

**LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC  
CORPORATION LIMITED**

**(A JOINT VENTURE OF NHPC LIMITED AND GOVT. OF MANIPUR)**

**BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31.03.2023**

Amount in Lakhs



**ARKT &  
ASSOCIATES**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MANIPUR :  
2nd Floor,  
Tampha Ebema Building,  
M. G. Avenue, Thangal Bazar,  
Imphal - 795001

WEST BENGAL :  
229, A. J. C. Bose Road, 9th Floor,  
Crescent Tower, Kolkata - 700 020  
116, Girish Ghosh Road,  
Liluah, Howrah - 711 204

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS'S REPORT

To,

The Members of  
LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED

### **Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

We have audited the standalone financial Statements of Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited ("the Company"), which comprise of the balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 and the statement of Profit and Loss, 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 and other explanatory information. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### **Basis of Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on standalone financial statements

### **Key Audit Matters**

The Company is not a listed company and hence we have not expressed a separate opinion on these matters.





## **Information other than the standalone financial statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information which comprises information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures thereto, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

## **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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 SAs 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

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

#### **Other Matters**

The Company's standalone financial statements do not include any other information than its own. Hence we do not express any opinion on other matters

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure- A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India have issued directions indicating the areas to be examined in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, the compliance of which is set out in "Annexure -B"
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.





- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) The requirement of disclosure under section 164(2) of the Act is not applicable
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - a. The Company does not have any pending litigations to be disclosed on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;
  - b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, and as required on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
  - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
  - d. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.





e. (a) The company is unlisted company and had not declared any dividend during the year in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

(b) Clause not applicable.

**FOR ARKT & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN: 327475E**

**UDIN: 23063227BGUXWR2149**

*Rajesh Prasad*

**FCA RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD  
PARTNER  
M. NO. : - 063227**



**PLACE: IMPHAL  
DATE: 10.05.2023**



**ANNEXURE - "A" to the Auditors' Report  
Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020**

**[Referred to in our Report of even date on the Accounts of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM  
HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED. as at and for the year ended 31st March  
2023]**

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED for the year Ended on 31st March-2023. We report that:

- (i) (a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.  
(B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of intangible assets.
- (b) These Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified on 22.03.2023 by the management and no discrepancies were found on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, a piece of land measuring 3835 sqft at Thangal Village donated by Thangal Village Authority to NHPC Ltd. The land along with temporary shed thereon was transferred to the company at the time incorporation by NHPC Ltd. No value has been assigned to the land. This is disclosed under Note No. 2.1 of Financial statements

Relevant Line Item in balance Sheet	Description of Item of Property	Gross carrying value (Gross block at deemed cost as on 31.03.2023 (Rs in lakh)	Area in Hectare	Title Deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of Promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property Plant and Equipment	Land - Freeland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

- d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right to Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) There is no instance with the company of holding any benami property.
- (ii) (a) The company has not commenced any business operation and has not carried any inventory  
(b) No working capital limit has been sanctioned to the company so far and hence the matter is not reported.
- (iii) During the year the company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either secured or unsecured





to any party.

- (iv) The Company has not directly or indirectly advanced any loan to the persons covered under Section 185 of the Act or given guarantees or securities in connection with the loan taken by such persons. The Company has not made any investments or given any loan or any guarantee or security in connection with the loan to any person or body corporate covered under Section 186 of the Act during the year.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit nor has any unclaimed deposit within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.
- (vi) Maintenance of Cost accounting records is not applicable since the company has completed survey & investigation phase and has not started construction.
- (vii) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues
- (a) Details of Undisputed Statutory dues outstanding as on 31.03.2023 which have not been deposited within six months from the date they became payable are as under

Nature of dues	Amount (in Rs.)	Due date of remittance
Income Tax	NIL	
Goods & Service Tax Act		
Sales Tax /VAT		
Service Tax		
Custom Duty		
Excise Duty		
Works Contract Tax		
Cess		
EPF		
ESI		
Any other levies (Please specify)		

- (b) Details of Statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 are as under:

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Financial Year to which it pertains	Forum at which case is pending	Gross Disputed Amount (in Rs.)	Amount Deposited under Protest (in Rs.)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax			NIL	
Central Sales Tax and VAT Acts of Various States	Sales Tax/ VAT				
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax				
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty				
Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985	Excise Duty				
Works Contract Tax	Works				





	Contract Tax	
Goods & Service Tax Act 2017	Goods & Service Tax	
Please specify	Any other levies	

- (viii) There is no case of unrecorded transactions that have been surrendered or disclosed during the year as income requiring a separate disclosure.
- (ix) (a) The company has not raised any loan or borrowings from any financial institution or lender and the matters under sub-clause (a) to (f) do not require reporting.
- (x) (a) The company, during the year, has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and also has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debenture and hence reporting under para (a) and (b) of this clause is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has not been noticed or reported during the year;
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;
- (c) As represented and based on our examination of records made available to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year, hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company and hence the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with its size and nature of business. The report of such internal auditor, a firm of chartered accountants, has been considered.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with the Directors or Persons connected with them and covered under Section 192 of the Act. Hence, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and as explained the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.  
(b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance Activities  
(c) The company is not Core Investment Company.
- (xvii) The company has not incurred any cash loss during the financial year and also in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has not been any case of resignation of statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of



financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility Policy is not applicable to the company and as such the matters under para (a) and (b) of this clause are not pertinent to the company.
- (xxi) There is no adverse or qualified remark to be reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

**FOR ARKT & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN: 327475E**

*Rajesh Prasad*

**FCA RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD  
PARTNER  
M. NO. : - 063227**



**UDIN: 23063227BGUXWR2149**

**PLACE: IMPHAL  
DATE: 10.05.2023**



**Annexure "B" to the Auditor's Report**

[referred to in our Report of even date on the accounts-of Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited, as at the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023

**Report under Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act 2013 :**

Sl No	Directions	Report	Action taken thereon	Impact on accounts & financial statements of the company
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated	The company passes its accounting transactions through Oracle accounting package	No action is required	No impact
2	Whether there is any restructuring of any existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/ interest etc made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are property accounted for?	There is no restructuring of any Loan or waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc	No action is required	No impact
3	Whether funds (grants/ subsidy etc) received/ receivable for specific schemes from Central / State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilised as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation	No fund for the purpose of any specific scheme has been received from Central / State agencies	No action is required	No impact

UDIN: 23063227BGUXWR2149

FOR ARKT & ASSOCIATES  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 FRN: 327475E



*Rajesh Prasad*  
 FCA RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD  
 PARTNER  
 M. NO. : - 063227

PLACE: IMPHAL  
 DATE: 10.05.2023



## Annexure –“C” to the Auditors’ Report

[Referred to in our Report of even date on the Accounts of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED as at and for the year ended 31st March 2023]

### Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED (“the Company”) as of 31st March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls :

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### Auditors’ Responsibility :

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.





### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**FOR ARKT & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN: 327475E**

**UDIN: 23063227BGUXWR2149**

*Rajesh Prasad*



**FCA RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD  
PARTNER  
M. NO. :- 063227**

**PLACE: IMPHAL  
DATE: 10.05.2023**



**LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.**  
(A JOINT VENTURE OF NHPC LIMITED AND GOVT.OF MANIPUR)  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023**

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1	71.32	77.88
b) Capital Work In Progress	2.2	-	15,932.73
c) Right Of Use Assets	2.3	0.15	0.16
d) Investment Property	2.4	-	-
e) Intangible Assets	2.5	-	-
f) Intangible Assets under development	2.6	-	-
<b>g) Financial Assets</b>			
i) Investments	3.1	-	-
ii) Trade Receivables	3.2	-	-
iii) Loans	3.3	-	-
iv) Others	3.4	-	-
h) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	4	7.59	7.32
i) Other Non Current Assets	5	-	-
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>79.06</b>	<b>16,018.09</b>
<b>(2) CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
a) Inventories	6	-	-
<b>b) Financial Assets</b>			
i) Trade Receivables	7	-	-
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	20.10	175.44
iii) Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	-	-
iv) Loans	10	-	-
v) Others	11	-	0.94
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	2.55	3.08
d) Other Current Assets	13	4.16	5.43
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>26.82</b>	<b>184.89</b>
<b>(3) Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances</b>	14	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>105.88</b>	<b>16,202.99</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15.1	14,109.37	13,809.37
(b) Other Equity	15.2	(14,139.15)	2,211.18
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>(29.78)</b>	<b>16,020.55</b>
<b>(2) LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>a) Financial Liabilities</b>			
i) Borrowings	16.1	-	-
ia) Lease Liabilities	16.2	-	-
ii) Other financial liabilities	16.3	-	-
b) Provisions	17	-	-
c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	-	-
d) Other non-current Liabilities	19	-	-
<b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		-	-
<b>(3) CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>a) Financial Liabilities</b>			
i) Borrowings	20.1	-	-
ia) Lease Liabilities	20.2	-	-
ii) Trade Payables	20.3	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.77	10.58
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.75	8.67
iii) Other financial liabilities	20.4	116.34	45.08
b) Other Current Liabilities	21.0	0.20	31.86
c) Provisions	22.0	14.60	86.23
d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	23.0	-	-
<b>(4) FUND FROM C.O.</b>	15.3	-	-
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>135.66</b>	<b>182.43</b>
<b>(5) Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances</b>	14.2	-	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		<b>105.88</b>	<b>16,202.98</b>

Accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1-34



For M/s AR K T & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Regn. No.327475E)  
*Rajesh Prasad*  
(OF RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD)  
Partner  
M.No. 063227

*Neelam Singh*  
(NEELAM SINGH)  
COMPANY SECRETARY  
M.No. A35813

(R.K. VISHNOI)  
CHAIRMAN  
DIN: 08534217

*Suresh*  
(A SURESH)  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

(R P GOYAL)  
DIRECTOR  
DIN:08645380

*H.N. Satyanarayana*  
(H.N.SATYANARAYANA)  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Place: Manipur  
Date: 10-5-2023

UDIN: 23063227 BUUXWR2149





**LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.**  
(A JOINT VENTURE OF NHPC LIMITED AND GOVT.OF MANIPUR)

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
<b>INCOME</b>			
i) Revenue from Operations	24.1	-	-
ii) Other Income	24.2	2.00	2.34
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.34</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
i) Purchase of Power - Trading	25.1	-	-
ii) Generation Expenses	25.2	-	-
iii) Employee Benefits Expense	26	-	-
iv) Finance Costs	27	-	-
v) Depreciation and Amortization Expense	28	0.00	0.00
vi) Other Expenses	29	16,130.33	1.69
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>16,130.33</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS, REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES AND TAX</b>		<b>(16,128.33)</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Exceptional items		-	-
<b>PROFIT BEFORE REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES AND TAX</b>		<b>(16,128.33)</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Tax Expenses</b>	30.1		
i) Current Tax		-	(0.84)
ii) Deferred Tax		-	-
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		-	<b>(0.84)</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE NET MOVEMENTS IN REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES</b>		<b>(16,128.33)</b>	<b>1.48</b>
Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances (Net of Tax)	31	-	-
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (A)</b>		<b>(16,128.33)</b>	<b>1.48</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (B)</b>	30.2		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Net of Tax)			
(a) Remeasurement of the post employment defined benefit obligations		-	-
Less:-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances in respect of tax on defined benefit obligations		-	-
-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligations		-	-
Less: Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		-	-
<b>Sub total (a)</b>		-	-
(b)Investment in Equity Instruments		-	-
<b>Sub total (b)</b>		-	-
<b>Total (i)=(a)+(b)</b>		-	-
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Net of Tax)			
- Investment in Debt Instruments		-	-
<b>Total (ii)</b>		-	-
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (B)=(i+ii)</b>		-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR (A+B) (COMPRISING PROFIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR)</b>		<b>(16,128.33)</b>	<b>1.48</b>

Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)  
(Equity shares, face value of ₹ 10/- each) 34 (12)

Before movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances  
After movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances

Accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1-34



For M/s ARKT & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Regn. No. 327475E)  
*Rajesh Prasad*  
(CA RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD)  
Partner  
M.No. 063227

*Neelam Singh*  
(NEELAM SINGH)  
COMPANY SECRETARY  
M.No. A35813

(R.K. VISHNOI)  
CHAIRMAN  
DIN: 08534217

*A Suresh*  
(A SURESH)  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

(R.P. GOYAL)  
DIRECTOR  
DIN:08645380

*H.N. Satyanarayana*  
(H.N.SATYANARAYANA)  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Place: *Imphal*  
Date: *10-5-2023*

UDIN: 23063227 B4UXWR 2149

## NOTE NO. 1: COMPANY INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### (I) Reporting entity

LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U40101MN2009GOI008249). The address of the Company's registered office is Loktak Power Station, NHPC Limited, P.O. Loktak Kom Keirap-795124 Manipur, India. The Company is primarily involved in the generation and sale of bulk power to various Power Utilities. Other business in which the Company is involved includes providing project management / construction contracts/ consultancy assignment services and trading of power.

### (II) Basis of preparation

#### (A) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on .....

#### (B) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.
- Plan assets of defined employee benefit plans measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in Note 33.

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

#### (C) Application of new and revised standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, vide notification dated March 23, 2022 had notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain Indian Accounting Standards. The summary of the major amendments and its impact on the Company are given hereunder:

##### (i) Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendment prohibits an entity from recognising the excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Instead, the same shall be deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

These amendments have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

##### (ii) Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contract – Cost of fulfilling a Contract





The amendments specify that the "Cost of fulfilling" a contract comprises the "cost that relate directly to the Contract". Cost that relate directly to the Contract are both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract (example: direct labour, material) and allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling the contract.

This amendment is essentially in the nature of a clarification and does not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

### (iii) Ind AS 103: Business Combination

The amendment states that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities as provided in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method. Instead, the acquirer recognises those costs in its post-combination financial statements in accordance with other Ind AS.

These amendments have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Amendments/ revision in other standards are either not applicable or do not have any material impact on the financial statements.

### (D) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest crore (upto two decimals) except where indicated otherwise.

### (E) Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures including contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that may have the most-significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

#### Critical judgments and estimates

##### a) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116- Leases. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, an entity shall assess whether, throughout the period of use, the customer has both of the following:





- a. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- b. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

To control the use of an identified asset, a customer is required to have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use. A customer has the right to direct the use of an identified asset throughout the period of use if the customer has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use.

