

SUZLON WIND ENERGY LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2025

PNS/DAM/DM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SUZLON WIND ENERGY LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Sri Lanka Independence Standards) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SLAuSs 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.

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Partners: D K Hulangamuwa FCA FCMA LLB (London), A P A Gunasekera FCA FCMA, Ms. Y A De Silva FCA, Ms. G G S Manatunga FCA, W K B S P Fernando FCA FCMA, B E Wijesuriya FCA FCMA, R N de Saram ACA FCMA, Ms. N A De Silva FCA, N M Sulaiman FCA FCMA, Ms. L K H L Fonseka FCA, Ms. P V K N Sajeewani FCA, A A J R Perera FCA ACMA, N Y R L Fernando ACA, D N Gamage ACA ACMA, C A Yalagala ACA ACMA, B Vasanthan ACA ACMA, W D P L Perera ACA

Principals: T P M Ruberu FCMA FCCA MBA (USJ-SL), G B Goudian ACMA, Ms. P S Paranavitane ACA ACMA LLB (Colombo), D L B Karunathilaka ACMA, W S J De Silva BSc (Hons) - MIS Msc - IT, V Shakthivel B.Com (Sp)

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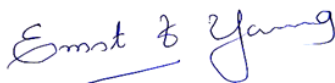
As part of an audit in accordance with SLAuSs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by section 163 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, we have obtained all the information and explanations that were required for the audit and, as far as appears from our examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company.



20 May 2025
Colombo

Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2025

ASSETS	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	520,548	612,408
		<u>520,548</u>	<u>612,408</u>
Current Assets			
Inventory	4	76,541,340	82,066,149
Trade and Other Receivables	5	64,902,764	179,669,436
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	27,643,674	24,432,992
		<u>169,087,778</u>	<u>286,168,577</u>
Total Assets		<u>169,608,326</u>	<u>286,780,986</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Stated Capital	7	300,000	300,000
Retained Earnings		134,701,306	255,732,377
Total Equity		<u>135,001,306</u>	<u>256,032,377</u>
Non Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liability	12	58,656	89,346
		<u>58,656</u>	<u>89,346</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	8	29,343,616	23,147,130
Income Tax Payable		5,152,774	7,512,133
Short Term Provisions		51,974	-
		<u>34,548,364</u>	<u>30,659,263</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>169,608,326</u>	<u>286,780,986</u>

These financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

The Board of Directors is responsible for these financial statements. Signed for and on behalf of the Board by;



Director



Director

The accounting policies and notes on pages 07 through 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Date: 20 May 2025

Colombo



Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Revenue	9	111,399,138	155,191,569
Cost of Goods and Direct Services		(35,110,993)	(46,651,654)
Gross Profit		76,288,145	108,539,915
Other Income	10	-	368,569
Administration Expenses		(191,719,516)	(78,956,585)
Profit Before Tax	11	(115,431,371)	29,951,899
Income Tax Expense	12	(5,599,700)	(17,244,798)
Profit for the year		(121,031,071)	12,707,101

The accounting policies and notes on pages 07 through 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Stated Capital Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance As at 31 March 2023	300,000	243,025,275	243,325,275
Profit for the year	-	12,707,102	12,707,102
Balance As at 31 March 2024	<u>300,000</u>	<u>255,732,377</u>	<u>256,032,377</u>
Profit for the year	-	(121,031,071)	(121,031,071)
Balance As at 31 March 2025	<u><u>300,000</u></u>	<u><u>134,701,306</u></u>	<u><u>135,001,306</u></u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 07 through 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Cash Flows From/(Used in) Operating Activities			
Profit Before Income Tax		(115,431,371)	29,951,900
Adjustments for			
Depreciation	3	91,861	108,036
Exchange (Gain)/Loss	10	3,389,952	19,824,777
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes		<u>(111,949,558)</u>	<u>49,884,713</u>
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	4	5,524,809	(21,213,613)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	5	114,766,672	55,282,332
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	8	6,248,460	(76,463,472)
Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operation		<u>14,590,383</u>	<u>7,489,960</u>
Income Tax Paid		<u>(7,989,749)</u>	<u>(9,253,933)</u>
Net Cash From/(Used in) Operating Activities		<u>6,600,634</u>	<u>(1,763,973)</u>
Cash Flows From/(Used in) Investing Activities			
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	3.1	-	-
Net Cash Flows From/(Used in) Investing Activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows from/ (Used in) Financing Activities			
Net Cash Flows From/(Used in) Financing Activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		6,600,634	(1,763,973)
Exchange Gain	10	(3,389,952)	(19,824,777)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period		<u>24,432,993</u>	<u>46,021,743</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	6	<u>27,643,675</u>	<u>24,432,993</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 07 through 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.



