end of the year	700.48	657.11
(II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	591.64	638.55
(b) Interest income	41.24	46.10
(c) Employer contributions	65.47	-
(d) Benefits paid	(72.42)	(70.59)
(e) Return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income	9.87	(22.42)
Balance at the end of the year	635.80	591.64
(III) Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		
(a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	(700.48)	(657.11)
(b) Fair value of plan assets	635.80	591.64
Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet	(64.68)	(65.47)
(IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss		
(a) Current service costs	60.41	46.87
(b) Interest costs	43.28	40.13
(c) Expected return on plan assets	(41.24)	(46.10)
(d) Past service costs	-	-
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	62.45	40.90
(V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
(a) Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	12.10	49.53
(b) Return on plan asset excluding interest income	(9.87)	22.42
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	2.23	71.95

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

34 Employee benefits (cont'd)

(VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:

Expected Future payments (undiscounted):		
Not Later than 1 year	76.10	132.73
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	210.86	147.61
More than 5 years	1,348.61	1,260.00
	1,635.57	1,540.34

Note:
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 17 years (31 March 2023: 16 years)

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(VII) Actuarial assumptions		
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date		
(a) Discount rate (%)	6.97%	7.22%
(b) Future salary growth (%)	6.00%	6.00%
(c) Attrition rate (%)	8.50%	1.00%
(d) Retirement age (years)	60	60
(e) Expected average remaining working life of employee (years)	17	16
(f) Mortality rate	IALM 2012-2015 Ultimate	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate

Note:
(a) Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published rates under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate.
(b) The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.
(c) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government securities as at the year end for the estimated term of the obligation.

(VIII) Sensitivity analysis
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a) Change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 0.50 %	(32.67)	(30.15)
- Effect due to decrease of 0.50 %	35.41	32.69
(b) Change in salary growth		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 0.50 %	32.78	31.23
- Effect due to decrease of 0.50 %	(31.34)	(30.00)
(c) Change in attrition rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 0.50 %	(0.04)	0.05
- Effect due to decrease of 0.50 %	0.06	(0.05)
(d) Change in mortality rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 10 %	0.08	0.16
- Effect due to decrease of 10 %	(0.07)	(0.16)

(IX) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
The Group's best estimate of contribution during the next year	50.00	50.00

(X) Major categories of Plan Assets (as percentage of Total Plan Assets)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Investment Funds	84.64%	83.17%
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.25%	2.19%
Special Deposit Scheme	4.29%	4.61%
Government of India Assets	3.93%	4.39%
Corporate Bonds	3.15%	4.39%
Others	0.74%	1.23%

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34 Employee benefits (cont'd)

(XI) Risk exposure:

Valuation are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and may vary over time. As such valuations of the Group is exposed to follow risks -

a) Salary increase: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

b) Investment risk: Since the plan is funded then asset liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can Effect the defined benefit obligation.

c) Discount rate: The defined benefit obligation calculated use a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

d) Mortality and disability: If the actual deaths and disability cases are lower or higher than assumed in the valuation, it can Effect the defined benefit obligation.

e) Withdrawals: If the actual withdrawals are higher or lower than the assumed withdrawals or there is a change in withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations, it can effect defined benefit obligation.

35 Discontinued Operations

The Holding Company, consequent to the approvals received from the Board of Directors on 30 May 2022 and from the shareholders on 19 July 2022, had decided to dispose its 111.9 MW of wind assets situated in the state of Tamil Nadu to further focus on their core EPC business and to explore other opportunities for diversification. During the previous year ended 31 March 2023, the Holding Company had entered into memorandum of understanding ("the MoUs") for partial sale of its 108.9 MW of wind assets situated in the state of Tamil Nadu with multiple buyers. Accordingly, in line with the requirements of Ind AS 105 "Non-current assets Held for Sale", effective 01 October 2022, depreciation on such assets have been discontinued and respective wind assets have been designated as assets held for sale.