The Company also uses significant judgment in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company enters into power purchase agreements with beneficiaries. Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) in the nature of embedded lease with a single beneficiary where the minimum lease term is for the major part of the plant's economic life and the minimum lease payments amount to substantially all the fair value of the plant are considered as a Finance Lease. Other embedded leases are considered as Operating Lease. For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the power station is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease payments are identified by segregating the embedded lease payments from the rest of the contract amounts. Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

In the case of operating leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

**b) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets used for generation of electricity is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations as mentioned in part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for construction plant and machinery and computers and peripherals which are in accordance with useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and mobile phones which are as per management assessment.

**c) Recoverable amount of Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Intangible Assets**

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets are based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected





market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

**d) Post-retirement benefit plans**

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

**e) Revenue**

The Company records revenue from sale of power based on Tariff approved by the CERC, as per the principles of Ind AS 115- *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, where tariff is pending revision due to revision in cost estimates, tariffs are computed based on the parameters and methods prescribed under the CERC Tariff Regulations and an estimated amount of revenue is recognised when an application is made to the CERC after obtaining necessary approvals to the extent it is highly probable that there will be no downward adjustment to the revenue recognised.

**f) Provisions and contingencies**

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has been made on the basis of best judgment by management regarding probable outflow of economic resources. Such estimation can change due to unforeseeable developments.

**g) Recoverable Amount of Rate Regulated Assets**

The operating activities of the Company are subject to cost-of-service regulations whereby tariff charged for electricity generated is based on allowable costs like interest costs, depreciation, operation and maintenance including a stipulated return. Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activities issued by the ICAI (previous GAAP) and Ind AS 114- 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts' permits an entity to include in the rate base, as part of the cost of self-constructed (tangible) PPE or internally generated intangible assets, amounts that would otherwise be recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS. The Company estimates that items of regulatory deferral accounts recognised in the financial statements are recoverable as per the current CERC Tariff Regulations 2019-24. However, changes in CERC tariff regulations beyond the current tariff period may affect the recoverability of such balances.

**h) Impairment of Trade Receivables**

Considering the historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, the Company does not envisage either impairment in the value of receivables from beneficiaries or loss due to time value of money owing to delay in realization of trade receivables, except to the extent already provided for.

**i) Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures**

Investment has been carried at cost and as per assessment by the Company, there is no indication of impairment on such investments. Any changes in assumption may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount.

**j) Insurance Claim Recoverable**





The recoverable amount of insurance claims in respect of damages to Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress is based on estimates and assumptions as per terms and conditions of insurance policies.

**K) Cost of Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)**

The cost of Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) are measured as per Management estimate.

**(III) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

Summary of the significant accounting policies for the preparation of financial statements as given below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. These accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. These policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

Up to March 31, 2015, Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress, Intangible Assets and Investment Property were carried in the Balance Sheet in accordance with Indian GAAP. The Company had elected to avail the exemption granted by IND AS 101, "First time adoption of IND AS" to regard those amounts as the deemed cost at the date of transition to IND AS (i.e., as on April 1, 2015). Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, Capital Work in Progress, intangible assets and Investment Property as per the previous GAAP as at April 1, 2015, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

**1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

- a) An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- b) PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. In cases where final settlement of bills with contractors is pending, but the asset is complete and available for operating in the manner intended by the management, capitalisation is done on estimated basis subject to necessary adjustments, including those arising out of settlement of arbitration/court cases.
- c) Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of power station on completion of the originally estimated useful life of the power station is added to the cost of the related asset when it meets the recognition criteria. PPE acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.
- d) After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- e) Deposits, payments made/ liabilities created provisionally towards compensation (including interest on enhanced compensation till the date of award by the Court), rehabilitation & resettlement and other expenses including expenditure on environment management plans relating to land in possession are treated as cost of land.
- f) Assets over which the Company has control, though created on land not belonging to the Company, are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.
- g) Standby equipment and servicing equipment which meet the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.





- h) Spares parts (procured along with the Plant and Machinery or subsequently) which meet the recognition criteria are capitalized. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. Other spare parts are treated as "stores and spares" forming part of inventory.
- i) If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/inspection is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection carried out.
- j) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. 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 Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

## **2.0 Capital work in Progress (CWIP)**

- a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under CWIP. Such costs comprise purchase price of assets including import duties and non-refundable taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of projects, cost of site preparation, initial delivery and handling charges, installation and assembly costs, etc.
- b) Costs including employee benefits, professional fees, expenditure on maintenance and up-gradation of common public facilities, depreciation on assets used in construction of project, interest during construction and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Net pre-commissioning income/ expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets.
- c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential principally for construction of the project is accumulated under "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" and carried under "Capital Work in Progress" and subsequently allocated on a systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects, keeping in view the "attributability" and the "Unit of Measure" concepts in Ind AS 16- "Property, Plant and Equipment". Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

## **3.0 Investment Property**

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers to or from investment property is made when and only when there is a change in use supported by evidence.

## **4.0 Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under Development**

- a) Expenditure on research is charged to expenditure as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.





- b) Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and which have finite useful lives, are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
- c) Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- d) An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

#### 5.0 Foreign Currency Transactions

- a) Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency exchange rates prevailing on that date.
- b) Exchange differences relating to PPE/capital work-in-progress arising out of transaction entered into prior to April 1, 2004 are adjusted to the carrying cost of respective PPE/capital work-in-progress.
- c) Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign currency borrowings entered into prior to March 31, 2016 recoverable from or payable to beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff regulations are recognised as "Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Recoverable/ Payable Account" and adjusted from the year in which the same is recovered/ paid.
- d) Exchange differences arising from settlement/ translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency entered into on or after April 1, 2016 to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as 'Regulatory Deferral Account Balances' during construction period and adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.
- e) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Where the Company has paid or received advance consideration in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is the date when the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

#### 6.0 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

- a) Where an item of expenditure incurred during the period of construction of a project is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss i.e., not allowed to be capitalized as part of cost of relevant PPE in accordance with Ind AS, but is nevertheless permitted by CERC to be recovered from the beneficiaries in future through tariff, the right to recover the same is recognized as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."
- b) Expense/ income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognised as "Regulatory Deferral Account balances."
- c) These Regulatory Deferral Account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.





- d) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are evaluated at each Balance Sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the Regulatory Deferral Account balances are derecognised.
- e) Regulatory Deferral Account balances are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date.

#### **7.0 Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. This categorisation is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

#### **8.0 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures**

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures are carried at cost less impairment, if any.

#### **9.0 Financial assets other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures**

A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under conditions that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets of the Company comprise Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances, Investments in equity shares of companies other than in subsidiaries and joint ventures, Trade Receivables, Loan to employees, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

##### **a) Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- At amortised cost,
- At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and
- At fair value through profit and loss

The classification depends on the following:

- (a) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and





- (b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or under Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

**b) Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

**c) Subsequent measurement**

**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

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

- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**

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

- i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses, reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the EIR method.

**Equity investments:**

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading, if any, are classified at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). The Company classifies all other equity instruments at FVTOCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes of an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in OCI.



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There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as "other income" when the company's right to receive payments is established.

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

#### **Trade Receivables:**

Trade receivables containing a significant financing component are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **d) Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received / receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

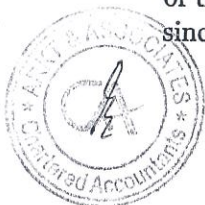
#### **e) Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

- i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.
- ii) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- iii) Contract Assets and Trade Receivables under Ind AS 115- *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- iv) Lease Receivables under Ind AS 116- *Leases*.

The Company follows the 'simplified approach' permitted under Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" for recognition of impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss from initial recognition on contract assets, lease receivables and trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116 and Ind AS 115.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognize impairment loss allowance based



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on 12-month ECL. The amount of expected credit loss/ reversal for the period is recognized as expense/ income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **10.0 Inventories**

Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment and are valued at cost or net realizable value (NRV) whichever is lower. The cost is determined using weighted average cost formula and NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Scrap is valued at net realisable value.

Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories is recognized as an expense in the period in which write-down or loss occurs.

#### **11.0 Dividends**

Final dividends and interim dividends payable to the Company's shareholders are recognised as change in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders and the Board of Directors respectively.

#### **12.0 Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities of the Company are contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company.

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

##### **a) Classification, initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

##### **b) Subsequent measurement**

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

##### **c) Derecognition**

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

##### **d) Offsetting of financial instruments**



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Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**e) Derivative financial instruments**

Derivative financial instruments that are held by the Company to hedge the foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures and are not designated as hedges are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**13.0 Government Grants**

- a) The benefits of a government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as Government Grant. The loan is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initially recognized amount of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities and government grant is recognized initially as deferred income and subsequently in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.
- b) Monetary grants from the government for creation of assets are initially recognised as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The deferred income so recognised is subsequently amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the useful life of the related assets.
- c) Government grant related to income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

**14.0 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

- a) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision net of any reimbursement is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

- b) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.



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

#### 15.0 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Company's revenues arise from sale and trading of energy, project management / construction contracts/ consultancy assignment services and other income. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint ventures and subsidiary companies, dividend from investments in equity in other bodies corporate, interest from investment in bonds, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

##### a) Revenue from sale of power

- i) Revenue is measured at the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied, which typically occurs when (or as) it transfers control over the products or services to a customer.
- ii) Revenue from sale of power (except minimum lease receipts in respect of power stations considered as Finance Lease/Operating Lease) is accounted for as per tariff notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under the CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2019 as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to the extent applicable. In the case of Power Stations where provisional/ final tariff is yet to be notified or where incentives/disincentives are chargeable/ payable as per CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, revenue is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Rebates given to beneficiaries as early payments incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.
- iii) Customers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of power includes an accrual for sales delivered to customers but not yet billed (unbilled revenue).
- iv) Recovery/ refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans and recovery towards Income Tax are recognised on year to year basis based on regulatory norms. Recovery towards deferred tax items recognized till March 31, 2009 are accounted for when the same materialises.
- v) Adjustments arising out of finalisation of Regional Energy Account (REA), though not material, are effected in the year of respective finalisation.
- vi) Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) considered as deferred income up to 31st March 2009 is included in sales on straight line basis over the balance useful life after a period of 12 years from the date of commercial operation of the Power Station.

##### b) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments

- i) Revenue from Project Management / Construction Contracts/ Consultancy assignments is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of input method. Input method recognises revenue on the basis





of the costs incurred towards the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected costs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

- ii) Contract modifications, if any, are accounted for when there is a change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract and when the parties to a contract approve a modification that either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. Accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Contract modifications are recorded on standalone basis when the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services or the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the Company's standalone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

**c) Revenue from trading of power**

- i) Accounting for revenue from trading of power involves assessment of the contract conditions to determine whether the Company is required to act in the capacity of a principal or as an agent. The Company acts in the nature of a principal in case it obtains control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer. Indicators of control includes assessment of whether the company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the electricity, it has the discretion to establish the price or whether it bears the inventory risk. Where the Company does not obtain control of the electricity before transferring it to the customer and its performance obligation is to arrange for the supply of electricity by another party, it acts in the nature of an agent.
- ii) Where the Company acts as a principal in a contract for trading of power, the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation that is satisfied is recognised as revenue.
- iii) Where the Company acts as an agent in a contract for trading of power, the net consideration retained after paying the supplier for the electricity provided to the customer is recognised as revenue from operations. Financial assets and liabilities arising out of these transactions are not set off.

**d) Other income**

- i) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.
- ii) For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.
- iii) Interest/Surcharge recoverable from customers including those arising out of contracts for trading of power and liquidated damages /interest on advances to contractors is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur in the future.





**e) Revenue from sale of carbon credits/ CERs/VERs**

Revenue is recognized on transfer/ sale of Carbon Credits/ Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/ Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognized will not occur in the future.

**16.0 Employee Benefits**

**i) Short-term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion as the related service is provided.

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

**ii) Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate trusts and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction from future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme (EDCSS) for providing pension benefits and Social Security Scheme administered through separate trusts are accounted for as defined contribution plans.

**iii) Defined benefit plans**

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's Gratuity Scheme, Retired Employees Health Scheme (REHS), Provident Fund Scheme, Allowance on Retirement/Death, Memento on Superannuation to employees and Employees Family Economic Rehabilitation Scheme are in the nature of defined benefit plans. All these plans, other than Allowance on Retirement/Death, Memento on Superannuation to employees and Employees Family Economic Rehabilitation Scheme are administered through separate trusts.

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of Gratuity and Retired Employees Health Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

In respect of Provident Fund Scheme, a liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet where the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is higher than the fair value of plan assets. Any surplus of fair value of plan assets over the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is not recognised as an asset since the Company does not have any right to the benefits either in the form of refunds from the Plan or by way of lower contribution to the Plan.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by the actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting



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period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion.

Remeasurement gains (except in the case of Provident Fund Scheme) and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur and are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

#### **iv) Other long-term employee benefits**

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Contributions to the scheme and actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or included in the carrying amount of an asset if another standard permits such inclusion in the period in which they arise.

#### **v) Termination benefits**

The expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

### **17.0 Borrowing costs**

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

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalised. When the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalisation of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of all borrowings that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset. However, borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset are excluded from this calculation, until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

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





Capitalisation of borrowing cost ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete.

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

#### 18.0 Depreciation and amortization

- a) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal.
- b) (i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment of Operating Units of the Company capitalized till five years before the end of the useful life of the Power Station is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d).
- (ii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment capitalized during the last five years of the useful life of a Power Station is charged on straight-line method for the period of extended life as per CERC Tariff Regulations/Orders, from the date on which such asset becomes available for use.
- (iii) Where the life and / or efficiency of a Power Station is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively on straight-line method over the revised / remaining useful life.
- c) i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (except old and used) of other than Operating Units of the Company is charged to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset following the rates notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in Policy No. 18.0(d).
- ii) Depreciation on old and used items of PPE of other than Operating Units is charged on straight-line method to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset over estimated useful life determined on the basis of technical assessment.
- d) i) Depreciation in respect of following items of PPE is provided on straight line method based on the useful life and residual value (5%) given in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:
- Construction Plant and Machinery
  - Computer and Peripherals
- ii) Based on management assessment, depreciation on Mobile Phones is provided on straight line basis over a period of three years with residual value of Re 1.
- iii) Based on management assessment, depreciation on Roof Top Solar Power System / Equipment is provided on straight line basis over a period of twenty five years with residual value of 10%.
- iv) Based on technical assessment by management, depreciation on furniture & other equipment provided at residential office of employees is charged on straight line basis over a period of five years with residual value of 10%.
- e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization by retaining Re. 1/- as WDV.
- f) Assets valuing Rs. 5000/- or less but more than Rs. 750/- are fully depreciated during the year in which the asset becomes available for use with Re. 1/- as WDV.
- g) Low value items, which are in the nature of assets (excluding immovable assets) and valuing up to Rs. 750/- are not capitalized and charged off to expenditure in the year of use.



