Chapter -11: the budget allocated to each of its agencies, indicating the particulars of all plans, proposed expenditures and reports on disbursements made:

The budget allocated to each agency includes all plans, proposed expenditures, and reports on disbursements made, etc.

EESL is a commercial organization. It does not receive any budgetary support from the Government for its operations/ businesses.

Information related to procurement and supply chain management at EESL:

The link to procurement data, which is already published on the EESL website, is as follows:

https://eeslindia.org/en/tenders/

This is to inform you that the same link already has data on the latest tenders, previous tenders, Notice Inviting Tenders, banned firms, and procurement data of EESL.

A detailed list of foreign and domestic tours by officials of the rank Joint Secretary to the Government (or on pay band of 1,20,000 – 2,80,000 IDA, post-January 1, 2017) and above, as well as the Heads of the Department:

Details of Employees Travel Claim for period (01.04.2024 to 25.03.2025)			
Trip Period	Trip destination	Grade	Total Cost
01.12.2024 to 04.12.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
05.12.2024 to 08.12.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
07.11.2024 to 08.11.2024	Trivendrum	E8	-
08.08.2024 to 09.08.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
10.07.2024 to 11.07.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
17.12.2024 to 18.12.2024	Udaipur	E8	-
18.04.2024 to 18.04.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	-

21.11.2024 to 23.11.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
24.10.2024 to 26.10.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
24.11.2024 to 26.11.2024	Trivendrum	E8	-
25.06.2024 to 25.06.2024	Bhubneshwar	E8	-
26.07.2024 to 27.07.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
30.08.2024 to 31.08.2024	Trivendrum	E8	-
31.07.2024 to 01.08.2024	bhopal	E8	-
		Grand total	**3,04,003.00**
01.04.2024 to 02.04.2024	Visakhapatnam	E8	-
03.03.2025 to 04.03.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
04.04.2024 to 05.04.2024	Bokaro	E8	-
05.12.2024 to 06.12.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
08.02.2025 to 10.02.2025	Varanasi	E8	-
08.05.2024 to 09.05.2024	Ahmedabad	E8	-
13.08.2024 to 13.08.2024	kolkata	E8	-
17.05.2024 to 18.05.2024	Raipur	E8	-
18.12.2024 to 19.12.2024	Varanasi	E8	-
21.02.2025 to 22.02.2025	Mumbai	E8	-
21.06.2024 to	Ahmedabad	E8	

21.06.2024			-
21.08.2024 to 24.08.2024	Pune	E8	-
23.07.2024 to 23.07.2024	Ahmedabad	E8	-
28.04.2024 to 30.04.2024	Visakhapatnam	E8	-
		Grand total	**3,05,921.00**
01.04.2024 to 04.04.2024	Vishakhapatnam & Mumbai	E8	-
02.07.2024 to 05.07.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
05.06.2024 to 06.06.2024	Thiruvananthapuram	E8	-
07.12.2024 to 08.12.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
08.08.2024 to 09.08.2024	Guwahati	E8	-
09.01.2025 to 11.01.2025	Vijaywada	E8	-
13.11.2024 to 15.11.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
15.07.2024 to 18.07.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
18.04.2024 to 19.04.2024	indore	E8	-
18.12.2024 to 20.12.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
19.06.2024 to 21.06.2024	Bengaluru	E8	-
19.11.2024 to 20.11.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
21.10.2024 to 23.10.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
22.04.2024 to 25.04.2024	Kolkata, Hyderabad	E8	-

23.05.2024 to 25.05.2024	Bhuvneshwar	E8	-
23.08.2024 to 24.08.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
24.10.2024 to 26.10.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
25.07.2024 to 26.07.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
25.11.2024 to 27.11.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
26.05.2024 to 28.05.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
26.06.2024 to 27.06.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
27.03.2025 to 28.03.2025	Vijaywada	E8	-
28.08.2024 to 29.08.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
30.05.2024 to 03.06.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
		Grand total	**7,55,160.00**
01.02.2025 to 02.02.2025	Lucknow	E8	-
01.08.2024 to 04.08.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
02.10.2024 to 04.10.2024	kolkata	E8	-
03.06.2024 to 06.06.2024	Assam(Tinsukia,Guwahati, Rangiya,Lumding)	E8	-
04.01.2025 to 06.01.2025	Jammu	E8	-
07.12.2024 to 08.12.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
08.04.2024 to 08.04.2024	kolkata	E8	-

08.07.2024 to 09.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
09.01.2025 to 11.01.2025	Bangalore	E8	-
09.12.2024 to 11.12.2024	Chennai	E8	-
11.07.2024 to 12.07.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
11.10.2024 to 13.10.2024	Bangalore	E8	-
11.11.2024 to 12.11.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	-
17.01.2025 to 19.01.2025	Kanpur	E8	-
17.05.2024 to 18.05.2024	Shimla Via Chandigarh	E8	-
17.07.2024 to 18.07.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
17.11.2024 to 19.11.2024	Chandigarh, Shimla	E8	-
18.08.2024 to 20.08.2024	Pantnagar , Rudrapur	E8	-
18.10.2024 to 20.10.2024	Lucknow , Ayodhya	E8	-
19.02.2025 to 20.02.2025	Kanpur	E8	-
21.03.2025 to 25.03.2025	Kullu	E8	-
21.07.2024 to 23.07.2024	Varanasi	E8	-
24.08.2024 to 25.08.2024	Agra	E8	-
26.05.2024 to 27.05.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
26.07.2024 to 28.07.2024	Haridwar, Roorkee	E8	-
26.09.2024 to 29.09.2024	Chandigarh , Amritsar	E8	-
28.06.2024 to	Shimla, Solan, Kandaghat, Chail	E8	

30.06.2024			-
		Grand total	**6,77,371.00**
01.03.2025 to 07.03.2025	PUNE, KOLHAPUR, SOLAPUR,MUMBAI	E8	-
02.09.2024 to 03.09.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
05.08.2024 to 14.08.2024	MUMBAI & PUNE	E8	-
11.11.2024 to 22.11.2024	Mumbai, Pune, Sangli, Auragabad & site visits	E8	-
15.04.2024 to 20.04.2024	MUMBAI & PUNE	E8	-
16.05.2024 to 18.05.2024	MUMBAI & PUNE, AHEMADNAGAR	E8	-
23.04.2024 to 24.04.2024	Bangalore	E8	-
24.06.2024 to 28.06.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
25.09.2024 to 01.10.2024	MUMBAI & PUNE site visits	E8	-
29.05.2024 to 04.06.2024	MUMBAI, PUNE, KAWADGAON, KOLHAPUR	E8	-
		Grand total	**5,48,349.00**
01.04.2024 to 03.04.2024	Visakhapatnam	E8	-
02.07.2024 to 05.07.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
02.10.2024 to 06.10.2024	Goa	E8	-
04.04.2024 to 04.04.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
04.06.2024 to 06.06.2024	Ranchi	E8	-
04.09.2024 to 05.09.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	-

04.11.2024 to 06.11.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
04.12.2024 to 08.12.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
05.03.2025 to 08.03.2025	Guwahati	E8	-
06.08.2024 to 07.08.2024	Kolkatta	E8	-
07.10.2024 to 11.10.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
08.01.2025 to 10.01.2025	Hyderabad	E8	-
08.04.2024 to 11.04.2024	Kolkatta	E8	-
08.08.2024 to 09.08.2024	Guwahati	E8	-
08.09.2024 to 09.09.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	-
09.07.2024 to 11.07.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
10.06.2024 to 11.06.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	-
11.09.2024 to 13.09.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
12.12.2024 to 13.12.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
13.11.2024 to 14.11.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
14.02.2025 to 15.02.2025	Bhubaneswar	E8	-
14.06.2024 to 14.06.2024	Kolkatta	E8	-
15.01.2025 to 17.01.2025	Bhubaneswar	E8	-
15.07.2024 to 18.07.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
15.11.2024 to 17.11.2024	Agartala	E8	-
16.04.2024 to	Raipur	E8	