On completion of partial sale transaction of 105.3 MW of wind assets, the Holding Company has recognised net profit of ₹ 6,785.61 lakhs as an exceptional item in the consolidated financial statements during the previous year ended 31 March 2023. Further, the operating profit of such 108.9 MW wind assets had been shown under "Discontinued Operations" in the consolidated financial statements. The prior period disclosures and figures relating to the discontinued operations were represented separately, in line with the requirements of Ind AS 105.

The remaining 3.6 MW of wind assets, which was classified as assets held for sale in the previous year ended 31 March 2023, has been sold off and exceptional gain of ₹ 79.65 lakhs has been accounted for during the current year ended 31 March 2024.

a) Profit from discontinued operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations		
Sale of power	(0.16)	7,846.23
Total Income	**(0.16)**	**7,846.23**
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense	-	74.77
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	1,695.45
Other expenses	425.34	1,534.96
Total Expenses	**425.34**	**3,305.18**
Profit before exceptional items and tax	**(425.50)**	**4,541.05**
Exceptional items - gain on sale of discontinued operations	79.65	6,785.61
Tax expenses (Refer Note No 32)	(88.87)	2,301.71
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	**(256.98)**	**9,024.95**

b) Net cash flows attributable to the discontinued operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Net cash generated from / used in operating activities	(402.00)	9,646.49
Net cash (used) in investing activities	573.26	40,908.49
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	-
Net cash (outflows)/ inflows	**171.26**	**50,554.98**

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Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

35 Discontinued Operations (Cont'd)

c) Assets and liabilities of discontinued operations

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS		
(1) Non - current assets		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	-	1,173.61
Total non-current assets	-	1,173.61
(2) Current assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	9,295.21	14,351.95
(ii) Other financial assets	-	3,352.95
(b) Other current assets	-	11.40
Total current assets	9,295.21	17,716.30
LIABILITIES		
(1) Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	210.36
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	7.04
(b) Other current liabilities	-	1,414.12
Total current liabilities	-	1,631.52

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

36 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24)

Names of related parties and description of relationship (where transactions have taken place during the year, except for control relationships where parties are disclosed irrespective of transactions)

A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(i) Entity Having Significant Influence Over the Company	Varanasi Commercial Ltd
(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Shri Padam Prakash Gupta - Managing Director and Key Management Person Shri Ankit Saraiya - Wholetime Director and Key Management Person Ms Avantika Gupta - Non-Executive Director and relative of Key Management Person Shri Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan - Non-Executive and Independent Director (Retired wef 26/09/2023) Shri Krishna Murari Poddar - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Samarendra Nath Roy - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Kadenja Krishna Rai - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Anjan Dasgupta - Non-Executive and Independent Director (wef 26/09/2023) Shri Shailesh Kumar Mishra - Non-Executive and Independent Director (wef 10/11/2023) Shri James Raymond Trout - Non-Executive Director (wef 29/03/2024) Ms. Dipali Khanna - Non-Executive and Independent Director Shri Pradeep Kumar Lohia - Chief Financial Officer and Key Management Person Shri Niranjan Brahma - Company Secretary and Key Management Person
(iii) Relative of Key Management Personnel (with whom transactions have taken place)	Mrs. Raj Prabha Gupta
(iv) Entities where Key Management Personnel and their relatives have significant influence (with whom transactions have taken place)	Techno Power Projects Ltd Techno Leasing & Finance Company Pvt Ltd Checons Ltd Green Teak Agro Processors Pvt Ltd Raj Projects Pvt Ltd Enertech Engineers India Pvt Ltd Varanasi Commercial Ltd Kusum Industrial Gases Ltd Trimurti Associates Pvt Ltd Ankit Credit Pvt Ltd Pragya Commerce Pvt Ltd

B. Transactions with Entity Having Significant Influence Over The Company

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Purchase of shares of Subsidiary	-	1.52	-	-
(ii) Dividend Paid	1,476.29	492.10	-	-

C. Transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Remuneration and Employee Benefits*				
Wholetime Director	24.00	24.00	-	8.26
Chief Financial Officer	30.34	33.53	-	6.66
Company Secretary	29.35	28.95	-	4.42
(ii) Director Sitting Fees	26.50	22.25	-	-
(iii) Dividend Paid	17.64	0.12	-	-