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- h) Leasehold Land of operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 40 years whichever is lower, following the rates and methodology notified vide CERC tariff regulations.
- i) Leasehold Land and buildings, of units other than operating units, is amortized over the period of lease or 40 years, whichever is lower.
- j) PPE created on leasehold land are depreciated to the extent of 90% of original cost over the balance available lease period of respective land from the date such asset is available for use or at the applicable depreciation rates & methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations for such assets, whichever is higher.
- k) Right to use in respect of land is amortized over a period of 30 years from the date of commercial operation of the project in line with CERC tariff regulations notified for tariff fixation.
- l) Cost of software recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three financial years, whichever is earlier, starting from the year in which it is acquired.
- m) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, settlement of arbitration/court cases, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such assets is depreciated prospectively over the residual life of such assets at the rate of depreciation and methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations.
- n) Spare parts procured along with the Plant and Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item are depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery at the rates and methodology notified by CERC.
- o) Useful life, method of depreciation and residual value of assets where depreciation is charged as per management assessment are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively over the balance useful life of the asset, wherever required.

**19.0 Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories**

- a) The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- b) In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.
- c) In case of expenditure on survey & investigation of projects, if it is decided to abandon such a project, expenditure incurred thereon is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such decision is taken.





- d) In case a project under survey and Investigation remains in abeyance by the order of appropriate authority/ by injunction of court order, any expenditure incurred on such projects from the date of order/ injunction of court is provided in the books from the date of such order till the period project is kept in abeyance by such order/ injunction. Provision so made is however reversed on the revocation of aforesaid order/ injunction.
- e) Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

## 20.0 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

### a) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year on the basis of the tax laws applicable at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in previous years. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years (temporary differences) and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences).

### b) Deferred tax

- i) Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the taxable profit or loss nor the accounting profit or loss.
- ii) The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.
- iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would flow in the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
- iv) Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.
- v) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred



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income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

- vi) Deferred tax recovery adjustment account is credited/ debited to the extent the deferred tax for the current period forms part of current tax in the subsequent periods and affects the computation of return on equity (ROE), a component of tariff.
- vii) When there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatments, the Company assesses whether a tax authority is likely to accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it concludes that the tax authority is unlikely to accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of the uncertainty on taxable income, tax bases and unused tax losses and unused tax credits is recognised. The effect of the uncertainty is recognised using the method that, in each case, best reflects the outcome of the uncertainty: the most likely outcome or the expected value. For each case, the Company evaluates whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately, or in conjunction with another or several other uncertain tax treatments, based on the approach that best prefixes the resolution of uncertainty.

#### **21.0 Compensation from third parties**

Impairments or losses of items, related claims for payments of compensation from third parties including insurance companies and any subsequent purchase or construction of assets/inventory are separate economic events and are accounted for separately.

Compensation from third parties including from insurance companies for items of property, plant and equipment or for other items that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the compensation becomes receivable. Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for based on certainty of realisation.

#### **22.0 Segment Reporting**

- a) In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's "Chief Operating Decision Maker" or "CODM" within the meaning of Ind AS 108.
- b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the Company. Other operations viz., Contracts, Project Management, Consultancy works and Trading of Power do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS -108.
- c) The Company has a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

#### **23.0 Leases**

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for





what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:

- the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

#### **i. Company as a lessee**

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Land taken for use from State Government (without transfer of title) and expenses on relief and rehabilitation as also on creation of alternate facilities for land evacuees or in lieu of existing facilities coming under submergence and where construction of such alternate facilities is a specific pre-condition for the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the project, are accounted for as Right of Use Assets.

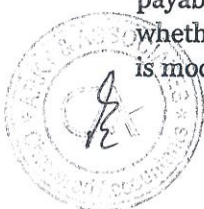
The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Assessment of impairment is done using the principles of Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets as given in Significant Accounting Policy No. 19.0 above.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or when a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case





the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in statement of profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property as a separate line item on the face of the balance sheet.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **ii. Company as a lessor**

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

For embedded leases in the nature of a Finance Lease, the investment in the power station is recognised as a Lease Receivable. The minimum lease receipts are identified by segregating the embedded lease receipts from the contract amounts (including Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) recognised in accordance with CERC Tariff regulations 2004-09 up to 31st March 2009 and considered as deferred income). Each lease receipt is allocated between the receivable and finance lease income (forming part of revenue from operations) so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the Lease Receivable outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109- Financial Instruments, recognising an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables.

Finance lease income is calculated with reference to the gross carrying amount of the lease receivables, except for credit-impaired financial assets for which interest income is calculated with reference to their amortised cost (i.e. after a deduction of the loss allowance).

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115- *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to allocate the consideration in the contract.

In the case of Operating Leases or embedded operating leases, the lease income from the operating lease is recognised in revenue over the lease term to reflect the pattern of use benefit derived from the leased asset. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature and depreciated over its economic life.

#### **24.0 Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognized at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Where the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceed the consideration transferred, after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognized as capital reserve. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

#### **25.0 Material prior period errors**





Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated unless it is impracticable, in which case, the comparative information is adjusted to apply the new accounting policy prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

#### 26.0 Earnings per share

- a) Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.
- b) Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.
- c) Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also presented using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

#### 27.0 Statement of Cash Flows

##### a) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However, for Balance Sheet presentation, Bank overdrafts are shown within "Borrowings" under Current Liabilities.

- b) Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7- 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

#### 28.0 Current versus non-current classification

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

##### a) An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

##### b) A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

#### 29.0 Miscellaneous



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- a) Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.
- b) Liabilities for Goods in transit/Capital works executed but not certified are not provided for, pending transfer of ownership, inspection and acceptance by the Company.

**(IV) Recent accounting pronouncements: Standards issued but not yet effective**

Vide notification dated March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 which amends certain Indian Accounting Standards, and are effective from April 1, 2023. The summary of the major amendments and its impact on the Company are given hereunder:

- i) **Ind AS 1 – Presentation of financial statements** - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment on the Company's financial statements is insignificant.
- ii) **Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors** - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on the Company's financial statements.
- iii) **Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes** - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on the Company's financial statements.
- iv) Amendments/ revision in other standards (IND AS 101, IND AS 102, IND AS 103, IND AS 107, IND AS 109 and IND AS 115) are either not applicable or do not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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Annexure-I to NOTE NO. 2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK						DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2022	Additions		Deductions		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 01-Apr-2022	For the year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others						
i)	Land - Freehold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ii)	Roads and Bridges	47.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.64	22.85	1.56	0.00	24.44	24.79	
iii)	Buildings	73.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.60	59.30	1.08	0.00	60.35	14.30	
iv)	Railway sidings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
v)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
vi)	Generating Plant and machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
vii)	Plant and machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
viii)	Sub station	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ix)	Plant and machinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
x)	Transmission lines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
xi)	Plant and machinery Others	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.09	
xii)	Construction Equipment	68.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.48	65.21	0.01	0.00	65.22	3.26	
xiii)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
xiv)	Electrical installations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
xv)	Vehicles	23.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.78	21.40	0.00	0.00	21.40	2.38	
xvi)	Aircraft/ Boats	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
xvii)	Furniture and fixture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
xviii)	Computers	19.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.98	13.09	0.81	0.00	13.90	6.78	
xix)	Communication Equipment	21.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.71	17.82	1.06	0.00	18.87	3.89	
xx)	Office Equipments	3.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78	3.12	0.24	0.00	3.35	0.43	
	Total	311.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	311.24	273.94	6.77	-0.20	239.93	77.88	
	Previous year	360.81	1.71	0.00	0.00	311.24	273.94	6.45	-47.02	233.36	86.97	

NOTE NO. 2.4 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK			AMORTISATION			NET BLOCK		
		As at 01-Apr-2022	Additions		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 01-Apr-2022	For the year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
			IUT	Others						
i)	Land Freehold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Previous year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Annexure-I to NOTE NO. 2.5 Intangible Assets

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2022	Additions		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 01-Apr-2022	For the year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	
			IUT	Others							
i)	Computer Software	1.98	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00		
	Total	1.98	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00		
	Previous year	2	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00		



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Note no. 2.2 Capital Work In Progress

S.No	Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)			
		As at	Addition	Adjustment	Capitalised
i)	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-
ii)	Buildings	351.99	-	-	351.99
iii)	Building-Under Lease	-	-	-	-
iv)	Railway sidings	-	-	-	-
v)	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Water Conductor system, Hydro mechanical gates, tunnels)	-	-	-	-
vi)	Generating Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-
vii)	Plant and Machinery - Sub station	-	-	-	-
viii)	Plant and Machinery - Transmission lines	-	-	-	-
ix)	Plant and Machinery - Others	-	-	-	-
x)	Construction Equipment	-	-	-	-
xi)	Water Supply System/Drainage and Sewerage	-	-	-	-
xii)	Computers	-	-	-	-
xiii)	Communication Equipment	-	-	-	-
xiv)	Office Equipments	-	-	-	-
xv)	Assets awaiting installation	-	-	-	-
xvi)	CWIP - Assets Under 5 KM Scheme Of the GOI	1541.51	5.76	-	1547.27
xvii)	Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	1595.28	-	-	1595.28
xviii)	Expenditure on compensatory Afforestation	12442.99	191.23	-	12634.22
xix)	Expenditure attributable to construction (Refer Note-32)	-	16128.76	-	16128.76
	Less: Capital Work in Progress Provided (Refer Note 2.2.4)	-	(15931.77)	-	-
	<b>Sub total (a)</b>	<b>15931.77</b>	<b>(15931.77)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	Construction Stores	0.97	-	-	0.97
	Less : Provisions for construction stores	-	0.97	-	0.97
	<b>Sub total (b)</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>(0.97)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15932.73</b>	<b>(15933)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15932.73</b>
	Previous year	15165.97	766.77	-	-

2.2.1 (a) CWIP aging schedule as on 31st March 2023

Projects in Progress Projects temporarily Suspended Total	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	

(b) CWIP Completion Schedule as on 31st March 2023 for delayed projects

Total	To be Completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years

2.2.2 (a) CWIP aging schedule as on 31st March 2022

Projects in Progress Projects temporarily Suspended Total	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	

(b) CWIP Completion Schedule as on 31st March 2022 for delayed projects

Total	To be Completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years

2.2.3 Capital Expenditure on projects under construction approved by the competent authority undergoes revision over period of time as hydroelectric projects are time intensive and some takes longer period than envisaged. As a consequence the cost escalation occur, which requires approval of competent authority. Pending such approval the expenditure incurred is carried forward in Capital Work in Progress (CWIP).

2.2.4 Refer Note no. 34(118) of Standalone Financial Statements for information regarding Impairment of Assets.





NOTE NO. 2.3 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK						DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK		
		As at 01-Apr-2022		Additions		Deductions		As at 31st March, 2023		For the year Adjustments		As at 31st March, 2023	
		IUT	Others	IUT	Others	IUT	Others	As at 31st March, 2023	Other Adjustments	For the year	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	
i)	Land - Leasehold												
ii)	Building Under Lease	0.20						0.20		0.01		0.15	
iii)	Construction Equipment	0.00						0.00		0.00		0.00	
iv)	Vehicles	0.00						0.00		0.00		0.00	
v)	Land-Right to Use	0.00						0.00		0.00		0.00	
	Total	0.20		0.00		0.00		0.20		0.01		0.00	
	Previous year	0.20						0.20				0.16	
								0.20		0.04		0.16	
												0.20	

Note:-

- 2.3.1 (a) Title deed/Lease deed/Mutation in respect of leasehold land not held in name of the Company as on 31st March 2023:-
- (b) Title deed/Lease deed/Mutation in respect of leasehold land not held in name of the Company as on 31st March 2023:-
- (c) Land- Right of use includes forest land which is diverted by the State Forest Department only for use by project.

2.3.2

Additional disclosure of Right of use Assets as per gross block of assets and accumulated depreciation under previous GAAP has been provided as Annexure-I to this Note.