1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited ('Company') is a limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office and principal place of office is located at Level 26, East Tower, World Trade Center, Echelon Square, Colombo 01, Sri Lanka.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activity of the company is providing maintenance and repair services for wind turbines.

1.3 Parent Entity and Ultimate Parent Entity

The Company was a fully owned subsidiary of Suzlon Energy Limited which is incorporated in Mauritius. In the opinion of the directors, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Suzlon Energy Ltd. which is incorporated in India.

1.4 Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited, for the year ended 31 March 2025, were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 20 May 2025.



2. GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, unless stated otherwise.

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995, which requires compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) and with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

2.1.2 Going Concern

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease trading.

2.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Cost

All items of Property, Plant and Equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to the initial recognition as an asset at cost, less any subsequent depreciation thereon. All other Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and less accumulated impairment in value.

If the value of the asset is less than LKR 5,000 the asset is to be depreciated at 100%.

b) Restoration Costs

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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 can be reliably measured.

Cost of repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income Statement during the period in which they are incurred.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values at written down value. The annual rate used for depreciation is as follows

Plant & Machinery	15%
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset may be revised prospectively to reflect the change.



d) Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Income Statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.2.2 Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities demonstrated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss.

2.2.3 Taxation

a) Current Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period 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 where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. 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.

b) Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding tax bases (known as temporary differences). Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and any unused tax losses or unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are measured at the highest amount that, on the basis of current or estimated future taxable profit, is more likely than not to be recovered.

The net carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. Any adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which it expects the deferred tax asset to be realised or the deferred tax liability to be settled, on the basis of tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

As of reporting date there are no significant temporary differences.

2.2.4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted as follows:

Spare parts and consumables:

- Purchase cost on a first in, first out basis



2.2.5 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are stated at the amounts they are estimated to realize Gross allowance & does not make a provision for bad and doubtful receivables.

Other receivables and dues from Related Party are recognized at cost. Provision for unrealizable bad and doubtful debts is provided against receivable from related party.

2.2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash in hand, and deposits and short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to know amounts of cash and subject to significant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investment with short maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition are also treated as cash equivalents.

2.2.7 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms and do not bear interest. Trade payables denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Sri Lankan Rupees (Rs.) using the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses are included in other income or other expenses.

2.2.8 Retirement Benefit Obligations

a) Defined Contribution Plans – Employees’ Provident Fund and Employees’ Trust Fund

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contribution to Employee Provident and Employee Trust Funds covering all employees are recognized as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees as Provident Fund and Trust Fund contribution respectively

b) Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity

Number of staff at the reporting date does not exceed fifteen for which the Company become liable to pay gratuity for employees in terms of Section 5(1) of Payment of Gratuity Act No 12 of 1983. Therefore, no provision is made for the year.

2.2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (Legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, where 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.



2.3 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

2.3.1 Revenue Recognition

The revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of trade discounts and sales taxes.

a) Operation and maintenance income

Revenues from operation and maintenance contracts are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract and when services are rendered.

b) Incentive Income

Incentive income is recognized on accrual basis upon achievement of performance targets set by clients.

2.3.2 Expenditure Recognition

Expenses in carrying out the project and other activities of the Company are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in which they are incurred. General expenses incurred in administrative and running the Company and in restoring and maintaining the property, plant and equipment to perform an expected level are accounted for on an accrual basis and charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURE

The accounting policies adopted by the Company are consistent with those of the previous financial year.



