

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of SJVN Thermal Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, 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, 2022, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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 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 Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.



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

BRANCH

ARRAH: Adjacent Babula Lal Residence, Chandawa, Arrah (Bhojpur), Bihar-802312

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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'** statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 company does not have any branches.
- (d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (e) 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.
- (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (g) 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 –'B'**.
- (h) 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:




- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Report pursuant to directions issued by office of C & AG u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013

Report pursuant to directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India as per section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been reported vide **Annexure –‘C’** attached. No action is required on such directions as company is in initial stage and it has no impact on the accounts and financial statement of company.

For S S Srivastava & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 005457C



(S S Srivastava)
Partner

M.No. 088538

UDIN 21088538AAAADF2228



Place: Ballia
Date: 23/05/2022

ANNEXURE- 'A' TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Sr. No.	Particulars	Auditor's comment
(i)		
(a)	(A) Whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment; (B) Whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;	The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
(b)	Whether these Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; whether any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, whether the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account;	Yes, physical verification of assets was carried out by the management at reasonable intervals during previous year.
(c)	Whether the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company if not, provide the details thereof;	Yes, Company has acquired 1057.62 acres land and the title deeds of land are in the possession of Company. The Company has paid amount of Malgujari however receipt of Malgujari has not been obtained by the Company.
(d)	Whether the company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year and, if so, whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer; specify the amount of change, if change is 10% or more	Not applicable to the company, as no revaluation has been carried out during the year end.




	in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets;	
(e)	Whether any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, if so, whether the company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements;	No, as no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
(ii)		
(a)	Whether physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether, in the opinion of the auditor, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; whether any discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed and if so, whether they have been properly dealt with in the books of account;	Not applicable to the company, as the company is not having any inventory.
(b)	Whether during any point of time of the year, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets; whether the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company, if not, give details;	Not applicable, as no working capital limits has been sanctioned to the company at any point of time of the year.
(iii)	Whether during the year the company has made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, if so,-	No, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013



(a)	<p>Whether during the year the company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity [not applicable to companies whose principal business is to give loans], if so, indicate-</p> <p>(A) The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees or security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates;</p> <p>(B) The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees or security to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates;</p>	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is not applicable.
(b)	Whether the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest;	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is not applicable.
(c)	In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, whether the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and whether the repayments or receipts are regular;	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is not applicable
(d)	If the amount is overdue, state the total amount overdue for more than ninety days, and whether reasonable steps have been taken by the company for recovery of the principal and interest;	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is not applicable



(e)	Whether any loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties, if so, specify the aggregate amount of such dues renewed or extended or settled by fresh loans and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year [not applicable to companies whose principal business is to give loans];	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is not applicable
(f)	Whether the company has granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, if so, specify the aggregate amount, percentage thereof to the total loans granted, aggregate amount of loans granted to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013;	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is not applicable
(iv)	In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, whether provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act have been complied with, if not, provide the details thereof;	Company has neither given any loans to director nor made any investment hence provisions of section 185 and 186 are not applicable for the Company.
(v)	In respect of deposits accepted by the company or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, whether the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, where applicable, have been complied with, if not, the nature of such contraventions be stated; if an order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or	Company has not accepted any deposit.



	Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal, whether the same has been complied with or not;	
(vi)	Whether maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act and whether such accounts and records have been so made and maintained;	Not applicable to the company.
(vii)		
(a)	Whether the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and if not, the extent of the arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, shall be indicated;	Yes, the company is regular in depositing its statutory dues to the Government, and during the course of audit no statutory dues were found which are due for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b)	Where statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) have not been deposited on account of any dispute, then the amounts involved and the forum where dispute is pending shall be mentioned (a mere representation to the concerned Department shall not be treated as a dispute);	No such cases found.
(viii)	Whether any transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), if so, whether the previously unrecorded income has been properly recorded in the books of account during the year;	No such cases found.
(ix)		
(a)	Whether the company has defaulted in repayment of loans or	No, no such default has been made in repayment of loans or other



	other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender, if yes, the period and the amount of default	borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender as per the debt covenant.
(b)	Whether the company is a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;	No, the company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
(c)	Whether term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained; if not, the amount of loan so diverted and the purpose for which it is used may be reported;	Yes, the company's term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
(d)	Whether funds raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes, if yes, the nature and amount to be indicated;	Not applicable, as the company had not raised funds on short term basis.
(e)	Whether the company has taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, if so, details thereof with nature of such transactions and the amount in each case;	No
(f)	Whether the company has raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, if so, give details thereof and also report if the company has defaulted in repayment of such loans raised;	No
(x)		
(a)	Whether moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year were applied for the purposes for which those are raised, if not, the details together with delays or default and subsequent rectification, if any, as may be applicable, be reported;	The Company has not raised any money by way of public offer.
(b)	Whether the company has made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and if so, whether	No the Company has not made any allotment of securities during the year under audit.