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## Annexure to Note 2.2

## CUMMULATIVE EDC

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Linkage	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>A. EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES</b>			
	437501 & 437589 & 437505 &		
Salaries, wages, allowances	437500	7163.22	7082.50
Gratuity and contribution to provident fund (including administration fees)	437502	1088.31	1073.18
Staff welfare expenses	437503	612.32	602.22
Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	437504	0.05	0.05
<i>Sub-total(a)</i>		<u>8863.89</u>	<u>8757.95</u>
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438103	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total(A)</i>		<u>8863.89</u>	<u>8757.95</u>
<b>B. OTHER EXPENSES</b>			
CONSUMPTION OF STORES AND SPARES AT PROJECTS GENERATING INFIRM POWER	437507	0.00	0.00
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE- DAM/WATER REGULATING SYSEM AT PROJECTS GENERATING INFIRM POWER	437508	0.00	0.00
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE- GPM/ OTHER POWER PLANT SYSTEM AT PROJECTS GENERATING INFIRM POWER	437509	0.00	0.00
Repairs-Building	437510	568.68	527.93
Repairs-Machinery	437511	1.15	1.15
Repairs-Others	437512	310.54	300.99
Rent	437514 & 437588	156.95	153.08
Rates and taxes	437515	8.35	8.35
Insurance	437516	27.50	27.50
Security expenses	437517	0.00	0.00
Electricity Charges	437518	2.10	2.10
Travelling and Conveyance	437519	288.91	286.48
Expenses on vehicles	437520	115.94	112.86
Telephone, telex and Postage	437521	38.76	38.16
Advertisement and publicity	437522	21.92	21.92
Entertainment and hospitality expenses	437523	0.23	0.23
Printing and stationery	437524	55.78	55.27
Remuneration to Auditors	437552	1.30	1.30
<i>Design and Consultancy charges:</i>			0.00
- Indigenious	437526	1409.61	1404.07
- Foreign	437527	0.00	0.00
Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	437531	0.00	0.00
Expenditure on land not belonging to corporation	437532	1.83	1.83
Land acquisition and rehabilitation	437533	0.00	0.00
EXPENDITUR ON WORK OF DOWNSTREAM PROTECTION WORKS	437536	0.00	0.00
EAC - LEASE RENT	437534	19.00	19.00
Loss on assets/ materials written off	437528	4.70	4.70
Losses on sale of assets	437530	0.00	0.00
Other general expenses	437525 & 437535	430.91	413.54
<i>Sub-total (b)</i>		<u>3464.18</u>	<u>3380.48</u>
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438102	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total(B)</i>		<u>3464.18</u>	<u>3380.48</u>
<b>C. FINANCE COST</b>			
i) Interest on :			
a) Government of India loan	437540	0.00	0.00
b) Bonds	437541	0.00	0.00
c) Foreign loan	437542	0.00	0.00
d) Term loan	437543 and 44	0.00	0.00
e) Cash credit facilities /WCDL	437545	0.00	0.00
g) Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	437554	0.00	0.00
Loss on Hedging Transactions	437555	0.00	0.00
ii) Bond issue/ service expenses	437546	0.00	0.00
iii) Commitment fee	437547	0.00	0.00
iv) Guarantee fee on loan	437548	0.00	0.00
v) Other finance charges	437549	1.86	1.86





vi) EAC- INTEREST ON LOANS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT- ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437581		
vii) EAC- INTEREST ON SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY- ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST	437583	0.00	0.00
viii) EAC- COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENSES- ADJUSTMENT FOR TIME VALUE	437585	0.00	0.00
ix) EAC- INTEREST ON FC LOANS - EFFECTIVE INTEREST ADJUSTMENT	437590	0.00	0.00
x) EAC- INTEREST EXPENSES - UNDER LEASE (IND AS)	437587	2.03	2.03
<i>Sub-total (c)</i>		3.89	3.89
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438105	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total (C)</i>		3.89	3.89
<b>D. EXCHANGE RATE VARIATION (NET)</b>			
i) ERV (Debit balance)	437550	0.00	0.00
<i>Less: ii) ERV (Credit balance)</i>	437551	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total (d)</i>		0.00	0.00
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438108	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total(D)</i>		0.00	0.00
<b>E. PROVISIONS</b>			
<i>Sub-total(e)</i>	437561	16.61	16.61
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438106	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total(E)</i>		16.61	16.61
<b>F. DEPRECIATION &amp; AMORTISATION</b>			
	437560	320.71	313.94
<i>Sub-total (f)</i>	437586	30.33	30.32
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438104	351.04	344.26
<i>Sub-total(F)</i>		0.00	0.00
		351.04	344.26
<b>G. PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES (NET)</b>			
Prior period expenses	437565	0.65	0.65
<i>Less Prior period income</i>	437579	0.60	0.60
<i>Sub-total (g)</i>		0.05	0.05
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438107	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total (G)</i>		0.05	0.05
<b>H. LESS : RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES</b>			
i) Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning	437570		
ii) Interest on loans and advances	437571	0.00	0.00
iii) Miscellaneous receipts	437572	27.06	27.06
iv) Profit on sale of assets	437573	31.19	26.00
v) Provision not required written back	437574	0.62	0.62
vi) Hire charges/ outturn on plant and machinery	437575	133.81	133.81
vii) EAC-FAIR VALUE GAIN - SECURITY DEPOSIT/ RETENTION MONEY	437582	4.29	4.29
viii) EAC-MTM Gain on derivatives	437580	0.00	0.00
ix) EAC- FAIR VALUE GAIN ON PROVISIONS FOR COMMITTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	437584	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total (h)</i>		0.00	0.00
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438101	196.97	191.78
<i>Sub-total (H)</i>		0.00	0.00
		196.97	191.78
<b>I. C.O./Regional Office Expenses (i)</b>			
	437599	131.53	131.53
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>	438109	0.00	0.00
<i>Sub-total(i)</i>		131.53	131.53
<b>GRAND TOTAL ( a+b+c+d+e+f+g-h+i)</b>			
		12634.22	12442.99
<i>Less: Capitalized During the year/Period</i>		0.00	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL ( A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H+I)</b>		12634.22	12442.99



*[Handwritten signature]*



(Amount in Lakhs)

Annexure-I to NOTE NO. 2.3 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK						DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
		As at 01-Apr-2022	Additions		Deductions		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 01-Apr-2022	For the year	Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	
			IUT	Others	IUT	Others							
i)	Land Leasehold	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.16	
ii)	Building Under Lease	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
iii)	Construction Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
iv)	Vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
v)	Land-Right to Use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.16	
	Previous year	0.20					0.20				0.16	0.20	

*[Handwritten signature]*









## NOTE NO. 5 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>A. CAPITAL ADVANCES</b>		
- Considered good- Secured	-	-
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
- Against bank guarantee	-	-
- Others	-	-
Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate	-	-
- Considered doubtful - Unsecured	-	-
Less : Allowances for doubtful advances (Refer Note 5.1)	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>B. ADVANCES OTHER THAN CAPITAL ADVANCES</b>		
<b>i) DEPOSITS</b>		
- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Government Departments.	-	-
- Considered doubtful - Unsecured	-	-
Less : Allowances for Doubtful Deposits (Refer Note 5.2)	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>C Interest accrued</b>		
Others	-	-
- Considered Good	-	-
<b>D. Others</b>		
<b>i) Advance against arbitration awards towards capital works (Unsecured)</b>		
Released to Contractors - Against Bank Guarantee	-	-
Released to Contractors - Others	-	-
Deposited with Court	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>ii) Prepaid Expenditure</b>	-	-
<b>iii) Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets/ Expenditure</b>		
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>iv) Deferred Cost on Employees Advances</b>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-
<b>5.1 Provision for doubtful Advances</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
<b>5.2 Provision for doubtful Deposits</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
<b>5.3 Advances due from Directors or other officers at the end of the year</b>		
<b>5.4 Advances due by Firms or Private Companies in which any director of the Company is a director or member</b>		
<b>5.5 Refer Note 34(12) of the Standalone Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.</b>		

## NOTE NO. 6 INVENTORIES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>(Valued at lower of Cost or Net Realisable Value)</b>		
Stores and spares	-	-
Stores and spares-Stores in transit/ pending inspection	-	-
Loose tools	-	-
Scrap inventory	-	-
Material at site	-	-
Material issued to contractors/ fabricators	-	-
Carbon Credits / Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) / Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	-	-
Less: Allowances for Obsolescence and Diminution in Value (Refer Note 6.1)	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-
<b>6.1 Allowances for Obsolescence and Diminution in Value</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year (Refer Note 6.1.1)	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
<b>6.1.1 During the year, inventories written down to net realisable value (NRV) and recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.</b>	-	-
<b>6.1.2 Allowances for Obsolescence and Diminution in value of inventory booked in earlier years and reversed during the year.</b>	-	-





## NOTE NO. 7 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
- Trade Receivables- Considered Good- Unsecured	-	-
- Trade Receivables-Unbilled- Considered Good- Unsecured	-	-
- Trade Receivables- Credit Impaired	-	-
Less: Loss allowances for Trade Receivables	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-
<b>7.1 Loss allowances for Trade Receivables</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
<b>7.2 Debt due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director of the Company is a partner or a director or a member.</b>		
<b>7.3 Debt due by subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures and others related parties of the company at point 7.2 above .</b>		
<b>7.4 Refer Annexure-I to Note No-7 for Ageing schedule of Trade Receivables.</b>		
<b>7.5 Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.</b>		

## NOTE NO. 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>A Balances with banks</b>		
With scheduled banks		
i) - In Current Account	20.10	175.44
ii) - In deposits account (Deposits with original maturity of less than three months)	-	-
With other banks		
- In current account	-	-
- Bank of Bhutan	-	-
<b>B Cheques, drafts on hand</b>	-	-
<b>C Cash on hand (Refer Note 8.1)</b>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-20.10</b>	<b>175.44</b>
8.1 Includes stamps on hand	-	-

## NOTE 9 : FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>A Bank Deposits for original maturity more than 3 months upto 12 months</b>	-	-
<b>B Deposit -Unpaid Dividend</b>	-	-
<b>C Deposit -Unpaid Interest</b>	-	-
<b>D Other Earmarked Balances with Banks</b>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTE NO. 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - LOANS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>A Loan (including interest thereon) to Related Party - Unsecured (considered good)</b>		
Loan Receivable - Unsecured (Considered Good)	-	-
Loan Receivable-Credit Impaired - Unsecured	-	-
Less : Loss Allowances for doubtful loan to Related Party	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B Employees Loan (including accrued interest)</b>		
- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Secured	-	-
- Loans Receivables- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
- Credit Impaired- Unsecured	-	-
Loss Allowances for doubtful Employees loans	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>10.1</b>		
Loans and advances in the nature of loan that are repayable on demand.		
Loans and advances in the nature of loan that are without specifying any terms or period of repayment.		
*Detail of Repayment:-		
*Represents loan granted for business purpose.		
<b>10.2 Due from directors or other officers of the company.</b>		



*[Handwritten signature]*



- 10.3 Advance due by firms or private companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member.
- 10.4 Particulars of Loans as required in terms of Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed under Note 10 above.
- 10.5 Refer Note 34(12) of the Standalone Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.

NOTE NO. 11 FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
A	Security Deposits		
	- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
	- Credit Impaired- Unsecured	-	-
	Less : Loss Allowances for Doubtful Deposits	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
B	Amount recoverable	-	0.94
	Less: Loss Allowances for Doubtful Recoverables	-	-
	Sub-total	-	0.94
C	Receivable from Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-
D	Receivable on account of Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
	Less: Loss allowances for Receivable on account of Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
E	Lease Rent receivable (Finance Lease)	-	-
F	Interest Income accrued on Bank Deposits	-	-
G	Interest receivable on Finance lease	-	-
H	Interest recoverable from beneficiary	-	-
I	Interest Accrued on Investment (Bonds)	-	-
J	Amount Recoverable on account of Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India	-	-
	-Principal	-	-
	- Interest accrued	-	-
K	Interest accrued on Loan to State Government in settlement of dues from customers	-	-
L	Derivative MTM Asset	-	-
M	Claim recoverable from parent company - NHPC LTD.	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	0.94

11.1 Refer Note 34(12) of the Standalone Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.

NOTE NO. 12 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	<b>Current Tax Assets</b>		
A	Advance Income Tax including Tax Deducted at Source	2.72	3.21
B	Less: Provision for Current Tax	0.16	0.13
	<b>Net Current Tax Assets (A-B)</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>3.08</b>
	Income Tax Refundable	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>3.08</b>

NOTE NO. 13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
A.	Advances other than Capital Advances		
a)	Deposits		
	- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
	Less : Expenditure booked against demand raised by Government Departments	-	-
	- Considered doubtful- Unsecured	-	-
	Less : Allowances for Doubtful Deposits (Refer Note 13.1)	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
b)	Advance to contractors and suppliers (Refer Note 13.8)		
	- Considered good- Secured	-	-
	- Considered good- Unsecured	-	-
	- Against bank guarantee	-	-
	- Others	-	-
	Less : Expenditure booked pending utilisation certificate	-	-
	- Considered doubtful- Unsecured	-	-
	Less : Allowances for doubtful advances (Refer Note 13.2)	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
c)	Other advances - Employees		
	- Considered good- Unsecured (Refer Note 13.7)	-	1.06
	Sub-total	-	1.06
d)	Interest accrued		
	Others		
	- Considered Good	-	-
	- Considered Doubtful	-	-
	Less: Allowances for Doubtful Interest (Refer Note 13.3)	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
B.	Others		
a)	Expenditure awaiting adjustment	-	-
	Less: Allowances for project expenses awaiting write off sanction (Refer Note 13.4)	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-
b)	Losses awaiting write off sanction/pending investigation	-	4.57
	Less: Allowances for losses pending investigation/awaiting write off / sanction (Refer Note 13.5)	-	4.57
	Sub-total	-	-



*[Handwritten signature]*



c) Work In Progress			
Construction work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-	-
Consultancy work in progress(on behalf of client)	-	-	-
d) Prepaid Expenditure	-	-	-
e) Deferred Cost on Employees Advances	-	-	-
f) Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-	-
Deferred Expenditure on Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-	-
g) Surplus / Obsolete Assets (Refer Note 13.9)	4.16		4.37
h) Goods and Services Tax Input Receivable	-	-	-
Less: Allowances for Goods and Services Tax Input Receivable (Refer Note 13.6)	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	-	-
i) Others (Mainly on account of Material Issued to Contractors)	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.16</b>		<b>5.43</b>
13.1 Allowances for Doubtful Deposits			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Used during the year	-	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-
13.2 Allowances for doubtful advances (Contractors and Suppliers)			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Used during the year	-	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-
13.3 Allowances for Doubtful Accrued Interest			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Used during the year	-	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-
13.4 Allowances for project expenses awaiting write off sanction			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Used during the year	-	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-
13.5 Allowances for losses pending investigation/ awaiting write off / sanction			
Opening Balance	4.57		4.57
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Used during the year	4.57		-
Reversed during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	-		4.57
13.6 Allowances for Goods and Services Tax Input Receivable			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Used during the year	-	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-
13.7 Loans and Advances due from Directors or other officers at the end of the year.			
13.8 Advance due by Firms or Private Companies in which any Director of the Company is a Director or member.			
13.9 Surplus Assets / Obsolete Assets held for disposal are shown at lower of book value and net realizable value.			
13.10 Refer Note 34(12) of the Standalone Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.			