17.04.2024			-
16.12.2024 to 17.12.2024	Kolkatta	E8	-
17.05.2024 to 18.05.2024	Raipur	E8	-
17.09.2024 to 19.09.2024	Bhubaneswar	E8	-
18.12.2024 to 19.12.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
19.02.2025 to 23.02.2025	Vijaywada, AP	E8	-
19.06.2024 to 21.06.2024	bangaluru	E8	-
19.11.2024 to 23.11.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
20.03.2025 to 22.03.2025	Goa	E8	-
20.05.2024 to 22.05.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
20.10.2024 to 23.10.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
21.01.2025 to 23.01.2025	Bhubaneswar	E8	-
24.03.2025 to 25.03.2025	Vijaywada, AP	E8	-
24.05.2024 to 24.05.2024	Bhubneshwar	E8	-
24.10.2024 to 26.10.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
25.07.2024 to 26.07.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
25.11.2024 to 27.11.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
26.02.2025 to 27.02.2025	bangaluru	E8	-
26.05.2024 to 28.05.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
26.08.2024 to 29.08.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-

26.12.2024 to 29.12.2024	Vijaywada, AP	E8	-
27.01.2025 to 29.01.2025	Vijaywada, AP	E8	-
27.06.2024 to 28.06.2024	Bhubneshwar	E8	-
30.07.2024 to 01.08.2024	Durgapur	E8	-
		Grand total	**18,33,965.00**
08.06.2024 to 08.06.2024	New Delhi	E8	-
11.09.2024 to 12.09.2024	Vishakhapatnam	E8	-
11.10.2024 to 11.10.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
26.06.2024 to 27.06.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
		Grand total	**1,48,600.00**
11.06.2024 to 12.06.2024	JHANSI, UTTAR PRADESH	E8	-
		Grand total	**13,187.00**
01.06.2024 to 04.06.2024	Bhavnagar, Badodara, Ahmedabad	E8	-
01.07.2024 to 02.07.2024	Bhubaneswar	E8	-
02.09.2024 to 02.09.2024	Chennai	E8	-
03.12.2024 to 05.12.2024	Jharsuguda Odisha	E8	-
06.06.2024 to 06.06.2024	kolkata	E8	-
07.02.2025 to 10.02.2025	Beawar Rajasthan	E8	-

07.10.2024 to 07.10.2024	Chennai	E8	-
08.11.2024 to 08.11.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
11.09.2024 to 12.09.2024	Hyderabad, Telangana	E8	-
14.08.2024 to 15.08.2024	Ranchi	E8	-
14.11.2024 to 14.11.2024	Patna, Bihar	E8	-
17.10.2024 to 18.10.2024	Ahmedabad	E8	-
18.11.2024 to 20.11.2024	Chennai	E8	-
21.05.2024 to 23.05.2024	Pune	E8	-
21.11.2024 to 22.11.2024	Jalandhar, Punjab	E8	-
23.07.2024 to 23.07.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
23.11.2024 to 23.11.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
24.01.2025 to 25.01.2025	Ranchi	E8	-
25.10.2024 to 26.10.2024	Kolkata and Guwahati regarding DVC, IOCL project	E8	-
26.04.2024 to 26.04.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
27.02.2025 to 28.02.2025	Pune Maharashtra	E8	-
27.08.2024 to 27.08.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
28.01.2025 to 31.01.2025	Bangalore, Chennai	E8	-
28.08.2024 to 29.08.2024	Nashik Maharashtra	E8	-
30.04.2024 to 30.04.2024	Ranchi, Jharkhand	E8	-
30.07.2024 to	Chennai	E8	

31.07.2024			-
		Grand total	**5,73,204.00**
01.08.2024 to 03.08.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
03.07.2024 to 03.07.2024	Haryana	E8	-
04.07.2024 to 06.07.2024	Goa	E8	-
06.11.2024 to 08.11.2024	Guntakal	E8	-
15.05.2024 to 17.05.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
18.04.2024 to 20.04.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
18.07.2024 to 19.07.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
19.09.2024 to 20.09.2024	Vijayawada	E8	-
20.05.2024 to 21.05.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	-
20.06.2024 to 23.06.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
21.08.2024 to 24.08.2024	Bangalore	E8	-
22.07.2024 to 24.07.2024	Bikaner and Jaipur	E8	-
22.10.2024 to 24.10.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
28.08.2024 to 30.08.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
		Grand total	**3,12,650.00**
01.05.2024 to 04.05.2024	Delhi	E8	-
03.01.2025 to 06.01.2025	Goa	E8	-

03.07.2024 to 05.07.2024	Goa	E8	-
03.10.2024 to 06.10.2024	Goa	E8	-
04.04.2024 to 06.04.2024	Delhi	E8	-
04.06.2024 to 06.06.2024	Trivendrum	E8	-
06.12.2024 to 09.12.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
08.08.2024 to 10.08.2024	Nagpur	E8	-
08.09.2024 to 12.09.2024	Trivendrum	E8	-
15.07.2024 to 17.07.2024	Delhi	E8	-
18.02.2025 to 22.02.2025	Goa	E8	-
18.12.2024 to 22.12.2024	Nagpur	E8	-
19.06.2024 to 21.06.2024	Banglore	E8	-
20.08.2024 to 21.08.2024	Solapur	E8	-
21.01.2025 to 24.01.2025	Delhi	E8	-
25.07.2024 to 27.07.2024	Trivandrum	E8	-
26.02.2025 to 01.03.2025	Bangalore	E8	-
29.06.2024 to 01.07.2024	Nagpur	E8	-
29.08.2024 to 31.08.2024	Trivendrum	E8	-
30.07.2024 to 03.08.2024	Nagpur	E8	-
		Grand total	**6,26,706.00**

03.09.2024 to 06.09.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
08.07.2024 to 08.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
09.07.2024 to 09.07.2024	Patna	E8	-
10.04.2024 to 10.04.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
12.06.2024 to 12.06.2024	Varanasi	E8	-
16.05.2024 to 17.05.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
16.08.2024 to 16.08.2024	Patna	E8	-
17.02.2025 to 18.02.2025	Patna	E8	-
18.09.2024 to 20.09.2024	Patna	E8	-
21.11.2024 to 21.11.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	-
24.04.2024 to 25.04.2024	Patna	E8	-
24.11.2024 to 25.11.2024	Patna	E8	-
28.08.2024 to 29.08.2024	Patna	E8	-
30.06.2024 to 01.07.2024	Patna	E8	-
30.09.2024 to 01.10.2024	Patna	E8	-
		Grand total	**3,46,581.00**
04.06.2024 to 06.06.2024	CHANDIGARH	E8	
		Grand total	**20,212.00**
02.07.2024 to	Raipur	E8	

05.07.2024			-
03.03.2025 to 07.03.2025	Mumbai	E8	-
09.10.2024 to 10.10.2024	bhopal	E8	-
14.11.2024 to 14.11.2024	Rohtak	E8	-
16.10.2024 to 16.10.2024	Rohtak	E8	-
17.01.2025 to 17.01.2025	Rohtak	E8	-
20.11.2024 to 20.11.2024	Rohtak	E8	-
		Grand total	**1,27,523.00**
03.07.2024 to 04.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
04.09.2024 to 05.09.2024	JHARKHAND	E8	-
04.11.2024 to 11.11.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
06.12.2024 to 08.12.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
08.07.2024 to 08.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
09.05.2024 to 11.05.2024	JHARKHAND	E8	-
09.08.2024 to 10.08.2024	Srinagar	E8	-
09.09.2024 to 11.09.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
10.02.2025 to 10.02.2025	MUZAFFARPUR ,BIHAR	E8	-
12.03.2025 to 13.03.2025	BIHAR	E8	-
12.07.2024 to 12.07.2024	Patna	E8	-
12.12.2024 to	BIHAR	E8	