*The above figure does not include provisional gratuity liability valued by an actuary, as separate figures are not available

D. Transactions with Relative of Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Other expense	2.40	2.40	-	-
(ii) Dividend Paid	41.47	19.58	-	-

E. Transactions with Entities where Key Management Personnel and their relatives have significant influence

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(i) Other expense	12.53	29.81	-	-
(ii) Purchase of shares of Subsidiary	-	3.22	-	-
(iii) Security deposit paid	-	18.88	-	-
(iv) Dividend Paid	2,436.67	812.22	-	-

F. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured . The settlement for these balances occurs through payment. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Holding Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2023: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

37 Segment reporting

A Operating Segment

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Group's primary business segment is EPC (Construction). Based on the dominant source and nature of risk and returns of the Group, its internal organisation and management structure and its system of internal financial reporting, EPC business segment has been identified as the primary segment and the financial information are presented in the table below:

Particulars	EPC (Construction)	Others	Corporate (Unallocable)	Total
Year ended 31 March 2024				
I **Revenue**				
a Sales	1,49,194.29	1,043.80	-	1,50,238.09
b Others	65.54	-	10,430.35	10,495.89
c Interest revenue	-	-	3,115.07	3,115.07
d **Total revenue**	**1,49,259.83**	**1,043.80**	**13,545.42**	**1,63,849.05**
II **Result**				
a Segment result/ operating Profit before tax and interest	20,299.14	(76.54)	13,545.42	33,768.02
b Interest expense	-	-	1,642.98	1,642.98
c Provision for taxation	-	-	5,022.55	5,022.55
d **Net profit**	**20,299.14**	**(76.54)**	**6,879.89**	**27,102.49**
III **Other information**				
a Segment assets	1,07,218.84	5,462.53	1,61,390.96	2,74,072.33
b Segment liabilities	59,682.01	248.38	7,114.04	67,044.43
c Capital expenditure	251.06	-	-	251.06
d Depreciation and amortisation	178.37	605.93	-	784.30
Year ended 31 March 2023				
I **Revenue**				
a Sales	81,861.92	1,087.93	-	82,949.85
b Others	355.66	-	4,050.46	4,406.12
c Interest Revenue	-	-	3,058.28	3,058.28
d Total Revenue	**82,217.58**	**1,087.93**	**7,108.74**	**90,414.25**
II **Result**				
a Segment result/ operating Profit before tax and interest	8,227.44	191.25	6,952.65	15,371.34
b Interest expense	-	-	1,065.76	1,065.76
d Provision for taxation	-	-	4,644.75	4,644.75
e **Net profit**	**8,227.44**	**191.25**	**1,242.14**	**9,660.83**
III **Other information**				
a Segment assets	1,08,695.81	5,335.02	1,43,967.49	2,57,998.32
b Segment liabilities	71,293.32	79.11	10,864.06	82,236.49
c Capital expenditure	69.76	-	9,459.72	9,529.48
d Depreciation and amortisation	117.71	605.98	36.26	759.95

Information related to discontinued operations

		Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
a	Segment Revenue	-	7,846.23
b	Segment Results (including exceptional items)	(345.85)	11,326.66
c	Segment Assets	9,295.22	18,889.91
d	Segment Liabilities	-	1,631.52

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37 Segment reporting (Cont'd)

B Geographical segment

Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated on the basis of geographical region is presented below:	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
India	1,49,758.74	82,735.53
Outside India	-	-
	1,49,758.74	82,735.53

C Information about major customers

Total revenues from five customers (31 March 2023 - three customers) of EPC division (construction) amounting to ₹ 1,04,208.59 lakhs (31 March 2023 - ₹ 40,999.62 lakhs) represents 69.36% (31 March 2023 - 49.43%) of the Group's total revenues.

Customer A : 20.35% (31 March 2023 - 19.11%)
Customer B : 14.03% (31 March 2023 - 8.29%)
Customer C : 12.66% (31 March 2023 - Nil)
Customer D : 11.93% (31 March 2023 - Nil)
Customer E : 10.39% (31 March 2023 - 1.01%)

D There are no inter-segment revenues.