NOTE NO. 14 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT DEBIT BALANCES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>Regulatory Deferral Account Balances</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year (Refer Note 31)	-	-
Adjustment during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Less: Provided for	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	-	-
Less: Deferred Tax on Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
Add: Deferred Tax recoverable from Beneficiaries	-	-
<b>Regulatory Deferral Account Balances net of Deferred Tax.</b>	-	-

NOTE NO. 14.2 REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT CREDIT BALANCES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>MAT CREDIT</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year (Refer Note 31)	-	-
Used during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-



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## NOTE : 15.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Authorized Share Capital (Par value per share Rs. 10)	2,300.00	23,000.00	2,300.00	23,000.00
Equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid (Par value per share Rs. 10)	1,410.94	14,109.37	1,380.94	13,809.37

## 15.1.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Opening Balance	1,380.94	13,809.37	1,320.02	13,200.23
Add: No. of shares/Share Capital issued/ subscribed during the year	30.00	300.00	60.91	609.14
Less: Buyback of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	1,410.94	14,109.37	1,380.94	13,809.37

15.1.2 The Company has issued only one kind of equity shares with voting rights proportionate to the share holding of the shareholders. These voting rights are exercisable at meeting of shareholders. The holders of the equity shares are also entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time for them.  
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

## 15.1.3 Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent specifying the number of shares held :-

S.No		As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2022	
		Number	In (%)	Number	In (%)
1	NHPC LIMITED ( Holding Company )	1,055.62	74.82%	1,033.42	74.83%
2	Government of Manipur	355.31	25.18%	347.51	25.17%

## 15.1.4 Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2023

S.No	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year from 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023
1	NHPC LIMITED ( Holding Company )	1,055.62	74.82%	2.10
2	Government of Manipur	355.31	25.18%	2.20

## 15.1.5 Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2022

S.No	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year from 01-04-2021 to 31-03-2022
1	NHPC LIMITED ( Holding Company )	1,033.42	74.83%	4.49%
2	Government of Manipur	347.51	25.17%	4.99%



*[Handwritten signature]*



## NOTE NO. 15.2 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Lakhs.)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(i) Share Application Money Pending Allotement		
As per last Balance Sheet		
Add: Rceived during the Year	222.00	-
Less: Shares issued during the Year	78.00	222.00
As at Balance Sheet date	300.00	
(ii) Surplus/ Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet		
Add: Profit during the year	1,989.18	1,987.70
Add: Other Comprehensive Income during the year	-16,128.33	1.48
Add: Transfer from Bond Redemption Reserve		
Less: Dividend (Final and Interim)		
As at Balance Sheet date		
TOTAL	-14,139.15	1,989.18
	-14,139.15	2,211.18

## 15.2.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserves

- (i) **Surplus/ Retained Earnings:** Surplus/ Retained earnings generally represent the undistributed profit/ amount of accumulated earnings of the company and includes remeasurement gain/ losses on defined benefit obligations.



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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023**

**A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

Particulars	Note No.	Note No.	Amount
As at 1st April 2022	15.1	15.1	13,809
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors			
Restated balances as at 1st April 2022	15.1		13,809
Change in Equity Share Capital			3,00,00,000
As at 31st March 2023	15.1	15.1	3,00,13,809

**B. OTHER EQUITY**

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income			Total
	Capital Reserve	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Capital Redemption Reserve	Bond Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Surplus/ Retained Earnings	Debt Instruments through OCI	Equity Instruments through OCI	
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	-	222.00	-	-	-	1,989.18	-	-	2,211.18
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors									
Restated balances as at 1st April 2022		222.00				1,989.18			2,211.18
Profit for the year						-16,128.33			-16,128.33
Other Comprehensive Income									
Total Comprehensive Income for the year						-16,128.33			-16,128.33
Share Application Money received during the year.		78.00							78.00
Issue of Equity Shares		300.00							300.00
Utilization for expenditure on Buy Back of Equity Shares									
Transfer to Retained Earning									
Amount transferred from Bond Redemption Reserve									
Tax on Dividend - Write back									
Amount written back from Research & Development Fund									
Amount Transferred from General Reserve									
Transfer from Retained Earning									
Dividend									
Tax on Dividend									
Transfer to Bond Redemption Reserve									
Transfer to Research and Development Fund									
Transfer to General Reserve									
Balance as at 31st March 2023						-14,139.15			-14,139.15

For M/s A R K T & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Regn. No.327475E)

*Rajesh Prasad*  
Partner  
(CA RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD )  
M.No. 063227

*Suresh*  
(A SURESH)  
10/5/2023  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

*H.N. SATTYANARAYANA*  
(H.N.SATTYANARAYANA)  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



UDIN: 23063227B6UXWR2149



## NOTE NO. 16.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON CURRENT - BORROWINGS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
At Amortised Cost		
A - Secured Loans		
- Bonds	-	-
- Term Loan	-	-
- from Banks	-	-
- from Other (Financial Institutions)	-	-
B - Unsecured Loans		
- Term Loan		
- from Government of India (Subordinate Debts) (Refer Note 16.1.3)	-	-
- from Bank	-	-
- from Other (in Foreign Currency)	-	-
C Loan from Parent Company		
- Term Loan - Unsecured (Refer Note 16.1.4)	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
16.1.1 Debt Covenants : Refer Note 33(3) with regard to capital Management.		

## NOTE NO. 16.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON CURRENT - LEASE LIABILITIES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Lease Liabilities	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTE NO. 16.3 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON CURRENT - OTHERS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Retention Money	-	-
Payable for Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
Derivative Liability	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTE NO. 17 PROVISIONS - NON CURRENT

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
A. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
i) <u>Provision for Long term Benefits (Provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation)</u>		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
17.1 Information about Provisions is given in Note 34 (18) of Standalone Financial Statements.		

## NOTE NO. 18 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET) - NON CURRENT

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Deferred Tax Liability		
a) Property, Plant and Equipments, Right of Use, Investment Property and Intangible Assets.	-	-
b) Financial Assets at FVTOCI	-	-
c) Other Items	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability	-	-
Less:-Set off Deferred Tax Assets pursuant to set off provisions		
a) Provision for employee benefit scheme, doubtful debts, inventory and others	-	-
b) Other Items	-	-
c) MAT credit entitlement	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	-	-



*[Handwritten signature]*



## NOTE NO. 19 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Income received in advance-Advance Against Depreciation	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-

## NOTE NO. 20.1 BORROWINGS - CURRENT

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>A</b> Loan Repayable on Demand	-	-
From Banks-Secured	-	-
<b>B</b> Other Loans	-	-
From Bank-Secured	-	-
<b>C</b> Current maturities of long term debt	-	-
- Bonds	-	-
- Term Loan -Banks-Secured	-	-
- Term Loan -Banks-Unsecured	-	-
- Term Loan -Financial Institutions-Secured	-	-
- Unsecured-From Government (Subordinate Debts)	-	-
- Other-Unsecured (in Foreign Currency)	-	-
<b>Sub Total (C)</b>	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-

## NOTE NO. 20.2 LEASE LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current maturities of Lease Liabilities	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-

## NOTE NO. 20.3 TRADE PAYABLE - CURRENT

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise(s) (Refer Note 20.3.1)	3.77	10.58
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 20.3.3)	0.75	8.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>19.25</b>

## 20.3.1 Disclosure regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise :-

Outstanding Liabilities towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	3.77	10.58
--	------	-------

Disclosure of amount payable to Micro and Small Enterprises is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (the Act). Additional disclosure as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 is given under Note No.34(15).

## 20.3.2 Refer Annexure-I to Note No-20.3 for Ageing schedule of Trade Payables.

20.3.3 Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises includes Rs. NIL (Previous Year Rs. 4.85 Lacs) due to Parent Company.		4.85
---	--	------

20.3.4 Refer Note 34(13) of the Standalone Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.

## NOTE NO. 20.4 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Bond application money	-	-
Liability against capital works/supplies other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Deposits	-	-
Liability against capital works/supplies-Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 20.4.1)	-	-
Liability against Corporate Social Responsibility	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-
Payable towards Bonds Fully Serviced by Government of India - Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
Earnest Money Deposit/ Retention Money	1.35	6.53
Due to Parent	114.99	18.83
Liability for share application money -to the extent refundable	-	-
Unpaid dividend	-	-
Unpaid interest	-	-
Payable for Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
Payable to Employees	-	19.54
Payable to Others	-	0.18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116.34</b>	<b>45.08</b>



*[Handwritten signature]*

20.4.1 Disclosure regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise :-

Outstanding Liabilities towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise -  
 Outstanding Interest towards Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise -  
 Disclosure of amount payable to Micro and Small Enterprises is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (the Act). Additional disclosure as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 is given under Note No.34(15).

20.4.2 Refer Note 34(12) of the Standalone Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.

NOTE NO. 21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Income received in advance (Advance against depreciation)	-	-
Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation Account	-	-
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	-	-
Unspent amount of deposit/agency basis works	-	-
Water Usage Charges Payables	-	-
Statutory dues payables	0.20	31.86
Contract Liabilities-Deposit Works	-	-
Contract Liabilities-Project Management/ Consultancy Work	-	-
Provision toward amount recoverable in respect of Project Management/ Consultancy Work	-	-
Advance from Customers and Others	-	-
Grants in aid-from Government-Deferred Income	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>31.86</b>

21.1 Refer Note 34(12) of the Standalone Financial Statements with regard to confirmation of balances.

NOTE NO. 22 PROVISIONS - CURRENT

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>A. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b>		
<b>i) Provision for Long term Benefits (Provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation)</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
<b>ii) Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive</b>		
As per last Balance Sheet	86.23	134.40
Additions during the year	11.42	64.89
Amount used during the year	83.05	113.06
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	14.60	86.23
Less:-Advance Paid	-	-
Closing Balance Net of Advance	14.60	86.23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.60</b>	<b>86.23</b>

22.1 Information about Provisions is given in Note 34 (21) of Standalone Financial Statements.

NOTE NO. 23 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Current Tax Liability as per last Balance Sheet	0.16	-
Additions during the year	-	0.16
Amount adjusted during the year	0.16	-
Amount used during the year	-	-
Amount reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance of Current Tax Liability (A)	-	0.16
Less: Current Advance Tax including Tax Deducted at Source (B)	0.23	0.73
Net Current Tax Liabilities (A-B)	(0.23)	(0.57)
(Disclosed under Note No-4 above)	0.23	0.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



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## NOTE NO. 24.1 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Operating Revenue		
A	SALES		
	Sale of Power	-	-
	Advance Against Depreciation -Written back during the year	-	-
	Performance based incentive	-	-
	Sub-total (i)	-	-
	Less :		
	Sales adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
	Tariff Adjustments	-	-
	Regulated Power Adjustment	-	-
	Income from generation of electricity – precommissioning (Transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction)	-	-
	Rebate to customers	-	-
	Sub-total (ii)	-	-
	Sub - Total (A) = (i-ii)	-	-
B	Income from Finance Lease	-	-
C	Income from Operating Lease	-	-
D	Revenue From Contracts, Project Management and Consultancy Works		
	Contract Income	-	-
	Revenue from Project management/ Consultancy works	-	-
	Sub - Total (D)	-	-
E	Revenue from Power Trading		
	Sale of Power	-	-
	Less:-Rebate to customers	-	-
	Trading Margin	-	-
	Sub - Total (E)	-	-
	Sub-Total-I (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-
F	OTHER OPERATING REVENUE		
	Income From Sale of Self Generated VERs/REC	-	-
	Income on account of generation based incentive (GBI)	-	-
	Interest from Beneficiary States -Revision of Tariff	-	-
	Sub-Total-II	-	-
	TOTAL (I+II)	-	-

## NOTE NO. 24.2 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
A)	Interest Income		
	- Investments carried at FVTOCI- Non Taxable	-	-
	- Investments carried at FVTOCI- Taxable	-	-
	- Interest - Government Securities (8.5% tax free bonds issued by the State Governments)	-	-
	- Loan to Government of Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
	- Deposit Account	2.00	2.34
	- Employee's Loans and Advances (Net of Rebate)	-	-
	- Advance to contractors	-	-
	- Others	-	-
B)	Dividend Income		
	- Dividend from subsidiaries	-	-
	- Dividend - Others	-	-
C)	Other Non Operating Income (Net of Expenses directly attributable to such income)		
	Late payment surcharge	-	-
	Realization of Loss Due To Business Interruption	-	-
	Profit on sale of investments	-	-
	Profit on sale of Assets (Net)	-	-
	Income from Insurance Claim	-	-
	Liabilities/ Impairment Allowances/ Provisions not required written back (Refer Note 24.2.1)	-	0.60
	Material issued to contractor		
	(i) Sale on account of material issued to contractors	-	-
	(ii) Cost of material issued to contractors on recoverable basis	-	-
	(iii) Adjustment on account of material issued to contractor	-	-
	Amortization of Grant in Aid	-	-
	Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
	Mark to Market Gain on Derivative	-	-
	Others	5.19	1.35
	Sub-total	7.19	4.29
	Add/(Less): C.O. Income Allocation	-	-
	Add/(Less): Regional Office Income Allocation	-	-
	Sub-total	7.19	4.29
	Less: transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	5.19	1.95
	Less: transferred to Advance/ Deposit from Client/Contractees and against Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer of other income to grant	-	-
	Total	2.00	2.34
24.2.1	Detail of Liabilities/Impairment Allowances/Provisions not required written back		
a)	Others	-	0.60
	TOTAL	-	0.60



## NOTE NO. 25.1 Purchase of Power - Trading

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
Purchase of Power	-	-
Less: Rebate from Supplier	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

## NOTE NO. 25.2 GENERATION EXPENSES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
Water Usage Charges	-	-
Consumption of stores and spare parts	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
Less: transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

## NOTE NO. 26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
Salaries and Wages	80.72	379.54
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 26.4)	15.13	51.67
Staff welfare expenses	10.10	16.67
Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	105.95	447.88
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	105.95	447.88
Less: transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	105.95	447.88
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

26.1 Disclosure about leases towards residential accommodation for employees are given in Note 34 (16) (A).

26.2 Contribution to provident and other funds include contributions:

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
i) towards Employees Provident Fund	3.95	20.69
ii) towards Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme	11.18	27.50

26.3 Salary and wages includes expenditure on short term leases as per IND AS-116 "Leases".

## NOTE NO. 27 FINANCE COSTS

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
<b>A Interest on Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost</b>		
Bonds	-	-
Term loan	-	-
Foreign loan	-	-
Government of India loan	-	-
Short Term Loan	-	-
Cash credit facilities /WCCL	-	-
Other interest charges	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-
Unwinding of discount-Government of India Loan	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>B Other Borrowing Cost</b>		
Call spread/ Coupon Swap	-	-
Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
Commitment fee	-	-
Guarantee fee on foreign loan	-	-
Other finance charges	-	-
Unwinding of discount-Provision & Financial Liabilities	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>C Applicable net (gain)/ loss on Foreign currency transactions and translation</b>		
Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
Less: Transferred to Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Assets	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>D Interest on income Tax</b>		
<b>Total (A + B + C+D)</b>	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-
Less: transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

## NOTE NO. 28 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
Depreciation -Property, Plant and Equipment	6.77	6.45
Depreciation-Right of use Assets	0.01	0.01
Amortization -Intangible Assets	-	-
Depreciation adjustment on account of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
Add/(Less): Depreciation allocated to/from other units	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	6.77	6.45
Less: transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	6.77	6.45
Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
<b>Total</b>	0.00	0.00