16.12.2024			-
14.08.2024 to 18.08.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
15.11.2024 to 16.11.2024	UP	E8	-
17.09.2024 to 19.09.2024	Dehradun	E8	-
17.12.2024 to 17.12.2024	kolkata	E8	-
18.01.2025 to 24.01.2025	BIHAR	E8	-
20.06.2024 to 22.06.2024	JHARKHAND	E8	-
21.10.2024 to 26.10.2024	Patna & Vijaywada	E8	-
22.08.2024 to 26.08.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
23.04.2024 to 24.04.2024	BHUVNESHWAR/ODISHA	E8	-
24.11.2024 to 28.11.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
25.06.2024 to 30.06.2024	BIHAR/Patna /Muzaffarpur/Darbhanga	E8	-
26.05.2024 to 29.05.2024	Jharkhand / Bihar	E8	-
26.09.2024 to 27.09.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
26.12.2024 to 27.12.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
28.02.2025 to 01.03.2025	BIHAR	E8	-
28.08.2024 to 01.09.2024	UP	E8	-
29.04.2024 to 01.05.2024	BIHAR	E8	-
31.01.2025 to 31.01.2025	Patna	E8	-
		Grand total	**10,12,472.00**

01.06.2024 to 01.06.2024	Patna	E8	-
06.02.2025 to 08.02.2025	Patna	E8	-
06.12.2024 to 08.12.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
11.09.2024 to 12.09.2024	Visakhapatnam	E8	-
12.08.2024 to 13.08.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
18.06.2024 to 21.06.2024	Ranchi	E8	-
20.01.2025 to 23.01.2025	ITANAGAR	E8	-
24.02.2025 to 26.02.2025	Ahmedabad, Vadodara	E8	-
24.06.2024 to 25.06.2024	Ranchi	E8	-
24.10.2024 to 25.10.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
27.08.2024 to 28.08.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
28.05.2024 to 31.05.2024	Patna	E8	-
		Grand total	**3,45,169.00**
02.07.2024 to 02.07.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
04.09.2024 to 06.09.2024	kolkata	E8	-
05.07.2024 to 05.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
07.11.2024 to 08.11.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
10.03.2025 to 10.03.2025	Imphal	E8	-
11.09.2024 to	Lucknow	E8	

12.09.2024			-
11.10.2024 to 11.10.2024	Ahmedabad	E8	-
12.11.2024 to 15.11.2024	SATNA and BHOPAL	E8	-
13.02.2025 to 14.02.2025	kolkata	E8	-
14.08.2024 to 16.08.2024	Ranchi	E8	-
15.07.2024 to 15.07.2024	Patna	E8	-
17.05.2024 to 17.05.2024	Raipur	E8	-
17.10.2024 to 18.10.2024	Ahmedabad	E8	-
21.11.2024 to 22.11.2024	kolkata	E8	-
26.04.2024 to 30.04.2024	Ranchi	E8	-
27.05.2024 to 02.06.2024	kolkata	E8	-
28.08.2024 to 29.08.2024	Nashik	E8	-
30.11.2024 to 03.12.2024	Bokaro Steel City & Ranchi	E8	-
		Grand total	**3,43,681.00**
03.07.2024 to 04.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
05.03.2025 to 05.03.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
06.02.2025 to 08.02.2025	Patna	E8	-
07.08.2024 to 08.08.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
07.12.2024 to 08.12.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
08.01.2025 to	Hyderabad & Mumbai	E8	

10.01.2025			-
08.07.2024 to 08.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
09.08.2024 to 10.08.2024	Srinagar	E8	-
11.09.2024 to 12.09.2024	Visakhapatnam	E8	-
11.11.2024 to 12.11.2024	Dehradun	E8	-
12.07.2024 to 12.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
16.08.2024 to 16.08.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
20.02.2025 to 20.02.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
20.09.2024 to 20.09.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
22.04.2024 to 22.04.2024	indore	E8	-
22.09.2024 to 24.09.2024	Jaipur & Ahmedabad	E8	-
23.01.2025 to 24.01.2025	Patna	E8	-
23.04.2024 to 24.04.2024	Bhubaneshwar	E8	-
24.07.2024 to 25.07.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
24.10.2024 to 26.10.2024	Vijaywada	E8	-
25.04.2024 to 25.04.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
26.11.2024 to 27.11.2024	Agartala	E8	-
26.12.2024 to 30.12.2024	Lucknow & Jaipur	E8	-
27.01.2025 to 27.01.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
27.08.2024 to 29.08.2024	Vijaywada & Lucknow	E8	-

27.09.2024 to 27.09.2024	Dehradun	E8	-
29.04.2024 to 30.04.2024	Ahmedabad	E8	-
		Grand total	**7,42,932.00**
03.09.2024 to 05.09.2024	Delhi	E8	-
29.09.2024 to 29.09.2024	Arrah	E8	-
		Grand total	**1,000.00**
11.06.2024 to 13.06.2024	Guntur	E8	-
		Grand total	**46,982.00**
01.05.2024 to 07.05.2024	HYD-NEW DELHI-HYD	E8	-
05.02.2025 to 08.02.2025	Gujarat	E8	-
15.12.2024 to 16.12.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
16.01.2025 to 17.01.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
17.02.2025 to 22.02.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
18.11.2024 to 19.11.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
18.12.2024 to 20.12.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
19.03.2025 to 20.03.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
21.11.2024 to 23.11.2024	Gujarat	E8	-
22.08.2024 to 24.08.2024	Raipur	E8	-

22.10.2024 to 24.10.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
24.01.2025 to 24.01.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
24.03.2025 to 25.03.2025	Gujarat	E8	-
26.11.2024 to 26.11.2024	Jaipur	E8	-
26.12.2024 to 29.12.2024	Gujarat	E8	-
27.01.2025 to 29.01.2025	Jaipur	E8	-
28.07.2024 to 05.08.2024	Delhi	E8	-
		Grand total	**5,16,311.00**
02.09.2024 to 03.09.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
		Grand total	**98,027.00**
11.06.2024 to 13.06.2024	kolkata	E8	-
		Grand total	**40,592.00**
03.07.2024 to 05.07.2024	Mumbai	E8	-
12.07.2024 to 12.07.2024	Lucknow	E8	-
13.09.2024 to 13.09.2024	Jammu	E8	-
17.03.2025 to 19.03.2025	Shirdi, Nashik	E8	-
18.04.2024 to 18.04.2024	Jammu	E8	-

21.11.2024 to 22.11.2024	Ahmedabad	E8	-
22.04.2024 to 24.04.2024	GOA & Bhubaneswar	E8	-
26.11.2024 to 27.11.2024	Agartala	E8	-
		Grand total	**3,50,153.00**
17.02.2025 to 18.02.2025	BHUBHNESHWAR	E8	-
		Grand total	**36,383.00**
08.08.2024 to 11.08.2024	Nagpur	E8	-
20.08.2024 to 22.08.2024	Solapur	E8	-
28.08.2024 to 29.08.2024	NASIK	E8	-
30.06.2024 to 03.07.2024	Hyderabad	E8	-
		Grand total	**1,37,711.00**

Information on CAG and PAC paras and response:

HM-1 (Standalone)

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2024.
Assets - Non-Current Assets – Capital Work In Progress – Rs. 187.43 Crore