E Based on timing of revenue

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
At a point in time	1,00,563.07	66,486.22
Over time	49,195.67	16,249.31
	1,49,758.74	82,735.53

F Contract balance

The following table provides information about receivable, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers:	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables	74,106.41	64,131.22
Contract assets	24,943.40	13,775.05
Contract liabilities	(3,260.03)	(18,427.80)
	95,789.78	59,478.47

G Movement of contract balances

i **Contract assets**	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	13,775.05	15,492.93
Addition during the year	19,342.82	8,526.40
Billed during the year	(8,174.47)	(10,244.28)
Closing balance	24,943.40	13,775.05

ii **Contract liabilities**	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	18,427.80	12,980.37
Addition during the year	3,260.03	11,927.43
Billed during the year	(18,427.80)	(6,480.00)
Closing balance	3,260.03	18,427.80

H There are no reconciliation items between revenue from contracts with customers and revenue recognised with contract price.

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	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
38 Contingent liabilities and commitments *(to the extent not provided for)*		
A Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts:		
- Indirect tax demands (VAT/CST/Entry tax) *Amount paid under protest ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: ₹ 17.70 lakhs)*	87.80	87.80
- Income tax demands *Amount paid under protest ₹ 387.25 lakhs (31 March 2023: ₹ 375.46 lakhs)*	780.48	780.48
	868.28	868.28

Note:

(a) In the opinion of the management, no provision is considered necessary for the disputes mentioned above on the ground that there are fair chances of successful outcome of appeals.

(b) It is not practicable for the Group to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect to the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
B Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net off capital advance)	2,109.96	7,388.55
	2,109.96	7,388.55

39 Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. In order to maintain the capital structure the Group monitors the return on capital. The Group aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders, whereas debt includes borrowings which primarily includes the payables pertaining to the purchase of goods, less cash and cash equivalents

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	3,440.96	4,840.39
Net debt	(3,440.96)	(4,840.39)
Equity (including other equity)	2,16,320.70	1,93,017.58
Gearing Ratio	-1.59%	-2.51%

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

40 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

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

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount				Fair value		
		Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Cost	Total carrying amount / Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2024:								
Financial assets								
Investment in equity instruments	7	-	46.25	-	**46.25**	-	-	46.25
Investment in debt instruments	7	25,638.87	-	-	**25,638.87**	-	25,638.87	-
Investment in mutual funds	7	88,508.85	-	-	**88,508.85**	88,508.85	-	-
Loans	8	-	-	3,000.00	**3,000.00**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	9	-	-	7,212.35	**7,212.35**	-	-	-
Trade receivables	12	-	-	74,106.41	**74,106.41**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	3,440.96	**3,440.96**	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	-	-	10,277.66	**10,277.66**	-	-	-
		1,14,147.72	**46.25**	**98,037.37**	**2,12,231.34**	**88,508.85**	**25,638.87**	**46.25**
Financial liabilities								
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	726.85	**726.85**	-	-	-
Trade payables	20	-	-	54,984.17	**54,984.17**	-	-	-
		-	-	**55,711.02**	**55,711.02**	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023:								
Financial assets								
Investment in equity instruments	7	-	1,142.47	-	**1,142.47**	1,095.47	-	47.00
Investment in other debt instruments	7	27,290.73	-	-	**27,290.73**	-	27,290.73	-
Investment in mutual funds	7	1,02,044.12	-	-	**1,02,044.12**	1,02,044.12	-	-
Loans	8	-	-	14,225.96	**14,225.96**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	9	-	-	5,438.17	**5,438.17**	-	-	-
Trade receivables	12	-	-	64,131.22	**64,131.22**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	-	-	4,840.39	**4,840.39**	-	-	-
Other bank balances	14	-	-	9,775.29	**9,775.29**	-	-	-
		1,29,334.85	**1,142.47**	**98,411.04**	**2,28,888.36**	**1,03,139.59**	**27,290.73**	**47.00**
Financial liabilities								
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	3,987.27	**3,987.27**	-	-	-
Trade payables	20	-	-	52,022.63	**52,022.63**	-	-	-
		-	-	**56,009.90**	**56,009.90**	-	-	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

40 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Cont'd)

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value of financial assets and liabilities classified under fair value hierarchy other than Level 1:

(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Further, management also assessed the carrying amount of certain non-current loans and non-current other financial assets which are reasonable approximation of their fair values and the difference between the carrying amount and the fair values is not expected to be significant.