*[Handwritten mark]*



PARTICULARS		For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
A.	Direct Expenditure on Contract, Project Management and Consultancy Works	-	-
B.	<b>REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE</b>		
	- Building	40.76	59.67
	- Machinery	-	-
	- Others	9.55	21.03
C.	<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
	Rent	-	-
	Hire Charges	3.87	4.67
	Rates and taxes	0.12	0.15
	Insurance	0.10	0.84
	Security expenses	-	-
	Electricity Charges	-	-
	Travelling and Conveyance	2.68	7.38
	Expenses on vehicles	2.73	7.26
	Telephone, telex and Postage	0.60	1.53
	Advertisement and publicity	-	0.11
	Entertainment and hospitality expenses	0.02	0.12
	Printing and stationery	0.50	0.96
	Consultancy charges - Indigenous	5.54	152.37
	Consultancy charges - Foreign	-	-
	Audit expenses (Refer Note 29.2)	0.47	0.47
	Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	-	-
	Expenses on work of downstream protection works	-	-
	Expenditure on land not belonging to company	-	-
	Loss on Assets (Net)	-	-
	Losses out of insurance claims	-	-
	Donation	-	-
	Corporate social responsibility (Refer Note 34(13))	-	-
	Community Development Expenses	-	-
	Directors' Sitting Fees	-	-
	Interest on Arbitration/ Court Cases	-	-
	Interest to beneficiary	-	-
	Expenditure on Self Generated VER's/REC	-	-
	Expenses for Regulated Power	-	-
	Less: - Exp Recoverable on Regulated Power	-	-
	Exchange rate variation (Net)	-	-
	Training Expenses	-	-
	Petition Fee /Registration Fee /Other Fee - To CERC/RLDC/RPC/IE/PXIL	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Kendriya Vidyalay	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Other Schools	-	-
	Operational/Running Expenses of Guest House/Transit Hostel	16.88	31.94
	Operating Expenses of DG Set-Other than Residential	-	-
	Fair Value Loss on Financial Assets	-	-
	Change in Fair Value of Derivatives	-	-
	Other general expenses	0.50	3.76
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>84.31</b>	<b>292.26</b>
	Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
	Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>84.31</b>	<b>292.26</b>
	Less: transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	83.71	290.57
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	Less: Transfer to General Reserve for Expenses on Buyback	-	-
	<b>Sub-total (i)</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.69</b>
D.	<b>PROVISIONS/ IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE</b>		
	Loss allowance for trade receivables	-	-
	Loss Allowance for Expected Credit Loss -Trade Receivables	-	-
	Allowance for Bad and doubtful advances / deposits	-	-
	Allowance for Bad and doubtful claims	-	-
	Allowance for Bad and Doubtful Loan	-	-
	Allowance for Doubtful Interest	-	-
	Allowance for stores and spares/ Construction stores	-	-
	Allowance for Shortage in store & spares provided	-	-
	Allowance against diminution in the value of investment	-	-
	Allowance for Project expenses	16,129.73	-
	Allowance for losses pending investigation/ awaiting write off / sanction	-	-
	Allowance for Diminution in value of Inventory of Self Generated VER's Provided for	-	-
	Allowance for catchment area treatment plan	-	-
	Interest to Beneficiary (Refer Note 29.2)	-	-
	Interest against court/arbitration award	-	-
	Others	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>16,129.73</b>	<b>-</b>
	Add/(Less): C.O. Expenses Allocation	-	-
	Add/(Less): Regional Office Expenses Allocation	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>16,129.73</b>	<b>-</b>
	Less: transferred to Expenditure Attributable to Construction	-	-
	Less: Recoverable from Deposit Works	-	-
	<b>Sub-total (ii)</b>	<b>16,129.73</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Total (i+ii)</b>	<b>16,130.33</b>	<b>1.69</b>

29.1 Disclosure about leases are given in Note 34 (16) (A).



*[Handwritten signature]*

(Amount in Lakhs)			
29.2	Detail of audit expenses are as under: -	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
	<b>i) Statutory auditors</b>		
	As Auditor		
	Audit Fees	0.47	0.47
	Tax Audit Fees	-	-
	In other Capacity	-	-
	Taxation Matters	-	-
	Company Law Matters	-	-
	Management Services	-	-
	Other Matters/services	-	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	<b>ii) Cost Auditors</b>		
	Audit Fees	-	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	<b>iii) Goods and Service Tax (GST) Auditors</b>		
	Audit Fees	-	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	<b>Total Audit Expenses</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.47</b>
29.3	Rent includes the following expenditure as per IND AS-116 "Leases".		
	(i) Expenditure on short-term leases other than lease term of one month or less	-	-
	(ii) Expenditure on long term lease of low-value assets	-	-
	(iii) Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-

(Amount in Lakhs)			
NOTE NO. 30.1 TAX EXPENSES	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
	<b>Current Tax</b>		
	Provision for Current Tax	-	0.16
	Adjustment Relating To Earlier years	-	(1.00)
	<b>Total current tax expenses</b>	-	<b>(0.84)</b>
	<b>Deferred Tax</b>		
	<b>Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets</b>		
	- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
	- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of earlier years	-	-
	- Adjustments on account of MAT credit entitlement	-	-
	<b>Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities</b>		
	- Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	- Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
	- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of earlier years	-	-
	<b>Total deferred tax expenses (benefits)</b>	-	-
	<b>Net Deferred Tax</b>	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>(0.84)</b>

(Amount in Lakhs)			
NOTE NO. 30.2 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
	<b>(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
	(a) Remeasurement of the post employment defined benefit obligations	-	-
	Less: Income Tax on remeasurement of the post employment defined benefit obligations	-	-
	<b>Remeasurement of the post employment defined benefit obligations (net of Tax)</b>	-	-
	Less:-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances in respect of tax on defined benefit obligations	-	-
	-Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances-Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligations	-	-
	Less: Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts	-	-
	<b>Remeasurement of the post employment defined benefit obligations (net of Tax) and Regulatory deferral account balances (a)</b>	-	-
	(b) Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-
	Less: Income Tax on Equity Instruments	-	-
	<b>Sub total (b)</b>	-	-
	<b>Total (i)=(a)+(b)</b>	-	-
	<b>(ii) items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
	- Investment in Debt Instruments	-	-
	Less: Income Tax on investment in Debt Instruments	-	-
	<b>Total (ii)</b>	-	-
	<b>Total =(i+ii)</b>	-	-

(Amount in Lakhs)			
NOTE NO. 31 Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
	Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances on account of:-		
	MAT Credit	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-
	Impact of Tax on Regulatory Deferral Accounts		
	Less: Deferred Tax on Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	-	-
	Add: Deferred Tax recoverable from Beneficiaries	-	-
	<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	-



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NOTE NO. 32 EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONSTRUCTION (EAC) FORMING PART OF CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR

(Amount in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023 -	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
<b>A. GENERATION EXPENSE</b>		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>B. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE</b>		
Salaries and Wages	80.72	385.05
Contribution to provident and other funds	15.13	46.16
Staff welfare expenses	10.10	16.67
Leave Salary & Pension Contribution	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>105.95</b>	<b>447.88</b>
<b>C. FINANCE COST</b>		
Interest on : (Refer Note 2.2.3)		
Bonds	-	-
Foreign loan	-	-
Term loan	-	-
Cash credit facilities /WCDL	-	-
Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to interest cost	-	-
Loss on Hedging Transactions	-	-
Bond issue/ service expenses	-	-
Commitment fee	-	-
Guarantee fee on loan	-	-
Other finance charges	-	-
Transfer of expenses to EAC- Interest on loans from Central Government- adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
Transfer of expenses to EAC-interest on security deposit/ retention money- adjustment on account of effective interest	-	-
Transfer of expenses to EAC- Interest on FC Loans - Effective Interest Adjustment	-	-
Transfer of expenses to EAC-committed capital expenses-adjustment for time value	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>D. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES</b>	6.77	6.45
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>6.45</b>
<b>E. OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
Repairs And Maintenance :		
-Building	40.76	59.67
-Machinery	-	-
-Others	9.55	21.03
Rent & Hire Charges	3.87	4.67
Rates and taxes	-	-
Insurance	-	0.84
Security expenses	-	-
Electricity Charges	-	-
Travelling and Conveyance	2.43	7.38
Expenses on vehicles	3.08	7.26
Telephone, telex and Postage	0.60	1.53
Advertisement and publicity	-	0.11
Entertainment and hospitality expenses	-	-
Printing and stationery	0.50	0.96
Design and Consultancy charges:		
- Indigenous	5.54	152.37
- Foreign	-	-
Expenses on compensatory afforestation/ catchment area treatment/ environmental expenses	-	-
Expenses on works of downstream protection works	-	-
Expenditure on land not belonging to company	-	-
Assets/ Claims written off	-	-
Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Expenditure	-	-
Losses on sale of assets	-	-
Other general expenses	17.38	34.76
Exchange rate variation (Debit)	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>83.71</b>	<b>290.58</b>
<b>F. PROVISIONS</b>	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>G. CORPORATE OFFICE/REGIONAL OFFICE EXPENSES</b>		
Other Income	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-
Employee Benefits Expense	-	-
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Provisions	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-
<b>H. LESS: RECEIPTS AND RECOVERIES</b>		
Income from generation of electricity - precommissioning	-	-
Interest on loans and advances	-	-
Profit on sale of assets	-	-
Exchange rate variation (Credit)	-	-
Provision/Liability not required written back	-	0.60
Miscellaneous receipts	5.19	1.35
Transfer of fair value gain to EAC- security deposit	-	-
Transfer of income to EAC - MTM Gain on Derivatives	-	-
Transfer of fair value gain to EAC - on provisions for committed capital expenditure	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>1.95</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G-H) (Refer Note 2.2)</b>	<b>191.24</b>	<b>742.96</b>



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**TOTAL**  
**Note-33: Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management**  
**(1) Fair Value Measurement**

**A) Financial Instruments by category**

Financial assets	Notes	As at 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022		
		Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost
<b>Non-current Financial assets</b>							
(i) Non-current investments	3.1						
a) In Equity Instrument (Quoted)							
b) In Debt Instruments (Government/ Public Sector Undertaking)- Quoted	3.1						
Sub-total							
(ii) Trade Receivables	3.2						
(iii) Loans							
a) Loans to Related Party	3.3						
b) Employees	3.3						
c) Others	3.3						
(iv) Others							
) Deposits	3.4						
-Lease Receivables including interest	3.4						
- Receivable on account of Late payment Surcharge	3.4						
-Amount Recoverable	3.4						
- Derivative Mark to Market Asset	3.4						
-Bank Deposits with more than 12 Months Maturity (including interest accrued)	3.4						
<b>Total Non-current Financial assets</b>							
<b>Current Financial assets</b>							
(i) Trade Receivables	7						
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8			20.10		175.44	
(iii) Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	9						
(iv) Loans	10						
-Employee Loans							
-Loans to Related Party							
-Others	11					0.94	
(v) others (Excluding Lease Receivables)							
(vi) others (Lease Receivables including interest)	11			20.11			
<b>Total Current Financial Assets</b>				20.11		176.38	
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>				20.11		176.38	
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
(i) Long-term borrowings	16.1						
(ii) Long term maturities of lease liabilities	16.2						
(iv) Borrowing-Short Term including current maturities of long term borrowings	20.1						
(v) Current maturities of lease obligations	20.2						
(vi) Trade Payables including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	20.3			4.52		19.25	
(vi) Other Current financial liabilities							
a) Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	20.4						
b) Other Current Liabilities	20.4			116.34		45.09	
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>				120.85		84.34	





TOTAL

(2) Financial Risk Management

(A) Financial risk factors

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Other Bank Balances, Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost, Lease Receivable.	Aging analysis, credit rating.	Diversification of bank deposits, letter of credit for selected customers.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities.	Rolling cash flow forecasts & Budgets	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market Risk- Interest rate	Long term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity Analysis	1. Diversification of fixed rate and floating rates 2. Refinancing 3. Actual Interest is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation
Market Risk- security prices	Investment in equity and debt securities	Sensitivity Analysis	Portfolio diversification
Market Risk- foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in INR.	Sensitivity Analysis	Foreign exchange rate variation is recovered through tariff as per CERC Regulation. Call spread option and coupon only swap

Risk management framework

The Company's activities make it susceptible to various risks. The Company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. Company has a well-defined risk management policy to provide overall framework for the risk management in the Company. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables/leased assets) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

ii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity and debt price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company operates in a regulated environment. Tariff of the company is fixed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) through Annual Fixed Charges (AFC) comprising the following five components:

1. Return on Equity (RoE),
  2. Depreciation,
  3. Interest on Loans,
  4. Operation & Maintenance Expenses and
  5. Interest on Working Capital Loans.
- In addition to the above Foreign Currency Exchange variations and Taxes are also recoverable from Beneficiaries in terms of the Tariff Regulations. Hence variation in interest rate, currency exchange rate variations and other price risk variations are recoverable from tariff and do not impact the profitability of the company.

(B) Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.



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(i) Exposure to credit risk  
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as under:

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current investments (Other than Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures)	-	-
Loans -Non Current (Including interest)	-	-
Other Non Current Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables & Share Application Money Pending Allotment)	-	-
Current Investments	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	20.10	175.44
Loans -Current	-	-
Other Financial Assets (Excluding Lease Receivables)	-	-
Total (A)	20.10	176.38
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	-	-
Lease Receivables (Including Interest)	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
TOTAL (A+B)	20.10	176.38

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses :-

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company assesses outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis considering changes in payment behaviour and provides for expected credit loss on case-to-case basis.

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

A default in recovery of financial assets occurs when in view of the management there is no significant possibility of recovery of receivables after considering all available options for recovery. As the power stations and beneficiaries of the company are spread over various states of India, geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

(iii) Reconciliation of impairment loss provisions

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of financial assets during the year was as follows:

	(Amount in Lakhs)		
	Trade Receivables	Investments	Claim Recoverable Loans
Balance as at 1.4.2021	-	-	-
Changes in Loss Allowances	-	-	-
Balance as at 1.4.2022	-	-	-
Changes in Loss Allowances	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.3.2023	-	-	-

Based on historical default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of any other financial assets as the amounts of such allowances are not significant.





**(C) Liquidity Risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

i) The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds. The current committed lines of credit and internal accruals are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet capital expenditure and operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) are not breached on any of its borrowing facilities.