Government Auditor's Observation	Management Response	Statutory Auditor's Response
The above head of accounts is overstated by Rs. 16.28 Crore due to	The CWIP is against the BEEP Projects. The reason	We concur with the

non-creating provisions for impairments against the long pending Capital Work in Progress under BEEP Scheme. A review of record revealed that in maximum cases either Completion certificate has not been obtained or reconciliations of accounts have not been done with different government organizations in respect of BEEP works initiated during financial 2018-19 and afterwords. The mentioned sample of 16.28 crore is a representative high value sample of 11 activities out of 82 different activities still pending for capitalization under this Scheme. Further it was found there has been no review of the projects carried out by EESL since long and they are just appearing in the list of Capital work in progress for more than four financial years. The value of projects have been reflected at the cost incurred by the management till date. No assessment at any reporting period in respect of impairment in the value of asset has been carried out by the management as per Para 9 of Ind AS 36. Audit observed as there has been no progress in the matters till date, the whole value of CWIP incurred in the project of Rs. 16.28 Crore should have been provided as unserviceable CWIP in the books of accounts in the year 2023-24. Non creating the provision has resulted into overstatement of Assets in the form of Capital work in Progress and understatement of provision of unserviceable capital work in progress which resulted into understatement of loss by Rs. 16.28 Crore. Further it is suggested that a review of all activities under this scheme should be carried out by the management for arriving at true value of CWIP under this scheme. The above facts may please be confirmed and reply of the management on the above observation furnished within three days along with supporting documents.	for long pendency of CWIP are as below: 1. **Pending Completion Certificate (CC)**: In several cases, CC has been received, and invoicing process is initiated, this is due to lack of communication from the respective government agencies for whom the projects were being executed. Hence, CWIP will be consumed as soon as invoices will be raised to clients. For remaining clients, project teams are following up with clients for CC. 2. As of now, completion certificates for projects totaling ₹10.40 crores have been received, and the process of capitalization is underway for these projects (CC enclosed Annexure - 1) 3. For the remaining activities of Rs 5.88 crores where completion certificates have not yet been provided, an internal evaluation process is actively being carried out. This evaluation is aimed at ensuring that necessary steps are taken to expedite the receipt of completion certificates and progress toward capitalization. 4. The review of CWIP against BEEP Projects was undertaken during FY 2023-24, as a result of which the CWIP of Rs 24.33 crores have been capitalized and the CC for balance CWIP is expected to be received during FY 2024-25 as disclosed in note 4(b). Further, it is assured that the status of CWIP against balance BEEP projects will be reviewed during the financial year 2024-25 and if found necessary, suitable provision will be created in the books of accounts. In view of above, the audit is requested to kindly drop	comments of the management.

	the half margin.	

HM-2 (Standalone)
Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2024.
Assets - Current Assets – Trade Receivables – Rs. 3,981.52 Crore.

<table>
<tr><th>Government Auditor’s Observation</th><th>Management Response</th><th>Statutory Auditor’s Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>The above head of accounts is understated due to improper provision for expected credit loss created against the trade receivables by the company as on 31.03.2024. As per the Draft report for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) submitted by M/s KPMG for the year ended March 2024 it was decided that against the government dues an ECL of 0.91 percent, against non-government dues ECL of 65 percent and in case of disputed maters ECL of 75 percent would be created against the trade receivable booked in the books of accounts. A review of different trade receivable transaction was carried out during the course of audit and it was found that:

a. Significantly less ECL created against the trade receivables under street lighting programme. A review of legal cases reflects that a writ petition under article 226 of the constitution has been filed against the local self-government department Rajasthan for recovery of Trade receivables of Rs. 600 Crore. In which, notice has been served to the local government. The matter is still pending in the court for disposal. In this regard the provision has been kept at 0.91 percent by the company.

b. EESL has carried out the BEEP scheme in different premises of Railways and has created assets having recoverable value of Rs. 66.00 Crore. It was observed that efforts were being made by EESL but no significant progress attained in recovering the dues till date. At many instances claims were not admitted by the departments, meeting with the senior officials of railways could not be held due to which recovery could not be made.

c. Almost all the matters of UJALA Scheme were under litigation as on 31.03.2024, which fall under the category of</td><td>We have engaged M/s KPMG to compute the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for FY 2023-24. Further based on discussions with the auditors, it was agreed to categorize the debtors into two distinct groups:

1. Category 1 – The Debtors which are expected to be realized in near future, based on EESL's ongoing payment recovery efforts.

2. Category 2 – The Debtors where the payment recovery efforts are ongoing but the realizability is doubtful, or the cases are under litigation like UJALA distribution agencies.

The analysis has been conducted on a client-specific basis.

Category 1: Methodology for Provisioning

For the Debtors which are expected to be realized in near future (Category 1), the following ageing-based provision percentages have been adopted:

<table><tr><th>Ageing</th><th>0-3 years</th><th>3-5 years</th><th>Above5 years</th></tr><tr><td>Provision %</td><td>0%</td><td>5%</td><td>10%</td></tr></table>
Category 2: Methodology for Provisioning

1. For debtors where the realizability is doubtful or the cases are under litigation, 100% provision has been made in the books against such dues outstanding as at 31.03.2024.</td><td>We concur with the comments of the management.</td></tr>
</table>

75 percent provision of ECL. It was found that EESL has considered the ECR considering a group of recoverable as a base instead of considering the party wise scenarios. In above mentioned cases even though the recoverable amount from different government bodies (local bodies and Railways) but scenario of recoverability of these dues are very less. How the smooth recovery can be possible when a litigation has been filed against the local body or where nobody attending/admitting the claims (Railways). Further where long pending litigations are pending under UJALA scheme against the private vendors, possibility of recovery of balance 25 percent dues seems to be remote. It was observed that review of provision policy is required, and suitable provision should be created in the books of accounts after considering the individual party wise scenario instead of taking it as a group and making provision for it in order to arrive at true value of recoverable and ECL. The above facts may please be confirmed and reply of the management on the above observation furnished within three days along with supporting documents.	2. Due to this revised provisioning methodology, the provision of Rs. 131.60 crores during FY 2022-23 increased to provision of Rs. 184.77 crores during FY 2023-24 representing 40% of the provision created in FY 2022-23. This ensures that sufficient provisions have been made, and a consistent methodology has been established for future debtor provisioning. **Specific Observations:** **A. Significantly less ECL created against the trade receivables under street lighting program. A review of legal cases reflects that a writ petition under article 226 of the constitution has been filed against the local self-government department Rajasthan for recovery of Trade receivables of Rs. 600 Crore. In which, notice has been served to the local government. The matter is still pending in the court for disposal. In this regard the provision has been kept at 0.91 percent by the company.** 1. Due to non-receipt of SLNP outstanding dues even after repeated follow-up, EESL vide its Legal Demand Notice dated 07.06.2023 to LSGD (GoR), wherein, EESL had raised demand for release of outstanding due of Rs. 588.57 crores (as on 31.05.2023). 2. Additionally, despite non-release of pending payments to EESL, some ULBs had initiated awarding of new Work Orders to Third Party Agencies towards Operation & Maintenance of LED Street Lighting Project. Thereby, EESL was forced to file a writ petition in Hon’ble High Court of Rajasthan on 04.08.2023.	

	3. The court vide its Order dated 06.09.2023 had accorded “Status Quo” & restraint any Third-Party’s interest in EESL’s SLNP project assets till the release of EESL’s outstanding dues. 4. In the ongoing litigation in the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan, EESL's outstanding amount is not disputed by the ULBs/ State. The legal case primarily seeks to establish our rights over the installed streetlights and to prevent further tendering of Street Light National Program (SLNP) work by ULBs until our dues are settled. In view of above, the outstanding has been categorized in Category 1 and accordingly ECL was created against this due. **B. EESL has carried out the BEEP scheme in different premises of Railways and has created assets having recoverable value of Rs. 66.00 Crore. It was observed that efforts were being made by EESL but no significant progress attained in recovering the due still date. At many instances claims were not admitted by the departments, meeting with the senior officials of railways could not be held due to which recovery could not be made.** As per the debtor provisioning methodology, EESL has provided 100% provision for selected cases in BEEP segment for Rs. 0.39 crores. For the remaining cases, provisions of Rs. 42.99 crores have been made against dues of Rs. 249.47 crores outstanding as at 31.03.2024 constituting 17.38% based on Category 1 method. Continuous follow-ups with the Railway Department are ongoing, and if recovery deemed improbable in future, an appropriate provision will be made in FY 2024-25.	