(b) Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVTOCI. Fair value of unquoted investments is determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This Level includes investment in unquoted equity shares. Fair value of quoted equity instruments are determined using quoted prices available in the market.

(c) In case of derivatives, the fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting dates in the respective commodities and currencies. There are no such significant unobservable inputs used for the valuation technique.

(d) The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date.

(e) In case of investments in debt instruments, the fair values in an active market is determined using market approach and valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates.

(f) The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair values, since the Group does not anticipate that the carrrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

Level 1- Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year

C. Level 3 fair values - Movement in the values of unquoted equity instruments

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for Level 3 fair values.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	47.00	47.00
Fair value gain through Other Comprehensive Income:		
- Net change in fair value (unrealised)	-	-
- Sale of investments	(0.75)	
Loss allowance routed through profit and loss	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	46.25	47.00

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

40 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

D. Risk management

The Group's financial liabilities comprise mainly trade payables. The Group's financial assets comprise mainly investments, loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks. The Group's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The Group's activities expose it to market risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The Board of Directors ('Board') oversee the management of these financial risks. The risk management policies of the Group guides the management to address uncertainties in its endeavour to achieve its stated and implicit objectives. It prescribes the roles and responsibilities of the Group's Management, the structure for managing risks and the framework for risk management. The framework seeks to identify, assess and mitigate financial risks in order to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The following disclosures summarize the Group's exposure to financial risks and information regarding use of derivatives employed to manage exposures to such risks. Quantitative sensitivity analysis have been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rates on the financial results, cash flows and financial position of the Group.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Group recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from two main classes of trade receivables i.e. receivables from government promoted agencies and receivables from private third parties. A substantial portion of the Group's trade receivables are from government promoted agencies having strong credit worthiness. Further the Group does not have a history of credit losses from such government promoted agencies, accordingly, provision for expected credit loss is not made in respect of trade receivables.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

The following tables provide information about the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023:

	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024	58,185.44	5,387.83	2,045.32	7,283.66	1,204.16	**74,106.41**
As at 31 March 2023	45,987.35	2,922.93	6,532.42	4,304.85	4,383.67	**64,131.22**

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Group's finance team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Group's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The table below analysis derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	more than 5 years
As on 31 March 2024:						
Other financial liabilities	726.85	726.85	726.85	-	-	-
Trade payables	54,984.17	54,984.17	54,984.17	-	-	-
	55,711.02	**55,711.02**	**55,711.02**	-	-	-
As on 31 March 2023:						
Other financial liabilities	3,987.27	3,987.27	3,987.27	-	-	-
Trade payables	52,022.63	52,022.63	52,022.63			-
	56,009.90	**56,009.90**	**56,009.90**	-	-	-

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar and Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency.

Exposure to currency risk	Currency	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade payables (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	1.99	1.99
	INR	165.69	163.37
	Euro (in lakhs)	0.37	0.37
	INR	32.98	32.86
Trade receivables (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	67.10	77.76
	INR	5,595.00	6,393.17
Cash and Cash Equivalents (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	0.28	-
	INR	23.40	-
Other Financial Assets (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	11.85	11.85
	INR	987.86	974.05

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening /weakening of the Indian Rupee against US dollars and Euros as at the reporting period would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and Euros and affects profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Profit or (loss)	Equity (net of tax)	Profit or (loss)	Equity (net of tax)
Trade payables (unhedged)				
INR/USD strengthening [5% movement]	8.28	6.20	8.17	6.11
INR/USD weakening [5% movement]	(8.28)	(6.20)	(8.17)	(6.11)
INR/Euro strengthening [5% movement]	1.65	1.23	1.64	1.23
INR/Euro weakening [5% movement]	(1.65)	(1.23)	(1.64)	(1.23)
Trade receivables (unhedged)				
INR/USD strengthening [5% movement]	(279.75)	(209.34)	(319.66)	(239.21)
INR/USD weakening [5% movement]	279.75	209.34	319.66	239.21

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Group constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	39,488.59	52,199.16
Financial liabilities	-	-
	39,488.59	**52,199.16**
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

Fixed rate instruments that are carried at amortised cost are not subject to interest rate risk for the purpose of sensitivity analysis.