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
At Floating Rate		
Fixed rate		
Total		

**ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities:**

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.3.2023	(Amount in Lakhs)			
			Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1 and 20.1	-	-	-	-	
Lease Liabilities	16.2 & 20.2	-	-	-	-	
Other financial Liabilities	16.3 & 20.4	116.34	116.34	-	-	
Trade Payables	20.3	4.53	4.53	-	-	
Total Financial Liabilities		120.85	120.85	-	-	

**As at 31st March, 2022**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2022	(Amount in Lakhs)			
			Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Borrowings	16.1 and 20.1	-	-	-	-	
Lease Liabilities	16.2 & 20.2	-	-	-	-	
Other financial Liabilities	16.3 & 20.4	45.09	45.09	-	-	
Trade Payables	20.3	19.25	19.25	-	-	
Total Financial Liabilities		64.34	64.34	-	-	

**(D) Market Risk:**

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligation provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant item of the Statement of Profit and Loss is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates.

**(i) Interest rate risk and sensitivity**

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. Company's policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate. Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk. Further, the company refinance these debts as and when favourable terms are available. The company is also compensated for variability in floating rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under CERC tariff regulations.



The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Floating Rate Borrowings (INR)	weighted average interest rate	weighted average interest rate
Floating Rate Borrowings (FC)		
Fixed Rate Borrowings (INR)		
Fixed Rate Borrowings (FC)		
<b>Total</b>		

**Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis**

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. The majority of the borrowings of the company are at fixed interest rate. In case of floating rate borrowings there is no impact on Statement of Profit and Loss of the company due to increase/decrease in interest rates, as the same is recoverable from beneficiaries through tariff.

**(ii) Price Risk:**

**(a) Exposure**

The company's exposure to price risk arises from investment in equity shares and debt instruments classified in the financial statements as Fair Value Through OCI. Company's investment in equity shares are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges. Company's investment in debt instruments comprise quoted Government Securities and Public Sector Bonds and are publicly traded in the market. The investment has been classified under non-current investment in Balance Sheet.

At a reporting date, the exposure to equity and debt instruments are as under:-

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Equity Instruments	-	-
Debt Instruments	-	-

**(iii) Foreign Currency Risk**

The company is compensated for variability in foreign currency exchange rate through recovery by way of tariff adjustments under the CERC Tariff Regulations.

**(a) Foreign Currency Exposure:**

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting year expressed in INR are as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>		
Foreign Currency Loans		
Japan International Corporation LTD ( JPY)		
MUFG BANK ( JPY)		
Other Financial Liabilities		
<b>Net Exposure to foreign currency (liabilities)</b>	0	0

Exposure gain/(loss) on account of exchange variation is recoverable from beneficiaries as per Tariff Regulation 2019-24. Therefore, currency risk in respect of such exposure would not be very significant.

**(b) Sensitivity Analysis**

There is no impact of foreign currency fluctuations on the profit of the company as these are either adjusted to the carrying cost of respective fixed asset/Capital Work-in-Progress or recovered through tariff as per CERC Tariff Regulation 2014-19.



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TOTAL

**(3) Capital Management**

**(a) Capital Risk Management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. CERC Tariff Regulations prescribe Debt : Equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of fixation of tariff of Power Projects. Accordingly, the company manages its capital structure to maintain the normative capital structure prescribed by the CERC.

The Company monitors capital using Debt : Equity ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital. The Debt : Equity ratio are as follows:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Statement of Gearing Ratio		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
(a) Total Debt	-	-
(b) Total Capital	(30)	16,021
Gearing Ratio (a/b)	0.00	0.00

Note: For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and reserves. Total debt includes Long term debts and Lease Liabilities including current maturities thereof, Short term Borrowings and Payable towards Bonds fully serviced by Government of India.



Annexure-I to Note No-20.3

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Trade Payble due and outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME			3.77				3.77
(ii) Others			0.76				0.76
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME							0
(iv) Disputed dues-Others							0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.53</b>

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Trade Payble due and outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME			10.58				10.58
(ii) Others			8.67				8.67
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME							0.00
(iv) Disputed dues-Others							0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>19.25</b>



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**Note No. – 34: Other Explanatory Notes to Accounts**

**1. Disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities:  
Contingent Liabilities to the extent not provided for -**

**a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:**

**(i) Capital works**

Contractors have lodged claims aggregating to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹NIL) against the Company on account of rate and quantity deviation, cost relating to extension of time, idling charges due to stoppage of work/delays in handing over the site etc. These claims are being contested by the company as being not admissible in terms of provisions of the respective contracts or are lying at arbitration tribunal/other forums/under examination with the Company. These include ₹NIL(Previous year ₹ NIL) towards arbitration awards including updated interest thereon, against the Company, which have been challenged/decided to be challenged in the Court of Law.

Management has assessed the above claims and recognized a provision of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) as the amount of contingent liability i.e. amounts for which Company may be held contingently liable. In respect of such estimated contingent claims either the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable or a reliable estimate of the amount required for settling the obligation cannot be made. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

**(ii) Land Compensation cases**

In respect of land acquired for the projects, some of the erstwhile land owners have filed claims for higher compensation amounting to ₹NIL (Previous year ₹NIL) Before various authorities/courts. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹NIL(Previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ NIL(Previous year ₹ NIL) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable.

**(iii) Disputed Tax Demands**

Disputed Income Tax/Sales Tax/Service Tax/ Water Cess/ Green Energy Cess/other taxes/duties matters pending before various appellate authorities amount to ₹NIL(Previous year ₹NIL). Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹NIL(Previous year ₹ NIL) based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and ₹NIL(Previous year ₹NIL) are being disclosed as contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.

**(iv) Others**

Claims on account of other miscellaneous matters amount to ₹ NIL(Previous year ₹NIL). These claims are pending before various forums. Pending settlement, the Company has assessed and provided an amount of ₹NIL(Previous year ₹ NIL)based on probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and estimated ₹ NIL(Previous year ₹NIL) as the amount of contingent liability as outflow of resources is considered as not probable. In respect of the rest of the claims/obligations, possibility of any outflow in settlement is considered as remote.



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The above is summarized as below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2023	up to date Provision against the claims	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2023	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2022	Addition/ (deduction) from contingent liability during the year	Decrease of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1.	Capital Works	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Land Compensation cases	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Disputed tax matters	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Others	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	<b>Total</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>

- (b) The above do not include contingent liabilities on account of pending cases in respect of service matters and others where the amount cannot be quantified.
- (c) It is not practicable to ascertain and disclose the uncertainties relating to outflow in respect of contingent liabilities.
- (d) There is possibility of reimbursement to the company of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) towards above Contingent Liabilities.
- (e) An amount of ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ NIL) stands paid / deposited with courts/paid as per Court Order towards above contingent liabilities to contest the cases and has been shown under Other Non-Current/ Current Assets/adjusted against other liabilities of the claimants. (Also refer Note no. 5 and 13)
- (f) The Management does not expect that the above claims/obligations (including under litigation), when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.



*[Handwritten signature]*



(g) Category of agency wise details of contingent liabilities as at 31.03.2023 are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs )

Sl. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2023	up to date Provision against the claims	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2023	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2022	Addition/ (deduction ) from contingent liability during the year	Decrease of contingent liability from Opening Balance as on 01.04.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)=(v)-(vi)	(viii)
1	Central Government departments	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	State Government departments or Local Bodies	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Others	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>

2. **Contingent Assets:** Contingent assets in respect of the Company are ₹NIL (Previous year ₹NIL).

3. **Commitments (to the extent not provided for):**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account are as under:

(Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Property Plant and Equipment (including Capital Work in Progress)	NIL	NIL
2.	Intangible Assets	NIL	NIL
	<b>Total</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>

4. Other Commitments (if any) : NIL



5. The effect of foreign exchange rate variation (FERV) during the years as under:

(Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit and Loss as FERV	NIL	NIL
(ii)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit and Loss as Borrowing Cost	NIL	NIL
(iii)	Amount adjusted in the carrying amount of PPE	NIL	NIL
(iv)	Amount recognised in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances	NIL	NIL

6. Operating Segment:

a) Electricity generation (including income from embedded Finance/ Operating leases) is the principal business activity of the Company.

b) The Company has a single geographical segment as its Project is located within the Country.

7. Disclosures under Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosures":

(A) List of Related parties:

(i) Parent Company:

Name of Company	Principle place of operation
NHPC Limited	India

(ii) Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	Name	Position Held
1	Shri.H.N.Satyanarayana	Chief Executive Officer.
2	Shri. Adimulam Suresh.	Chief Financial Officer

(iii) Post-Employment Benefit Plans of NHPC:

Name of Related Parties	Principal place of operation
NHPC Ltd. Employees Provident Fund	India
NHPC Ltd. Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Fund	India
NHPC Ltd. Retired Employees Health Scheme Trust	India
NHPC Employees Social Security Scheme Trust	India
NHPC Ltd. Employees Defined Contribution Superannuation Scheme Trust	India
NHPC Ltd. Employee Leave Encashment Trust	India



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**(iv) Other entities with joint-control or significant influence over the Company:**

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by Central Government by holding majority of shares. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and has made limited disclosures in the Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS 24. Accordingly, Party-wise details of material/significant transaction carried out with the Central Public Sector Enterprises/Govt. Agencies only have been disclosed. Transactions with these related parties are carried out in the ordinary course of business at normal commercial terms.

Sl. No.	Name of the Government	Nature of Relationship with NHPC
1	Government of India	Shareholder having control over Parent Company(NHPC)
2	NHPC	Holding Company
3	JKSPD)/UPNEDA/Govt. of Manipur	Shareholder having significant influence over the Company
4	Central/State controlled PSU	Entities controlled by the same Government (Central Government/State Govt.) that has control over NHPC

**(B) Transactions and Balances with related parties are as follows:**

**(i) Transactions and Balances with Parent**

(Lakhs)

Transactions with Parent	For the Period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
<b>Services received by the Company from</b>		
▪ NHPC	4.70	152.37
<b>Dividend paid by the company to</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
▪ NHPC	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>Equity contributions (including share application money) received by the company from:</b>		
▪ NHPC	<b>NIL</b>	666.00
<b>Reimbursement of Cost of employee on deputation/Posted by</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
▪ NHPC	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>Loans &amp; Advances given by the Company to:</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
▪ NHPC	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>Loans &amp; Advances received by the Company from:</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
▪ NHPC	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>



(Lakhs)

Balances with Parent	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Receivable (unsecured) from	NIL	NIL
▪ NHPC	NIL	NIL
Payable (unsecured) to	NIL	NIL
▪ NHPC- PARENT COMPANY	115.00	18.83
▪ NHPC- CONSULTANCY	NIL	4.85
Investment in Equity by		
▪ NHPC	10556.23	10556.23
Loans & Advances Receivable from:	NIL	NIL
▪ NHPC	NIL	NIL
Loans & Advances Payable to:	NIL	NIL
▪ NHPC	NIL	NIL

## (ii) Transactions and Balances with Govt. of Manipur

(Lakhs)

Transactions	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services Provided by the Company	NIL	NIL
Services Received by the Company	NIL	NIL
Equity contributions (including share application money) received by the company	78.00	165.14
Loan given by the company	NIL	NIL
Loan received by the company	NIL	NIL
Interest on Loan Paid by the company	NIL	NIL
Interest on Loan received from the company	NIL	NIL
Grant received during the year	NIL	NIL

Balances	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Receivable (unsecured)	NIL	NIL
Payable (unsecured)	NIL	NIL
Investment in Equity	3,553.14	3,475.14
Loans & Advances Receivable	NIL	NIL
Loans & Advances Payable	NIL	NIL



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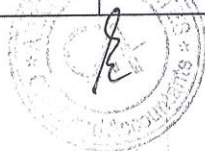
## (iii) Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel:

(Lakhs )

Particulars	Transactions for the period ended 31.03.2023 and Balances as at 31.03.2023						
Key management Personnel (KMP)	Compensation to Key Management Personnel				Other transactions & Balances		
Name	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Other Long Term Benefits	Termination Benefits	Interest received on outstanding loans	Sitting Fee	Outstanding Loans receivable
<b>1. Whole Time Directors</b>							
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>2. Government/State Nominee Directors</b>							
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>3. Company Secretary/CFO.</b>							
Mrs.Neelam Singh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri.H.N.Satyana rayana	8.92	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri. Adimulam Suresh.	5.16	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(Lakhs )

Particulars	Transactions for the period ended 31.03.2022 and Balances as at 31.03.2022						
Key management Personnel (KMP)	Compensation to Key Management Personnel				Other transactions & Balances		
Name	Short Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Other Long Term Benefits	Termination Benefits	Interest received on outstanding loans	Sitting Fee	Outstanding Loans receivable
<b>1. Government/State Nominee Directors</b>							
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mrs.Neelam Singh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri.H.N.Satyana rayana	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri. Adimulam Suresh.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>2. Government/State Nominee Directors</b>							
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL



Shri. ShaileshChouras	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>3. Company Secretary/CFO</b>							
Mrs. Neelam Singh (CS)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shri. Adimulam Suresh.(CFO)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

**(iv) Transactions & Balances with Post -Employment Benefit Plans**

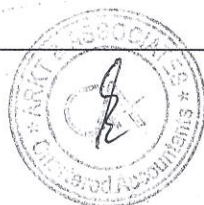
(Lakhs )

Post -Employment Benefit Plans	Contribution by the company (Net of Refund from Post - Employment Benefit Plans)		Balances with Post - Employment Benefit Plans	
	for the period ended 31.03.2023	for the period ended 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
NHPC LIMITED EMPLOYEE PROVIDENT FUND	3.61	20.69	NA	NA
NHPC LIMITED RETIRED EMPLOYEES HEALTH SCHEME TRUST	NA	3.49	NA	NA
NHPC LIMITED EMPLOYEES SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME TRUST	0.10	0.56	NA	NA
NHPC LIMITED EMPLOYEE DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SUPERANNUATION SCHEME TRUST	11.34	26.12	NA	NA

**(v) Significant Transactions with Government that has control over the Parent Company ( i.e Central Government)**

(Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Services Received by the Company	NIL	NIL
Services Provided by the Company	NIL	NIL
Sale of goods ( Electricity) by the Company	NIL	NIL
Dividend Paid during the year	NIL	NIL
Subordinate Debts received by the company	NIL	NIL
Interest on Subordinate debts paid by company (including interest accrued)	NIL	NIL



*[Handwritten signature]*



(vi) Outstanding balances and guarantees with Central Government:

(Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(vii)T r (i)	(ii)	(iii)
Balances with Central Government (that has control over the Company)	NIL	NIL
Loan Payable to Government (Subordinate debts)	NIL	NIL
Payables (unsecured)	NIL	NIL
Receivables (Unsecured)	NIL	NIL

(vii) Transactions with entities controlled by the Government that has control over the Parent Company (i.e CPSUs): NIL

(viii) Outstanding balances and guarantees with Entities Controlled by Central Government: NIL

C) Other notes to related party transactions:

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

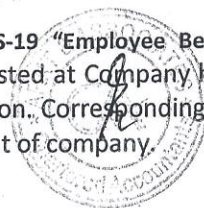
- Transactions with the state governments and entities controlled by the Government of India are carried out at market terms on arms-length basis through a transparent price discovery process against open tenders, except in a few cases of procurement of spares/services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items on single tender basis due to urgency, compatibility or other reasons. Such single tender procurements are also done through a process of negotiation with prices benchmarked against available price data of same/similar items.
- Consultancy services received by the Company from Parent Company are generally on nomination basis at the terms, conditions and principles applicable for consultancy services provided to other parties.
- Outstanding balances of Parent company as at 31.03.2023 are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking transactions. These balances other than loans are interest free. No impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties has been recognised. Assessment of impairment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

8. **Particulars of Security:** The carrying amount of assets mortgaged/ hypothecated as security for borrowings are as under.