	C. Almost all the matters of UJALA Scheme were under litigation as on 31.03.2024, which fall under the category of 75 percent provision of ECL. As of 31st March 2024, almost all matters under UJALA Scheme are in litigation, warranting 75% ECL provision. However, under new provisioning methodology, EESL has provided accelerated provision @ 100% accordingly provision of Rs. 251.11 crores against all outstanding amounts related to cases under litigation in UJALA Scheme has been made as at 31.03.2024. The company has reviewed the outstanding from its customers and has made total ECL provision of Rs. 558.64 crores as at 31.03.2024, which is 12.30% of total dues outstanding. It is assured that specific individual-based outstanding will be again reviewed during the financial year 2024-25 and suitable provision in the books of accounts will be created, as required. The comments of audit have been noted for the compliance in future. In view of above, the audit is requested to kindly drop the half margin.	

HM-3 (Standalone)

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2024.
Assets - Non-Current Assets – Capital Work In Progress – Rs. 187.43 Crore.

Government Auditor's Observation	Management Response	Statutory Auditor's Response
The above head of accounts is overstated by Rs. 5.47 Crore due to non-creating provisions for impairments against the long pending Capital Work in Progress under EV Charger Scheme. A review of relevant record revealed that Distribution Infrastructure for EV Public Charging Stations (PCS) for above 50 KW charging capacity in Noida City was not provided by the state government to EESL. In the absence of which e EV chargers like CCS2 and Combo Chargers have load requirements above 50 KW were not in operations. EESL has written to different officials of DISCOM of Uttar Pradesh and other state authorities but no fruitful results have been obtained till date and the charges were lying unutilized. It was found that the correspondence has been made by EESL since November 2020 which reflect that almost four years has passed since these charges were being installed and remained unutilized. The value of these charges have been reflected at the cost incurred by the management till date. No assessment at any reporting period in respect of impairment in the value of asset has been carried out by the management as per Para 9 of Ind AS 36. Audit observed as there has been no progress in the matters till date, therefore the whole value of CWIP incurred in these EV Chargers of Rs. 5.47 Crore should have been provided as unserviceable CWIP in the books of accounts in the year 2023-24. Non creating the provision has resulted into overstatement of Assets in the form of Capital work in Progress and understatement of provision of unserviceable which resulted into understatement of loss by Rs. 5.47 Crore. The above facts may please be confirmed and reply of the management on the above observation furnished within three days	EESL has entered into an agreement with NOIDA Authority for implementation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EVCI) in NOIDA at multiple locations. Under the agreement, EESL has installed 66 public EV chargers in combinations of slow/ moderate EV chargers of 10kW to 15kW capacity and DC fast chargers (CCS2 and Combo) of capacities upwards of 50kW. Out of these 66 chargers installed, 27 have been commissioned as at 31.03.2024, while 39 are yet to be commissioned. **1. Regulatory issues have caused significant delays in the operation of the installed public chargers in NOIDA** In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the DISCOM supply code regulations allows LT (low-tension) connection upto 50 kW of electrical load. Therefore, this often necessitates the development of HT (high-tension) grid infrastructure for the establishment of EV charging stations exceeding 50kW capacity. This not only causes significant delays on account of approvals, clearances, civil works, etc. but also requires massive capital investment which has far-reaching implications on the financial viability of the operation of the concerned EV charging station. In this regard, EESL and also through CESL has	We concur with the comments of the management.

along with supporting documents.	requested concerned state DISCOMs and other State and, Central Authorities to amend existing conditions of supply (CoS) under supply code regulations to allow LT connection for EV charging stations requiring an electrical load upto 200 kW. Moreover, efforts were also made by EESL / CESL to request the concerned DISCOMs for infrastructure support under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). The scheme encourages DISCOMs, SERCs, and states to promote the development of EV charging infrastructure and includes provisions for DISCOMs to leverage funding from RDSS under ‘Part A – Distribution Infrastructure’ for works pertaining to network augmentation. **2. Mitigation Plan: Revamp of existing EV charging infrastructure.** In order to address the operational issues and development of HT (high-tension) grid infrastructure, EESL through CESL has decided to find a long-term solution to mitigate the operational challenges, grid infrastructure and management of installed PCS. A potential solution is to transfer the operating rights of these stations to Charge Point Operators (CPOs). In this regard, a strategy was devised to select a managed service partner for the Operations, Management, Maintenance and Security of existing EVCS. EESL through CESL has issued an RfP for “Selection of Managed Service Partner for the Operations, Management, Maintenance and Security of CESL/EESL Public EV Charging Stations (PCS)	

	across Noida" vide RfP No. CESL/06/2023-24/EVCI/ Noida/232403012 dated 14th March 2024 against which bids were received on 12th July 2024. Currently, bids have been evaluated, and an award recommendation has been submitted for approval by the competent authority on 3rd September 2024. Through this RfP, EESL aims to revamp the existing public EV charger network in Noida. Upon successful commissioning of these chargers by the selected Managed Service Partner, the capital work in progress (CWIP) amounting to Rs. 5.47 crores will be capitalized and put in service during FY 2024-25 and as such no provision is envisaged at this stage. Hence, it is assured that suitable provision will be made in the books of accounts, if required during FY 2024-25. In view of above, the audit is requested to kindly drop the half margin.	

HM- 4 (Standalone)

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
Liabilities
Current liabilities : ₹ 4,08,543.30 lakh

Government Auditor's Observation	Management Response	Statutory Auditor's Response
The above head of account is understated by an amount of ₹ 6.88 crore for non inclusion of demand raised by SDMC for the rent of space provided to EESL for the period 07.07.2017 to 07.10.2018. As per records made available, EESL signed an agreement with SDMC for office space of Community Center, Mehar Chand Market, Lodhi Road, New Delhi admeasuring 2386.73Sq.Mt.for 30 years. After	As mentioned in the audit para, the company, after taking the possession of property found that property taken on rent was structurally unstable, hence intimated to SDMC and has accordingly denied the claim of SDMC due to the fact that the property	We concur with the comments of the management.

taken of possession on 07.07.2017, EESL found that property was structurally unstable and same was intimated to SDMC vide letter dated 28.08.20217. However, site was actual handing over back to on 08.10.2018. Therefore, SDMC issued (02.04.2019 and 09.01.2019) demand notice of ₹ 6,88,01,069/- (rent amount ₹ 6,86,89,023+electricity charges ₹ 1,12,046) for the period from 07.07.2017 to 07.10.2018. EESL not considered this demand and not provided in the books of accounts. Thus, non inclusion of this liability has resulted into understatement of current liabilities and expenditure for the year by ₹ 6,86,89,023. Further this has finally resulted into understatement of loss of the company by the same amount. While confirming the facts and figures as mentioned above, reply of the management may be furnished to audit within three days	offered by SMDC to EESL was ab initio structurally unstable. The claim is therefore unjustified in nature and the company firmly believes that there will be no probable outflow of funds on account of said claim. There has been no occupancy/ possession of this property at any time by EESL. Hence, this is an inappropriate demand raised by SDMC which EESL never acknowledged. Further the outcome / development of the matter will be reviewed during FY 2024-25. As a matter of prudence, this unacknowledged claim will be considered for disclosure under contingent liabilities in the financial year 2024-25. In view of above, the audit is requested to kindly drop the half margin.	

HM- 5 (Standalone)

<table>
<tr><th>Government Auditor’s Observation</th><th>Management Response</th><th>Statutory Auditor’s Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>

A. Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

Assets
Capital work-in-progress (Note-4): ₹18,743.06 lakh
Building: ₹ 13,363.04 lakh

The head of account includes an amount of ₹ 3,25,57,800 (₹ 1,77,58,800 on account of maintenance security + ₹ 1,47,99,000 maintenance charges paid in advance for 2 year) as a part of building. However, this amount is pertaining to maintenance of building for future period. NBCC issued letter of offer of possession on 28.03.2024 for office space at Naroji Nagar, New Delhi. However, possession is yet to be taken by EESL. Therefore, amount paid to NBCC on account of maintenance security and advance maintenances charges for 2 years should have been disclosed as advance payment under assets.
Thus, improper accounting has resulted into overstatement of CWIP by ₹ 3,25,57,800 and advance under assets is understated by the same amount as on 31 March 2024.

While confirming the facts and figures as mentioned above, reply of the management may be furnished to audit within three days.

B. Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

</td><td>

A. The CAG auditors during the audit of FY 2021-22 had recommended that advance paid towards NBCC building may be classified as CWIP instead of capital advance, as has been shown earlier. Since the possession of the said building is still to be taken by EESL hence all payments related thereto have been shown in CWIP and the amount to respective heads was decided to be transferred at the time of capitalization of office building.

It is submitted that accounting entry amounting to Rs 3,25,57,800 (excluding RCM @18% amounting Rs. 31,96,584) was passed under "Capital work in progress" towards maintenance charges paid in advance for 2 years. The calculation as per below:

<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount</th></tr>
<tr><td>Booked in CWIP</td><td>1,33,63,04,420</td></tr>
<tr><td>Advance Maintenance</td><td>1,77,58,800</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interest Free Maintenance Security (No GST Applicable)</td><td>1,47,99,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>RCM @ 18% on sl no 2 of above table has also booked in CWIP</td><td>31,96,584</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balance in CWIP</td><td>1,30,05,50,036</td></tr>
</table>

However, as per the audit observation, the rectification entry has been done in FY 2024-25, and the amount has now been classified under "Advance to supplier" as reflected in the attached SAP document (As per Annexure 2)

B. It is submitted that accounting entry amounting to Rs 11,40,078 (including GST @18% amounting Rs. 1,73,910 instead of Rs 1,44,925) was inadvertently

</td><td>We concur with the comments of the management.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>
Assets
Property, Plant and equipment (Note-3): ₹ 3,837.55 lakh
Building: ₹ 733.96 lakh

The Company takes the possession of building located at Kolkata on 31.3.2021 and capitalized the same with cost of ₹ 3,35,08,412. This includes advance payment of maintenance charges ₹ 11,11,093 (₹ 966168+₹ 144925) paid for 2 years. Therefore, the company capitalized the maintenance charges of ₹ 11.11 lakh instead of charging in P&L in corresponding years. Resulted into extra depreciation of ₹ 1,11,109 has been charged since 2021-22 onwards Thus, PPEs are overstated by ₹ 11,11,093 and loss of the company is understated by the same amount.

Further, extra depreciation has been charged on ₹ 1,11,109 since 2021-22 onwards accordingly loss of the company is overstated by the same amount.
While confirming the facts and figures as mentioned above, reply of the management may be furnished to audit within three days.
</td>
<td>
passed under "Property Plant & Equipment" at the time of capitalization during FY 2020-21 towards maintenance charges of office building paid in advance for 2 years. The calculation as per below:

<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount</th></tr>
<tr><td>Booked in Asset</td><td>3,35,08,412</td></tr>
<tr><td>Advance Maintenance</td><td>9,66,168</td></tr>
<tr><td>GST @ 18%</td><td>1,73,910</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balance in Asset</td><td>3,23,68,334</td></tr>
</table>
Further, the rectification entry has been done in FY 2024-25, and the amount has now been correctly classified under "Advance to supplier" as reflected in the attached SAP document (As per Annexure 3)

The extra depreciation will be adjusted automatically after the above entry.

It is also submitted that the amount is not material. In view of the above audit is requested to kindly drop the half margin.
</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</table>

HM-6 (Standalone)

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

Liabilities

Current liabilities

Other Current liabilities (Note31):₹ 12,901.30 lakh

Advance from Customers:₹ 10,890.97 lakh

Government Auditor's Observation	Management Response	Statutory Auditor's Response
The above includes an amount of ₹ 547.08 lakh on account of grant received from Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for Demonstration of Energy Efficiency Projects (DEEP). BEE has sanctioned (30 March 2022) estimated cost of ₹ 58.79 crore for DEEP, out which an amount of ₹ 5,47,08,000 was released to EESL during 2022-23. However, no amount has been spent on said project upto 31.3.2024. As per grant sanctioned order, a separate account was required to be opened for aforesaid grant and interest earned shall be utilised for the scheme purpose after approval of BEE. As per record, this grant becomes ₹575 lakh with interest as on 31.03.2024. Therefore, the company earned interest of ₹ 27.92 lakh on aforesaid grant upto 31.03.2024. Hence, total grant for the project should be treated ₹ 575 lakh. However, the company disclosed liabilities for DEEP of ₹ 547.08 lakh instead of ₹ 575 lakh under advance from customers. However, company has disclosed interest amount of ₹ 27.92 lakh as liabilities for expenses under other financial liabilities. Thus, other current liabilities are understated by ₹ 27.92 lakh and other financial liabilities are overstated by the same amount. While confirming the facts and figures as mentioned above, reply of the management may be furnished to audit within three days.	It is submitted that accounting entry amounting to ₹52,76,498/- was erroneously passed under "Other Current Liabilities" towards bank interest earned from FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 on the amount of ₹5,47,08,000/- received from BEE on 11.04.2022. As per the observation, the rectification entry has been done in FY 2024-25, and the amount has now been correctly classified under "Advance from Customers" as reflected in the attached SAP document (As per Annexure 4). It is further stated that the treatment has no impact on profitability and it pertains to classification of amount payable under current and non-current liability only. In view of above, the audit is requested to kindly drop the half margin.	We concur with the comments of the management.

HM-7 (Standalone)
Notes to the Financial Statements
Additional Regulatory Information (Note 56)

<table>
<tr><th>Government Auditor's Observation</th><th>Management Response</th><th>Statutory Auditor's Response</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>
As per point (xii) of MCA Notification dated 24th March 2021, following ratios are to be disclosed :(a) Current Ratio, (b) Debt-Equity Ratio, (c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio, (d) Return on Equity Ratio, (e) Inventory turnover ratio, (f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio, (g) Trade payables turnover ratio, (h) Net capital turnover ratio, (i) Net profit ratio, (j) Return on Capital employed, (k) Return on investment.
In this regard, the company has calculated the Debt -Equity ratio by using ratio of total debt (ie non-current liabilities) and Equity which are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Company's Calculation of Debt-Equity Ratio</th></tr>
<tr><td>Non-Current Borrowings</td><td>4,29,223.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equity</td><td>1,49,663.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debt -Equity Ratio</td><td>2.87</td></tr>
</table>
However, the correct ratio is calculated using the ratio of total debt (current borrowings and non-current borrowings) and Equity as detailed below:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Calculation of Debt-Equity Ratio</th></tr>
<tr><td>Current Borrowings</td><td>2,76,925.72</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-Current Borrowings</td><td>4,29,223.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sum of above</td><td>7,06,148.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equity</td><td>1,49,663.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debt -Equity Ratio</td><td>4.72</td></tr>
</table>
Therefore, the company has not considered the current borrowing while calculating debt equity ratio, resulted in incorrectly disclosed the debt equity ratio as 2.87 instead of 4.72. the debt equity ratio is incorrectly shown under Note 44 Capital management and under note 56 Additional regulatory information.
</td>
<td>
As per practice, the debt equity ratio can be calculated in the following 3 ways depending on the nature of business.

Debt / Equity
Long-term Debt / Equity

Short-term borrowings is essentially for working capital purpose and is repaid through profit from the cash generated from operations. Hence the same has not been considered for debt equity ratio.
In EESL scenario, since the company is engaged in long term energy saving projects, the ratio has been calculated based on long term borrowings for the following reasons:

EESL's operations have been more into long term projects, based on energy saving concept (ESCO) model and therefore, it is advisable to consider long term debts for calculating debt equity ratio, to give more realistic picture to the stakeholders. The Financial models for ESCO projects have also been prepared accordingly with 80:20 Debt : Equity ratio.
Not all debts are equally risky. The long-term D/E ratio focuses on riskier long-term debt by using its

</td>
<td>We concur with the comments of the management.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Hence the notes are deficient to that extent. Facts and figures may be confirmed and remarks, if any, may be offered to audit within three days from the date of issue.	value instead of that of total liabilities in the numerator of the standard formula. • Long term debts represent a larger financial commitment to a company and can have a greater impact on its financial health. Long term debt is more revealing of a company's true debt level because it excludes short-term liabilities, which are typically less concerning than long-term debts. • The long-term debt to equity ratio can help investors determine if an investment will bring positive returns. • Since equity is a perpetual instrument used for long term capital expenditure, the D/E ratio has been calculated using long term borrowings as a ratio to equity as both are of the same nature. • The company has been consistently following the same practice in past years as per industry practices. In view of above, the audit is requested to kindly drop the half margin.	