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

41 Financial ratios

Sl No.	Ratio	Formula for computation	Measure (In times/ percentage)	As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024	As at and for the year ended 31 March 2023	% Variance	Remarks
1	Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	Times	4.30	4.42	-2.71%	Refer note 2 (d)
2	Debt-equity ratio	Not applicable	Times	-	-	-	
3	Debt service coverage ratio	EBITDA / Debt service	Times	17.74	16.15	9.85%	Refer note 2 (d)
4	Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax / Net worth	Percentage	13.00%	10.00%	30.00%	Refer note 2 (e)
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold / Average inventory	Times	NA	NA	NA	
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from sales /Average trade receivables	Times	2.17	1.48	46.62%	Refer note 2 (b)
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Times	2.03	1.49	36.24%	Refer note 2 (a)
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / Working capital	Times	0.80	0.46	73.91%	Refer note 2 (c)
9	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax / Revenue from operations	Percentage	18.00%	21.00%	-14.29%	Refer note 2 (d)
10	Return on capital employed	EBIT / Capital employed	Percentage	9.00%	10.00%	-10.00%	Refer note 2 (d)
11	Return on investment	Not applicable	Percentage	NA	NA	NA	

Note 1:
(a) Debt = Non-current borrowings + current borrowings
(b) Net worth = Paid-up share capital + reserves created out of profit - accumulated losses + Equity component of other financial instruments (net of taxes)
(c) EBITDA = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment etc.
(d) Debt service = Interest and lease payments + principal repayments
(e) Purchase = cost of materials consumed + closing inventory of raw materials - opening inventory of raw materials
(f) Working Capital = current assets - current liabilities
(g) EBIT = Earnings before interest and tax and exceptional items
(h) Capital employed = tangible net worth (total assets - total liabilities - intangible assets) + total debt

Note 2:
(a) Increased on account of decrease in payables outstanding as compared to purchases made during the year.
(b) Increased on account of decrease in receivables outstanding as compared to sales during the year.
(c) Increased on account of decrease in the net working capital due to utlisation of loan realisation proceeds for repayment of Mobilisation Advance (Non Current) of the Group.
(d) Since the change in ratio is less than 25%, no explanation is required to be disclosed.
(e) Increase on account of fair value gain on investments held by foreign subsidiary (incorporated in the current year). Further in the current financial year, margin is also accrued in Techno AMI Solutions Pvt Ltd for Smart Metering Projects.

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(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

42 Details related to borrowings secured against current assets

The Holding Company is filling quarterly statement of Inventories, Trade payables (net off advance to suppliers), Advance from customers and Trade receivables for working capital facilities. The below is summary of Quarterly reconciliation of statement filed to the banks and books of accounts.