(Lakhs)

Sl. No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
	<b>First Charge</b>		
1	Property Plant and Equipment	NIL	NIL
2	Capital Work In Progress	NIL	NIL
	<b>Total</b>	NIL	NIL

9. **Disclosures Under Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits":** Employee benefit obligations in respect of employees of Parent posted at Company have been recognised by the parent company on the basis of actuarial valuation. Corresponding expenditure is born by the company and recognised in the financial statement of company.



*[Handwritten signature]*

10. Particulars of income and expenditure in foreign currency and consumption of spares are as under:-

(Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
a)	Expenditure in Foreign Currency		
	i) Interest	NIL	NIL
	ii) Other Misc. Matters		
b)	Value of spare parts and Components consumed in operating units.		
	i) Imported	NIL	NIL
	ii) Indigenous		

11. Earnings Per Share:

- a) The Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) are as under:  
(Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
Earnings per Share before Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic and Diluted	NIL	NIL
Earnings per Share after Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic and Diluted	NIL	NIL
Par value per share (₹)		10

- b) Reconciliation of Earning used in calculating Earnings Per Share:  
(Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
Net Profit after Tax but before Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹)	(16128.33)	1.48
Net Profit after Tax and Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹ in ..)	(16128.33)	1.48

- c) Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares used as denominator :  
(Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator	1410.94	1380.94



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**12. Disclosure related to Confirmation of Balances is as under :**

- (a) Balances shown under material issued to contractors, claims recoverable including insurance claims, loans (other than employees), advances for Capital expenditure, Trade Receivable, Advances to Contractors, Trade Payable and Deposits/Earnest money from contractors other than as given at (b) below are subject to reconciliation/ confirmation and respective consequential adjustments. Claims recoverable also include claims in respect of projects handed over or decided to be handed over to other agencies in terms of Government of India directives.
- (b) The confirmation in respect of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Deposits, loans (other than employees), Advances to Contractors/Suppliers/Service Providers/Others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors have been sought for outstanding balances of ₹NIL or above in respect of each party as at 31st December, 2022. Status of confirmation of balances as at December 31, 2022 as well as amount outstanding as on 31.03.2023 is as under:

(Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding amount as on 31.12.2022	Amount confirmed	Outstanding amount as on 31.03.2023
Trade receivable (including interest receivable from Beneficiaries)	NIL	NIL	NIL
Deposits, Loans, Advances to contractors/ suppliers/ service providers/ others including for capital expenditure and material issued to contractors	NIL	NIL	NIL
Trade/Other payables	38.27	NIL	4.52
Security Deposit/Retention Money payable	6.53	NIL	1.35

- (c) In the opinion of the management, unconfirmed balances will not require any adjustment having any material impact on the Financial Statements of the Company.

**13. Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Refer Note 29)**

- (i) The breakup of CSR expenditure under various heads of expenses incurred is as below:-

(Lakhs )

Sl. No.	Heads of Expenses constituting CSR expenses	For the period ended 31.03.2023	For the period ended 31.03.2022
1	Health Care and Sanitation	NIL	NIL
2	Education and Skill Development	NIL	NIL
3	Women Empowerment /Senior Citizen	NIL	NIL
4	Environment	NIL	NIL
5	Art and Culture	NIL	NIL
6	Ex-Armed Forces	NIL	NIL
7	Sports	NIL	NIL



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8	National Welfare Fund	NIL	NIL
9	Rural Development	NIL	NIL
10	Capacity Building	NIL	NIL
11	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	NIL	NIL
12	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	NIL	NIL
13	Disaster Management	NIL	NIL
14	Contribution to Central Govt. Funds	NIL	NIL
15	Impact Assessment	NIL	NIL
16	Administrative overhead	NIL	NIL
	<b>Total amount</b>	NIL	NIL

(ii) Other disclosures:-

(a) Details of expenditure incurred during the year paid in cash and yet to be paid in cash along with the nature of expenditure (capital or revenue nature) is as under:-

(Lakhs)

	Purpose	For the period ended 31.03.2023			For the period ended 31.03.2022		
		Paid in cash (a)	Yet to be paid in cash (b)	Total (a+b)	Paid in cash (a)	Yet to be paid in cash (b)	Total (a+b)
(i)	Construction/Acquisition of any asset	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(ii)	For purpose other than (i) above	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	<b>Total</b>	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(b) As stated above, a sum of ₹ Nil. out of total expenditure of ₹ Nil. is yet to be paid to concerned parties which are included in the relevant head of accounts pertaining to liabilities.

(iii) As per Section 135 read with Section 198 of Companies Act 2013, the amount required to be spent towards CSR works out to ₹ Nil. for financial year 2022-23 (based on 2% of average net profit of preceding three financial years).

(iv) The Board of Directors had allocated a total budget of ₹ Nil towards CSR for financial year 2022-23.

14. Disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2018 to the extent information available with management are as under:

(Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier on Balance Sheet date:		
	a) Trade Payables:		
	-Principal (Refer Note 20.3)		
	-Interest	3.77	10.58
	b) Others:		
	- Principal (Refer Note 20.4)	Nil	Nil
	-Interest		



*[Handwritten signature]*



(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	NIL	NIL
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	NIL	NIL
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on Balance Sheet date.	NIL	NIL
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	NIL	NIL

**15. Disclosures regarding leases as per IND AS -116 "Leases":**

**Company as Lessee:**

**(i) Treatment of Leases as per Ind AS 116 :**

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The Company has applied the following practical expedients on initial application of Ind AS 116:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- Excluded the initial direct costs, if any from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of recognition of right-of-use asset.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to leases recognised during FY 2022-23 is 6.58%.

**(ii) Nature of lease:** The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of the following assets:

- Premises under cancellable lease arrangements for residential use of employees ranging from 3-4 months to three years.



- (b) Premises for offices, guest houses and transit camps on lease which are not non-cancellable and are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms.
- (c) Land obtained on lease for construction of projects and / or administrative offices.
- (d) Vehicles on operating leases generally for a period of 1 to 2 years and such leases are not non-cancellable.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss/ Expenditure Attributable to Construction in respect of short term, low value and variable lease are as under:

(Lakhs)

S. No	Description	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
1	Expenditure on short-term leases	NIL	NIL
2	Expenditure on lease of low-value assets	NIL	NIL
3	Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	NIL	NIL

(iii) Commitment for Short Term Leases as on 31.03.2023 is ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ NIL).

(iv) Movement in lease liabilities during the year:

(Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Opening Balance	NIL	NIL
Additions in lease liabilities	NIL	NIL
Finance cost accrued during the year	NIL	NIL
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	NIL	NIL
Closing Balance	NIL	NIL

16. Disclosures under Ind AS-27 'Separate Financial Statements':

Interest of Parent:

Name of Companies	Principal place of operation	Principal activities	Proportion of Ownership interest as at	
			31.03.2023	31.03.2022
NHPC Limited	India	Power Generation	74%	74%

17. Ind AS 36- *Impairment of Assets* requires an entity to assess on each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity is required to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. If there is no indication of a potential impairment loss, the Standard does not require an enterprise to make a formal estimate of the recoverable amount.

Management has determined that the project entrusted to the company are under tendering/award/construction stage and no cash generating unit (CGU) exist as on date and there



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exist an significant indication that would suggest an adverse effect on the value in use of the assets during FY 2022-23. Accordingly impairment provisions against capital work in progress as at 31-03-2023 has been provided in the books of accounts to the tune of Rs. 16129.73 Lakhs during current financial year.

18. Nature and details of provisions (refer Note No. 17 and 22)

(i) General

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a Finance Cost.

ii) Provision for employee benefits (Other than provisions for defined contribution and defined benefit plans which have been disclosed as per Ind AS-19 at S. No. 10 of Note No. 34):

a) Provision for Performance Related Pay/Incentive:

Short-term Provision has been recognised in the accounts towards Performance Related Pay/ incentive to employees on the basis of Management estimates as per company's rules in this regard which are based on the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India.

19. Following is the disclosure regarding "borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets" as per requirement of Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013:

Quarter	Name of the Bank	Particulars of security provided	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
June 2022	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sept, 2022	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Dec, 2022	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mar,2023	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

20. Disclosure regarding Relationship with Struck off Companies: Following is the disclosure regarding balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 as per requirement of Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance Outstanding as at 31.03.2023	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed	Balance Outstanding as at 31.03.2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed



*[Handwritten signature]*

	Investment in securities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Receivables	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Payables	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Shares held by struck off company	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Other outstanding balances (to be specified)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

21. Disclosure regarding Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC): Following is the disclosure as per requirement of Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013, where any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period:

Brief description of the charges or satisfaction	Location of the Registrar	Period (in days or months) by which such charge had to be registered	Reason for delay in registration
	NIL	NIL	NIL
	NIL	NIL	NIL

22. Impact of change in the accounting policies:

Description of change	Impact on the Statement of Profit/Loss for FY 2022-23 - Increase in Profit/ (Decrease in Profit)	Impact on the Line Item of Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2023
Accounting Policy on Recognition of Carbon Credits/ CERs/VERs	NIL	NIL
Change in the useful life of the assets provided to employees at Residential Office for charging of depreciation	NIL	NIL

23. Disclosure regarding details of Benami Property held : As per the requirement of Schedule-III, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, the company shall disclose certain information about the property. NIL.
24. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



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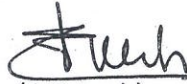


25. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or other lenders.

**26.Provision of Expenditure incurred up to 31.03.2023.**

Expenditure incurred on Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Projects amounting to Rs.161,30.10 lakhs (previous year Rs.159,32.73 lakhs) has been carried forward as Capital work in progress. However, considering delay in receipt of clearance and overall uncertainties associated with the project, provision for expenditure incurred in this projects up to 31.03.2023 amounting to Rs.161,30.10 lakhs (previous year Rs. Nil) has been made in the accounts as an abundant precaution.



  
(A.Suresh)

CFO(LDHCL)



(H.N.Satyanarayana)

CEO(LDHCL)

Place : LOKTAK - Manipur.

Date : 10.05.2023



**LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.**  
(A JOINT VENTURE OF NHPC LIMITED AND GOVT. OF MANIPUR)

**STATEMENT OF AUDITED CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

(Figures in Lakhs)

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before tax for the year including movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balance	-16,128.33	0.65
Less: Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances		
Profit before Tax	-16,128.33	0.65
<b>ADD :</b>		
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-
Finance Cost (Net of EAC)	-	-
Provision for Diminution in value of investment	16,129.73	-
Provisions Others (Net of EAC)	-	-
Exchange rate variation (Loss)	-	-
Tariff Adjustment (loss)	-	-
Sales adjustment on account of Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Loss/(Profit) on sale of assets/Claims written off	-	-
	<u>16,129.73</u>	<u>-</u>
	1.40	0.65
<b>LESS :</b>		
Advance against Depreciation written back	-	-
Provisions (Net gain)	-	-
Net Gain/Loss on sale of Investments	-	-
Adjustment against Consultancy Charges from Subsidiary Companies	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Interest Income & Guarantee Fees (including Late Payment Surcharge)	2.00	2.34
Exchange rate variation (Gain)	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-
Fair value Adjustments	-	-
Amortisation of Government Grants	-	-
	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.34</u>
Cash flow from Operating Activities before Operating Assets & Liabilities adjustments	-0.60	-1.69
<b>Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:</b>		
Inventories	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-
Other Financial Assets, Loans and Advances	-	62.69
Other Financial Liabilities and Provisions	-	-59.97
Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>2.73</u>
Cash flow from operating activities before taxes	-0.60	1.04
Less : Taxes	-0.26	0.74
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)</b>	<u>-0.35</u>	<u>0.30</u>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property, Other Intangible Assets & Expenditure on construction projects (including expenditure attributable to construction forming part of Capital Work in Progress for the year)- Net of Grant	-234.99	-758.27
Sale of Assets	-	-
Investment in Joint Venture (including Share Application Money pending allotment)	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries (including Share Application Money pending allotment)	-	-
Net Investment in Term Deposits	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Investment	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Interest Income & Guarantee Fees (including Late Payment Surcharge)	2.00	2.34
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)</b>	<u>-232.99</u>	<u>-755.93</u>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Issue & Buyback of Equity Shares including Security Premium	78.00	831.14
Dividend Paid	-	-
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
Interest & Finance Charges	-	-
Principal Repayment of Lease Liability	-	-
Interest paid on Lease Liability	-	-
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)</b>	<u>78.00</u>	<u>831.14</u>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)</b>	<u>-155.34</u>	<u>75.50</u>
<b>D. EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)</b>		
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)	175.44	99.94
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)	<u>20.10</u>	<u>175.44</u>



For M/s ARKT & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm Regn. No. 32775E)

*Rajesh Prasad*  
(CA RAJESH KUMAR PRASAD)  
Partner  
M.No. 063227

*Neelam Singh*  
(NEELAM SINGH)  
COMPANY SECRETARY  
M.No. A35813

*R.K. Vishnoi*  
(R.K. VISHNOI)  
CHAIRMAN  
DIN: 08534217

*A Suresh*  
(A SURESH)  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

*R.P. Goyal*  
(R.P. GOYAL)  
DIRECTOR  
DIN: 08645380

*H.N. Sattanarayana*  
(H.N. SATTANARAYANA)  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

21-10-5-2023

UDIN: 23063227 BUUXWR2149