	the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised, if not, provide details in respect of amount involved and nature of non-compliance;	
(xi)		
(a)	Whether any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year, if yes, the nature and the amount involved is to be indicated;	According to explanation given to us no fraud to or by the company is being reported
(b)	Whether any 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;	In view of above comment in point no. (xi)(a) this clause is not applicable
(c)	Whether the auditor has considered whistle-blower complaints, if any, received during the year by the company;	No such complaint has been received during the year by the company
(xii)		
(a)	Whether the Nidhi Company has complied with the Net Owned Funds to Deposits in the ratio of 1: 20 to meet out the liability;	Not applicable.
(b)	Whether the Nidhi Company is maintaining ten per cent. unencumbered term deposits as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014 to meet out the liability;	Not applicable.
(c)	Whether there has been any default in payment of interest on deposits or repayment thereof for any period and if so, the details thereof;	Not applicable.
(xiii)	Whether all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, etc., as required by the applicable accounting	Yes, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards;



	standards;	
(xiv)		
(a)	Whether the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;	Yes, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business
(b)	Whether the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor	Yes, the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor
(xv)	Whether the company has entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and if so, whether the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act have been complied with;	As explained to us the company has not entered in to any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.
(xvi)		
(a)	Whether the company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and if so, whether the registration has been obtained;	No, The Company is not being required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(b)	Whether the company has conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;	No, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.
(c)	Whether the company is a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, if so, whether it continues to fulfil the criteria of a CIC, and in case the company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfil such criteria;	No, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
(d)	Whether the Group has more than one CIC as part of the Group, if yes, indicate the number of CICs which are part of the Group;	In view of above comment in point no. (xvi)(c) this clause is not applicable
(xvii)	Whether the company has incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year, if so, state the amount of cash losses;	As explained to us the company has not entered in to any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.
(xviii)	Whether there has been any	No, there was no resignation of the

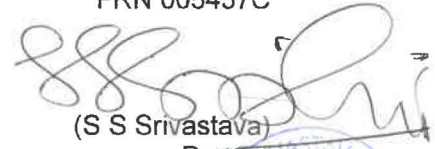


	resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, if so, whether the auditor has taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors;	statutory auditors during the year.
(xix)	On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, whether the auditor is of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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;	No material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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.
(xx)		
(a)	Whether, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act;	Not applicable, as there was no unspent amount.
(b)	Whether any amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act;	In view of above comment in point no. (xx)(a) this clause is not applicable
(xxi)	Whether there have been any qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements, if yes, indicate the details of the companies and the paragraph numbers of the CARO report	Not applicable to the company.




containing the qualifications or
adverse remarks.

For S S Srivastava & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 005457C



(S S Srivastava)
Partner

M.No. 088538
UDIN 21088538AAAADP2228



Place: Ballia
Date: 23/05/2022

Annexure- B

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 SJVN Thermal Private Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 procedures laid down by the Board of Directors of the Company. 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. 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.



BRANCH

ARRAH: Adjacent Babula Lal Residence, Chandawa, Arrah (Bhojpur), Bihar-802312

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 a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 Ind AS 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 March 31, 2022 based on the procedures examined by us.

For S S Srivastava & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 005457C



(S S Srivastava)
Partner

M.No. 088538

UDIN 21088538AAAADP2228



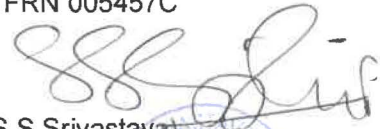
Place: Ballia
Date: 23/05/2022

ANNEXURE-C

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

We have conducted the audit of annual accounts of "SJVN Thermal Private Limited " for the year ended 31st March, 2022 in accordance with the directions/sub directions issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the directions/sub-directions issued to us.