Quarter ended	Particulars	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return / statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material variations
For the year ended 31 March 2024					
31 March 2024					
	- Trade Receivables	74,106.41	61,642.86	12,463.55	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	2,585.13	-	2,585.13	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	53,299.13	36,236.20	17,062.93	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	3,260.03	12,868.90	(9,608.87)	Refer Note 1
31 December 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	75,808.83	57,863.15	17,945.68	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	1,625.84	-	1,625.84	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	44,133.68	26,023.41	18,110.27	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	13,378.92	10,396.94	2,981.98	Refer Note 1
30 September 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	66,952.62	45,951.41	21,001.21	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	3,273.44	-	3,273.44	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	53,588.21	25,981.50	27,606.71	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	16,205.13	12,514.14	3,690.99	Refer Note 1
30 June 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	71,490.96	52,070.40	19,420.56	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	9,488.69	9,488.69	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	52,550.75	34,006.22	18,544.53	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	18,789.64	15,570.04	3,219.60	Refer Note 1
For the year ended 31 March 2023					
31 March 2023					
	- Trade Receivables	64,131.28	63,761.80	369.48	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	8,647.79	6,147.79	2,500.00	Refer Note 1
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	50,672.86	30,311.39	20,361.47	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	18,427.80	18,427.80	-	
31 December 2022					
	- Trade Receivables	58,953.25	58,787.05	166.20	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	4,713.45	4,713.45	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	23,680.05	32,933.60	(9,253.55)	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	33,860.71	6,968.89	26,891.82	Refer Note 1
30 September 2022					
	- Trade Receivables	61,352.93	61,352.93	-	
	- Inventories	4,199.91	4,199.91	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	26,039.93	32,340.90	(6,300.97)	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	24,333.35	14,333.35	10,000.00	Refer Note 1
30 June 2022					
	- Trade Receivables	55,582.58	55,658.94	(76.36)	Refer Note 1
	- Inventories	2,300.79	2,300.79	-	
	- Trade Payables (Net off Advance to suppliers)	22,907.74	33,736.98	(10,829.24)	Refer Note 1
	- Advance from Customers	16,772.30	6,272.30	10,500.00	Refer Note 1

Note 1:
The quarterly statements are submitted to banks were prepared and filed before the completion of financial statement closure activities including Ind AS adjustments / reclassification and regrouping as applicable, which led to these difference between final books of accounts and provisional quarterly statement submitted to banks.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

43 **Other statutory information**

(i) The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Group do not have any transactions with struck off companies.
(iii) The Group do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Group have not traded or invested in crypto currency or any form of virtual currency during the financial year.
(v) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi) The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vii) The Group does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
(viii) The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(ix) The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.
(x) The Group have complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
(xi) There are no events or transactions after the reporting period which is required to be disclosed under Ind AS 10.

44 As per section 128 of the Companies Act , 2013 read with proviso to Rules 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('the Account Rules') with respect to financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account. The audit trail (edit log) feature for any direct changes made at the database level was not enabled for the said accounting software used for maintenance of all accounting records by the Holding Company. However, the audit trail (edit log) at the application level was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software at the group level.

45 **Code of Social Security, 2020**

The Code of Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had released the draft rules on the aforementioned Code on 13 November 2020. However, the same is yet to be notified. The Group will evaluate the impact and make necessary adjustments to the financial statements in the period when the Code will come into effect.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise

Note 46: Group Information

A. Subsidiaries

The Group's Subsidiary companies, along with country of Incorporation, place of operation and principal activities for the year ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023 are set out below:

Name of the Company	Relation with TEECL	Principal Activity	Country of Incorporation	Place of Operation	Proportion of ownership interest (incl. holding with nominee)	
					31-03-2024	31-03-2023
Techno Infra Developers Private Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	IT Enabled Services	India	India	100.00%	100.00%
Techno Digital Infra Private Limited (Formerly Techno Clean Energy Private Limited.)	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	IT Enabled Services	India	India	100.00%	100.00%
Techno Green Energy Private Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wind Energy Generation	India	India	100.00%	100.00%
Techno Wind Power Private Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Wind Energy Generation	India	India	100.00%	100.00%
Rajgarh Agro Products Limited*	Non -Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Agro Industry	India	India	96.10%	96.10%
Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited. (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited.)	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Smart Metering (DBFOOT)	India	India	100.00%	100.00%
Techno Data Center Limited.(Formerly Techno Power Grid Company Limited.)	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Service Industry	India	India	100.00%	100.00%
Techno AMI Solutions 1 Pvt Ltd	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Smart Metering (DBFOOT)	India	India	100.00%	-
Techno AMI Solutions 2 Pvt Ltd	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Smart Metering (DBFOOT)	India	India	100.00%	-
Techno Electric Overseas Pte Ltd	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Service Industry	Singapore	Singapore	100.00%	-

*The subsidiary is not material to the Group, therefore information about the non-wholly owned subsidiary are not disclosed separately.