HM- 8 (Standalone)

<table>
<tr><th>Government Auditor’s Observation</th><th>Management Response</th><th>Statutory Auditor’s Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>I. Notes to the Financial Statements

Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 3)

A. As per para 37 of Guidance Note on Audit of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, “it is the responsibility of the management to carry out physical verification of PPE at appropriate intervals in order to ensure that they are in existence.” Further as per Para 43 (e) of Guidance Note on CARO 2020 (Revised 2022 edition), “The management may decide about the periodicity of physical verification of property, plant and equipment considering the above factors. While an annual verification may be reasonable, it may be impracticable to carry out the same in some cases. Even in such cases, the verification programme should be such that all assets are verified at least once in every three years.”

Note 3 point (f) of financial statements of EESL states that the company is in process of shifting its office during FY 2024-25 hence it envisages to conduct the physical verification of property, plant and equipment thereafter. It was observed that the company has not conducted physical verification of property, plant and equipment since 2018-19. Thus, Management failed to carry its role as per para 37 of Guidance Note on Audit of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) issued by AASB. In absence of physical verification report of PPE, the actual status of PPE unavailable due to which audit cannot vouch safe the existence of actual PPE. Further. This is a serious lapse of internal control in respect of PPE.

It was also observed that there is no policy regarding physical verification of assets as per Para 43 (e) of Guidance Note on CARO 2020 (Revised 2022 edition). An appropriate policy for physical</td><td>I.
A. With implementation of Service concession arrangement accounting (SCA), as per INDAS 115, Appendix D, project asset appearing under Streetlight, Smart meter, BEEP, NMRP, MEEP and Solar plants have been expenses off in the statement of Profit and Loss during the year and corresponding financial assets have been created. Hence, para 37 of Guidance Note on Audit of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is not applicable on this part of asset.

The net block of assets as at 31.03.2024 is Rs 38.37 crores which includes administrative project assets, building, leasehold improvements etc. The movable asset constitutes a small portion of the net block.

As regards to Administration assets, internal verification by concerned departments are carried out on regular basis.

Further as stated, the company is in process of shifting its office during FY 2024-25 hence it is assured that physical verification of property, plant and equipment will be carried out thereafter.

In view of above, the audit is requested to kindly drop the half margin.</td><td>We concur with the comments of the management.</td></tr>
</table>

verification of assets considering number of assets, the nature of assets, the relative value of assets, difficulty in verification, situation and geographical spread of the location of the assets, etc should be framed.

B. While reviewing PPE register and PPE figures as given in Note 3, the following variation was noticed:

Particulars	**Figures as per Note 3 of Financial statement (A)-In Lakhs**	**Figures as PPE register (B)- In Lakhs**	**Variation (C=A-B) In Lakhs**	**Variation percentage (C/A)*100**
Gross block opening balance of Computer	598.91	652.49	(53.58)	(8.94) %
Net Block of Vehicles	780.47	802.32	(21.85)	(2.79) %

The mismatch between figures of PPE register and PPE figures as given in Note 3 may be reconciled. Hence, the notes are deficient to that extent.

B. (i) In case of "Gross block opening balance of computer", as per INDAS 101 clause 30 (b), the company has adopted Cost model in which property, plant and equipment have been shown at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses at the time of adoption of Indian accounting standards. Accumulated depreciation has accordingly been adjusted in FY 2016-17 to arrive at new opening gross block.

Due to adoption of INDAS in FY 2016-17, the difference arises in opening balance of computer in financial statement as compared to PPE register. The same difference in accumulated depreciation of computer and there is no difference in net block of assets.

Further, there is no financial impact on financial statement.

In view of above, the audit observation may please be dropped.

(ii) In case of "Net Block of Vehicle", the company has made the provision of Rs. 21.85 lakhs towards total loss of vehicle due to accident during the year and the same amount is also reflected in “provisions” under other expenses in profit and loss. Hence, there is no difference in net block of vehicle in financial statement as compared to PPE register. The details are as below:

Particulars	**Figures as per financial statement (Rs.in lakhs)**
Gross Block	1576.59
Accumulated depreciation	(774.27)
Net block	802.32
Provision created	(21.85)
Net block after provision	**780.47**

In view of above, the audit observation may please be dropped.

II. Notes to the Financial Statements

Employee Benefits Expenses (Note 46)

The above note does not include amount towards the revised rate of HRA which is yet to be paid to the employees. The HRA is being paid at previous rates i.e. 24%, 16%, 8% for X, Y and Z cities respectively. However, as per the revised salary and benefit structure for EESL which was approved in 65th Board Meeting, the rates of HRA should be revised to 27%, 18%, 9% for X, Y and Z cities respectively when DA crossed 25%. The revised salary and benefit structure was approved subject to yearly financial affordability of the Company before Tax. As EESL has been reporting loss for F.Y. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24, the revision of HRA has not been implemented.

However, Company has not made any provision nor made any

(II) The revised salary and benefits structure for executive of EESL was approved in the 65th Board Meeting held on 17th July 2018. As per the revised salary and benefits structure, the rates of HRA were to be revised to 27%, 18%, 9% for X, Y and Z cities respectively when DA crosses above 25%. Further the revised salary and benefit structure was approved subject to yearly financial affordability of the Company from profit before tax.

The DA crossed 25% of basic salary during October 2021 and EESL is reporting losses continuously since FY 2021-22, therefore, the

disclosure in this regard. Thus, the notes are deficit to that extent. Facts and figures may be confirmed and remarks, if any, may be offered to audit within three days from the date of issue.	financial affordability of the increase in HRA rates is not met and accordingly the revision of HRA has not been implemented. The revisions in HRA rate shall be prospectively implemented from the date EESL reports profit before tax and the financial affordability of increase in HRA becomes justified. As per audit observation, it is assured that necessary disclosure through a note will be given in the financial statements for the financial year 2024-25 for better understanding. In view of above, the audit observation may please be dropped.	

HM-9 (Standalone)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

Government Auditor's Observation	Management Response	Statutory Auditor's Response
The paragraph 6-of IndAS-7 stated that Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents. Further, stated about non cash transactions that Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents shall be excluded from a statement of cash flows. Such transactions shall be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities. In this connection the following observations under investment activities were made: **A. Operating activities:**		We concur with the comments of the management.

1. The company booked non-operating income of ₹ 6.51 lakh on account of laptop recovery during the year, which also required to be adjusted in operating activities in cash flow. However, same was not adjusted. **B. Investing activities:** 1. The Company has disclosed an inflow of ₹ 17.79 lakh under investing activity on account of sale of PPEs. However, actual cash received was ₹ 5.27 lakh. Therefore, inflow of cash is over disclosed by ₹ 12.52 lakh. 2. The Company has disclosed an outflow of ₹ 4.38 lakh under investing activity on account of purchase of PPEs and intangible assets (including CWIP). This amount includes adjustment of ₹ 4,378.27 lakh pertains to CWIP of ESCO project, which is now treated as "service concession arrangement assets" (SCA assets). The SCA Assets is no more part of PPE, Therefore, inflow/outflow of cash for SCA Assets should be disclosed separately in cash flow statement. Thus, the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024 does not give correct information regarding Inflow and Outflow of Cash. The facts and figures may kindly be confirmed and comments, if any may please be furnished to audit	**A.** The amount is not material and has no impact on profits. It is assured that necessary compliance will be done in FY 2024-25. **B.** 1. The amount is not material and has no impact on profits. It is assured that necessary compliance will be done in FY 2024-25. 2. The amount is not material and has no impact on profits. It is assured that necessary compliance will be done in FY 2024-25. In view of above, the audit observation may please be dropped.	