3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Gross Carrying Amounts At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2024 Rs.	Additions/ Transfers Rs.	Disposals/ Transfers Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2025 Rs.
Plant and Machinery	1,122,718	-	-	1,122,718
Total Value of Depreciable Assets	1,122,718	-	-	1,122,718

3.2 Depreciation At Cost	Balance as at 01.04.2024 Rs.	Charge for the year Rs.	Disposals/ Transfers Rs.	Balance as at 31.03.2025 Rs.
Plant and Machinery	510,309	91,861	-	602,170
Total Depreciation	510,309	91,861	-	602,170

3.3 Net Book Values	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
At Cost	520,548	612,408
Total Carrying Amount of Property, Plant and Equipment	520,548	612,408

4. INVENTORY	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Spare parts and consumables	74,866,632	82,066,149
Goods in Transit	1,674,709	-
	76,541,340	82,066,149

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Trade Debtors	60,711,136	39,186,686
Amount Due from Related Party (Note 5.1)	134,328,835	134,328,835
Advance and prepayments	2,076,968	6,153,915
Deposits with Revenue Dept	2,114,660	-
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debt	(134,328,835)	-
	64,902,764	179,669,436

5.1 Related Party	Relationship	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Suzlon Energy Limited	Ultimate Parent	134,328,835	134,328,835
		134,328,835	134,328,835

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
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6.1 Favourable Cash and Cash Equivalents Balances		
Cash and Bank Balances	27,643,674	24,432,992
	27,643,674	24,432,992



Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2025

7. STATED CAPITAL	2025		2024	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
As at 31 March 2024	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
As at 31 March 2025	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade Payables		
- Serviced income for Future period	-	-
Sundry Creditors and Accrued Expenses	22,318,936	9,488,048
Amount Due to Related Party (Note 8.1)	5,823,886	13,659,081
WHT Payable	-	-
Salary Payable	1,200,793	-
	<u>29,343,616</u>	<u>23,147,130</u>

8.1 Related Party	Relationship	2025	2024
		Rs.	Rs.
Suzlon Global Services Limited	Affiliate	5,823,886	13,659,081
		<u>5,823,886</u>	<u>13,659,081</u>

9. REVENUE	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Operation and Maintenance Income	111,399,138	155,191,569
	<u>111,399,138</u>	<u>155,191,569</u>

10. OTHER INCOME	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of scrap	-	-
Interest on Short term Deposits	-	368,569
	<u>-</u>	<u>368,569</u>

11. PROFIT BEFORE TAX STATED AFTER CHARGING	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Included in Administrative Expenses		
Salary	25,670,846	30,027,859
EPF	5,580,626	6,073,057
ETF	837,099	910,962
Depreciation	91,861	108,036
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	3,389,952	19,824,777
Auditor's Fee	658,915	533,178
	<u>658,915</u>	<u>533,178</u>



Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2025

12. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 March are as follows :

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Current Income Tax		
Current Income Tax charge (12.1)	5,630,390	8,991,799
Deferred tax:		
Relating to reversal and origination of temporary differences (12.2)	(30,690)	8,252,998
Income tax expense reported in the Income Statement	5,599,700	17,244,798

12.1 A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the statutory tax rate is as follows :

	2025	2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Accounting profit (Profit Before Tax)	(115,431,371)	29,951,900
Aggregate disallowed items	134,445,697	200,519
Aggregate allowable expenses	(246,360)	(548,323)
Taxable profit (Before Loss Deduction)	18,767,965	29,604,096
Unrelieved Losses	-	-
Business Income (After Loss Deduction)	18,767,965	29,604,096
Investment Income	-	368,569
Taxable Profit	18,767,965	29,972,665
Tax on Business Income 24% - First Six Months	-	-
Tax on Business Income 30% - Second Six months	-	-
Tax on Investment Income 24% - First Six Months	-	-
Tax on Investment Income 30% - Second Six months	-	-
Tax on taxable Income 30% - For the year	5,630,390	8,991,799
Estimated current income tax for the year	5,630,390	8,991,799
Tax Credit	-	-
Balance tax payable for the year	5,630,390	8,991,799