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Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

47. Additional Information

a) Additional Information for the year ended 31st March 2024

(₹. In Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated net profit	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
	Parent								
	Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited .	101.32%	2,19,171.25	100.48%	26,973.59	-	2,854.86	111.11%	29,828.45
	Subsidiaries (Indian)								
1	Techno Infra Developers Private Limited	2.36%	5,107.66	(0.25%)	(66.99)	-	-	(0.25%)	(66.99)
2	Techno Digital Infra Private Limited (Formerly Techno Clean Energy Pvt. Ltd.)	0.00%	0.51	(0.00%)	(0.76)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.76)
3	Techno Green Energy Private Limited	0.00%	0.64	(0.00%)	(0.76)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.76)
4	Techno Wind Power Private Limited	0.00%	0.57	(0.00%)	(0.76)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.76)
5	Techno Data Center Limited.(Formerly Techno Power Grid Company Limited.)	1.43%	3,084.30	0.57%	154.24	-	-	0.57%	154.24
6	Rajgarh Agro Products Limited	0.03%	63.68	(0.02%)	(4.68)	-	-	(0.02%)	(4.68)
7	Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited. (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited.)	0.04%	92.69	0.34%	92.60	-	-	0.34%	92.60
8	Techno AMI Solutions 1 Pvt Ltd	(0.00%)	(4.03)	(0.02%)	(5.03)	-	-	(0.02%)	(5.03)
9	Techno AMI Solutions 2 Pvt Ltd	0.00%	0.70	(0.00%)	(0.30)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.30)
10	Techno Electric Overseas Pte Ltd	3.94%	8,517.98	1.44%	385.27	-	-	1.44%	385.27
	Non controlling interest in all subsidiaries	0.00%	2.42	(0.00%)	(0.22)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.22)
	Consolidation adjustment (inter - company elimination)	(9.11%)	(19,715.24)	(2.54%)	(680.70)	-	(2,854.86)	(13.17%)	(3,535.56)
	Total	100.00%	2,16,323.12	100.00%	26,845.51	100.00%	-	100.00%	26,845.51

The above figures for parent and its subsidiaries are before inter - company eliminations.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in ₹ lakhs, except otherwise stated)

47. Additional Information
b) Additional Information for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹. In Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated net profit	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
	Parent								
	Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited .	101.44%	1,95,799.94	116.87%	21,837.48	100.00%	(106.49)	116.96%	21,730.98
	Subsidiaries (Indian)								
1	Techno Infra Developers Private Limited	1.77%	3,406.82	(0.35%)	(65.89)	-	-	(0.35%)	(65.89)
2	Techno Digital Infra Privare Limited (Formerly Techno Clean Energy Private Limited.)	0.00%	0.27	(0.00%)	(0.67)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.67)
3	Techno Green Energy Private Limited	0.00%	0.40	(0.00%)	(0.67)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.67)
4	Techno Wind Power Private Limited	0.00%	0.33	(0.00%)	(0.67)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.67)
5	Techno Data Center Limited(Formerly Techno Power Grid Company Limited.)	1.52%	2,930.06	0.45%	84.46	-	-	0.45%	84.46
6	Rajgarh Agro Products Limited	0.03%	67.36	(0.02%)	(4.58)	-	-	(0.02%)	(4.58)
7	Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited. (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited.)	0.00%	0.09	(0.03%)	(5.89)	-	-	(0.03%)	(5.89)
	Non controlling interest in all subsidiaries	0.00%	2.64	(0.00%)	(0.18)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.18)
	Consolidation adjustment (inter - company elimination)	(4.76%)	(9,187.69)	(16.90%)	(3,157.61)	-	-	(17.00%)	(3,157.61)
		100.00%	**1,93,020.22**	**100.00%**	**18,685.78**	**100.00%**	**(106.49)**	**100.00%**	**18,579.29**

The above figures for parent and its subsidiaries are before inter - company eliminations.

48 . Previous year figures have been re-grouped / re-classified wherever necessary, to conform to current year's classification. The impact of such reclassification/regrouping is not material to the financial statements.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Manoj Kumar Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 083906

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2024

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

P. P. Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN No. 00055954)

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Chief Financial Officer

S.N. Roy
Director
(DIN No. 00408742)

Niranjan Brahma
Company Secretary
(Membership No. A-11652)

Place : Kolkata
Date : 28 May 2024