HM- 10 (Standalone)

Balance Sheet
Assets - Current Assets
Inventories - Rs. 46,216.01 Lakhs (Note – 14)

Government Auditor's Observation	Management Response	Statutory Auditor's Response
Above Inventories can be broadly classified based on schemes/projects like UJALA Scheme Trading Stock, Other than UJALA Trading Stocks, and Project Stocks. UJALA Scheme Inventory includes LED Bulbs, LED Tube Lights, Energy Efficient Fans. Other than UJALA trading stock and Project Stock includes ACs, Bulbs, Fans, and other related items required for installation. These Inventories are kept at various locations across India for carrying out selling/scheme/project related work. The Company has agreements with Government Agencies (Like State DISCOMS), Post Offices (Through M/s. CSC), Distribution Agencies (Private Party), etc. to keep the inventory for selling/installation purposes. Location of these warehouses are spread across India. In respect of the above following observations were made: 1. As per the Accounting Policy of the Company (Clause 2.6), Inventories are valued at lower of cost, weighted average basis value and net realizable value whichever is lower. Also, review is made for obsoleteness, unserviceable, surplus, non-moving and provided for if necessary. Further as per Para 47 (d) of Guidance Note on CARO 2020 (Revised 2022), Physical verification of inventory is the responsibility of the management of the company which should verify all material items at least once in a year. However, closing balance and provision amount of Inventory cannot be vouched, as there was incomplete recent verification (reconciliation) and valuation report of the same. Figures shown in the financial statements are just the closing balances appearing in the books of accounts, the same had not been reconciled with the parties on the factors like ageing, obsoleteness, non-moving, unserviceable, etc. Moreover, majority of the stock is not in the company's	1. The company has a system and practice of carrying out the physical verification of inventory every year internally and the same was got conducted through an independent agency during FY 2020-21. Based on the report received, the provision towards shortage has already been made in the books. Further, revision in the policy for inventory verification is currently under review for approval. The company has taken into consideration the factors as listed in the audit observation such as non-moving, ageing, possible obsolescence of inventory and created provision of Rs 37.96 crores during the year. EESL has developed a methodology of provisioning on inventory which ensures that sufficient provisions have been made, and a consistent methodology has been established for future debtor provisioning. Furthermore, for the trading business, EESL has transitioned its business model from maintaining bulk inventory at Distribution Agencies' stores to an inventory-less model, where appliances are dispatched directly to client locations without intermediate storage. Thus, avoiding storage/ accumulation of inventory.	We concur with the comments of the management.

possession and there are dispute/litigation/differences with these parties. In this scenario, it becomes necessary to conduct detailed verification/valuation of the Inventory to provide true and fair picture regarding. Inventory as on the date of the balance sheet. Further, there is no internal policy regarding inventory verification. The same should be framed considering the all the factors like ageing, obsoleteness, non-moving, unserviceable, etc. 2. Isn respect of UJALA Scheme, inventory valued (Opening) Rs 74 Crore on which provision was made Rs. 37.96 crores based on ageing i.e. 75 % for 5 Inventory more than 5 years age (Rs. 11.74 Crores) and 50% for inventory aged 3 to 5 years (Rs. 26.22 Crores). However, was noticed that in majority of the cases inventory was lying with the other parties which included private parties also. Also, dispute/litigation is going on with these parties regarding balance receivables (from sale proceeds) and Inventory value. In such a scenario, recovering the inventory or its value seems doubtful. Also, inventory items are of electrical nature which gets defected/out of warranty in short term period (1 year for Bulbs, tube Light and 2.5 years for Fans). Hence, creating 100% provision for UJALA inventory aged 3 years above seems prudent as the same is out of warranty. In this scenario, it had resulted in understatement of provision for Inventories by Rs. 30.04 Crores. Overstatement of Inventories by and Understatement of Loss for the Year by the same amount. Facts and figures may be confirmed and remarks, if any, may be offered to audit within three days from the date of issue.	The physical verification was last carried out internally during FY 2022-23 and this fact has already been reported in CARO report. We assure that physical verification will be carried out during FY 2024-25 and further strengthening of the system will be done in line with the suggestions of the audit. 2. The litigation / arbitration with distribution agencies etc. holding majority of the inventory is in advance stage. Recently, EESL won cases against agencies such as M/s Strategic Outsourcing and M/s VAP Info, where the value of the inventory was awarded to EESL. This demonstrates that the inventory value is recoverable. Additionally, confirmations from several agencies regarding the balance of the inventory being held by them is available (see Annexure- 5 for reference). EESL has undertaken the complete review of its inventory and strictly monitored the consumption/ sale of Ujala items. This has resulted in sale/ consumption of inventory as well as initiation of recovery process from third parties. Accordingly, provision of Rs 37.96 crores has been made during FY 2023-24 for the inventory which takes into consideration the UJALA inventory. It is assured that party wise inventory and their confirmation of availability of stock will be further reviewed during FY 2024-25 and based on the status and outcomes of the legal cases as at the end of the financial year 2024-25, further provisioning, as	

	necessary, will be made. In view of above, the audit observation may please be dropped.	

HM- 11 (Standalone)

Government Auditor's Observation	Management Response	Statutory Auditor's Response
A. Balance Sheet **Assets - Current Assets** **Other Financial Assets** **Security Deposit - Rs. 277.05 Lakhs (Note – 19)** i. Above includes Rs. 7.01 Lakhs towards security deposit made to "Ashok Kumar Khandelwal". The period for the said Contract is from 01.01.2021 to 30.04.2029 (more than 8 years). However, the same had been classified under Current Assets (Security Deposit). Since, period of the contract is more than 12 months classification of the same under currents assets is wrong. This had resulted in Overstatement of Current Assets by Rs. 7.01 Lakhs and understatement of Non-Current Assets by the same amount. ii. Above includes 13 (Nos.) contracts valuing Rs. 18.69 Lakhs which have not been realised as on the balance sheet date. The said contracts have expired from 2017 to 2022 still security deposits have not been realised as there are disputes regarding the closure amount (Claims and Counter Claims). Therefore, realisation of the same within next 12 months is not certain. It should have been better presented by classifying the same under Non-Current Assets (Security Deposits). This had resulted in Overstatement of Current Assets by Rs. 18.69 Lakhs and understatement of Non-Current Assets by the same amount. **B. Balance Sheet**	**A. i.** The observation of the audit has been noted. Inadvertently, the amount has been classified under Current Assets (Security Deposit) instead of non-current assets. Hence, the comments of audit have been noted for compliance in future and it shall be rectified in financial statements of FY 2024-25 since the amount is not material and it has no impact on profitability. **ii.** Since the contract period expired in 2022, hence the amount has fallen due for recovery. Accordingly, it has been correctly shown under current assets. **B.** As per educational material on Indian Accounting standard INDAS 1, FAQ clause 17 (c), "Classification of sale tax/ excise deposit paid to the Government authorities in the event of any	We concur with the comments of the management.

Assets - Current Assets **Other Current Assets - Rs. 30,101.61 Lakhs (Note – 21)** Above includes “Deposits paid under protest” Rs. 5128.99 Lakhs which have been deposited with various State Tax Authorities (VAT, GST, etc) for the matters pertaining to FY 2014-15 to 2020-21. The matters are still pending and realisation of the same within next 12 months is not certain. Therefore, it should have been better presented by classifying the same under Non-Current Assets (Security Deposits). This had resulted in Overstatement of Current Assets by Rs. 5128.99 Lakhs and understatement of Non-Current Assets by the same amount. Facts and figures may be confirmed and remarks, if any, may be offered to audit within three days from the date of issue.	legal dispute, which is under protest would depend on the facts of the case and the expectation of the entity to realise the same within a period of twelve months.” Taking the above into consideration, the company has correctly classified “Deposits paid under protest” under current assets. Further, this classification has been shown consistently since previous years in accordance with guidance as well as industry practice. In view of above, the audit observation may please be dropped.	