12.2 Deferred Tax Assets and Income Tax relates to the followings

	Financial Position		Income Statement	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
Deferred Tax Liability				
Capital allowances for Tax Purpose	23,806	89,346	(65,540)	8,252,998
Unrealized Exchange Gain	34,850	-	34,850	-
	58,656	89,346	(30,690)	8,252,998
Deferred Tax Assets				
Defined Benefit Plans - Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on Carried Forward Tax Losses	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income Tax Income / (Expense)	-	-	(30,690)	8,252,998
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability)	58,656	89,346	-	-

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There are no capital expenditure commitment and contingencies as at the reporting date.

14. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no events occurring after the reporting date.

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

15.1 Transactions with the ultimate parent and related entities

Details of significant related party transactions are as follows.

Nature of Transaction	Affiliate		Ultimate Parent	
	Suzlon Global Services Limited.		Suzlon Energy Ltd	
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Opening Balance	(13,659,082)	(76,205,952)	134,328,835	134,328,835
Material purchased during the year	(8,265,514)	(59,805,462)	-	-
Forex Profit/ (Loss)	(212,936)	-	-	-
Payment/(receipts) during the year	16,313,645	122,352,332	-	-
Closing Balance	(5,823,886)	(13,659,082)	134,328,835	134,328,835

Amounts due from / to Related Parties are disclosed under Note 5.1 and 8.1, whilst the following amounts have been disclosed under Trade and Other Receivables and Payables respectively in the Statement of Financial Position.

15.2 Transactions with Key Management Personnel of the Company and of its parent

The Key Management Personnel of the members of its Board of Directors of the Company, parent and the ultimate parent. There were no transactions with key management personnel during the year.



Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited

DETAILED EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2025

STATEMENT I

COST OF GOODS AND DIRECT SERVICES

	Note	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Cost of Goods	1	23,682,213	38,591,849
Factory Overhead	2	11,428,780	8,059,805
		<u>35,110,993</u>	<u>46,651,654</u>

Note 1

Cost of Goods

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Opening Stock	82,066,149	82,066,149
Add: Material Purchase/Transfer	18,157,404	38,591,849
Closing Stock	(76,541,340)	(82,066,149)
Material Consumption	<u>23,682,213</u>	<u>38,591,849</u>

Note 2

Factory Overhead

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Rent	250,099	251,264
Guest House Maintenance	686,867	639,464
Custom Duty	8,268,895	6,509,341
Repair & Maintenance	2,222,920	659,736
	<u>11,428,780</u>	<u>8,059,805</u>



Suzlon Wind Energy Lanka (Private) Limited

DETAILED EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2025

STATEMENT II

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.
Audit Fees	658,915	533,178
Bad Debt Expenses	134,328,835	-
Bank Charges	476,512	1,596,211
Canteen Expenses	3,004,137	3,567,579
Consultancy Services	996,200	1,200,255
Conveyance Expenses	439,928	426,230
CSR Expenses	-	85,400
Donation	25,000	-
Depreciation	91,861	108,036
Employee APIT	4,601,135	4,788,054
EPF	5,580,626	6,073,057
ETF	837,099	910,962
Fire Insurance	57,369	55,912
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	3,389,952	19,824,777
Insurance	693,984	1,107,692
Immigration Paid	-	879,766
Lodge and Boarding Expenses	22,100	-
Medical & Dispensary	155,810	264,100
Penalty for ETF	-	7,083
PLI to Employees	5,555,630	4,077,100
Postage & Courier	-	111,420
Printing & Stationary	28,650	76,732
Membership Fees	240,000	-
Registrars Fees	-	70,400
ROC Charges	79,551	15,836
Salary expenses	25,670,846	30,027,859
MISC EXP	60,000	-
Testing & Examination	695,000	-
Telephone Expenses	72,583	230,166
Fire Equipment Service and Repair	99,828	-
Interest on Delay Payment	56,737	-
Transportation & Other Charges (VISA)	8,640	43,106
Vehicle Charges	2,992,432	2,193,840
VISA Charges	800,156	681,833
	<u>191,719,516</u>	<u>78,956,585</u>