For S S Srivastava & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 005457C



(S S Srivastava)
Partner

M.No. 088538
UDIN 21088538AAAADP2228



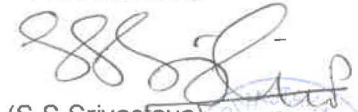
Place: Ballia
Date: 23/05/2022

“ANNEXURE-C” TO THE AUDITOR’S REPORT

Annexure referred to our report of even date to the members of **SJVN THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED** on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Sr. No.	Directions	Actions Taken	Impact on Financial Statements
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.	Yes	NIL
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an 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.	No such cases come across during the audit.	NIL
3	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	No such cases come across during the audit.	NIL

For S S Srivastava & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 005457C



(S S Srivastava)
Partner

M.No. 088538

UDIN 21088538AAAADP2228



Place: *Ballia*
Date: *23/05/2022*



SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ Lakh)

Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Non - current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	41233	38584
Capital work-in-progress	380846	173625
Intangible Assets	20	24
Financial Assets		
Other financial assets	298	100
Other non-current assets	14199	13422
Total non- current assets	<u>436596</u>	<u>225755</u>
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	890	3200
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	30618
Other financial assets	76	1022
Other current assets	92	2
Total current assets	<u>1058</u>	<u>34842</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>437654</u>	<u>260597</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	251168	189668
Share application money	-	25000
Other Equity	(39)	75
Total Equity	<u>251129</u>	<u>214743</u>
Liabilities		
Non- current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	117821	-
Lease liabilities	5	26
Other financial liabilities	38050	10289
Provisions	6100	6100
Total non-current liabilities	<u>161976</u>	<u>16415</u>
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	-	-
Lease liabilities	21	54
Trade payables	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-
Other financial liabilities	23961	28068
Other current liabilities	166	895
Provisions	401	422
Total current liabilities	<u>24549</u>	<u>29439</u>

AS LL 2-P SLD Chb

Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	437654	260597

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Arun Kumar Sharma)
Company Secretary
ACS-31519
Place : Shimla


(Surendra Lal Sharma)
CFO
Place : Buxar


(Sanjeev Sood)
CEO
Place : New Delhi


(Sushil Sharma)
Director
DIN- 08776440
Place : Shimla


(Nand Lal Sharma)
Chairman
DIN-03495554
Place : Shimla

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

For S.S.Srivastava & Co,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 005457C)


(S.S.Srivastava)
M. No. 088538
Place : Ballia
Dated : 23rd May, 2022





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ Lakh)

	Note No.	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	1.21	39	208
Total		39	208
Total Income		39	208
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	1.22	86	40
Finance Costs		-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		-	-
Other Expenses	1.23	34	50
Total		120	90
Total Expenses		120	90
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(81)	118
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before net movement in regulatory deferral account balance and tax		(81)	118
Tax Expenses:			
- Current Tax		-	-
- Adjustments relating to earlier years		33	4
- Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit before regulatory deferral account balances		(114)	114
Net movement in regulatory deferral account balances (net of tax)		-	-
Profit for the year		(114)	114
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset		-	-
- Income tax on above item		-	-
Total		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(114)	114
Earnings Per Equity Share (excluding net movement in regulatory deferral account balance)			
	1.30		
Basic and Diluted (₹)		-	-
Earnings Per Equity Share (including net movement in regulatory deferral account balance)			
	1.30		
Basic and Diluted (₹)		-	-



AS

AS

P.P

AS

AS



SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ Lakh)

Note No.	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share	2320159452	1180652603
Weighted average equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per equity share	2320159452	1182332055

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Arun Kumar Sharma)
Company Secretary
ACS-31519
Place : Shimla


(Surendra Lal Sharma)
CFO
Place : Buxar


(Sanjeev Sood)
CEO
Place : New Delhi


(Sushil Sharma)
Director
DIN- 08776440
Place : Shimla


(Nand Lal Sharma)
Chairman
DIN-03495554
Place : Shimla

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.
For S.S.Srivastava & Co,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 005457C)


(S.S.Srivastava)
M. No. 088538
Place : Ballia
Dated : 23rd May, 2022





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended March 31, 2022

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(81)	118
Profit before tax including movement in regulatory deferral account balances	(81)	118
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	-	-
Interest on term deposits	(39)	(205)
Dividend from Subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Loss on disposal/ write off of fixed assets	-	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(205)</u>
Adjustment for assets and liabilities		
Inventories	-	2
Trade receivable and unbilled revenue	-	-
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	(335)	(88)
Trade payable	-	-
Other financial liabilities and other liabilities	30680	12633
Regulatory deferral account debit balance	-	-
Provisions	(21)	9
	<u>30324</u>	<u>12556</u>
Cash generated from operating activities	30204	12469
Income tax paid	35	(59)
Net cash generated by operating activities	30239	12410
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Net expenditure on Property, Plant & Equipment and CWIP including advances for capital works	(215071)	(96495)
Term deposits with bank (having maturity more than three months)	30618	(24945)
Interest on term deposits	1033	(233)
Net cash used in investing activities	(183420)	(121673)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Borrowings	117821	-
Advance from Holding Company	(144)	(1104)
Issue of Equity Shares	61500	95000
Share Application money received	(25000)	20000
Payment of lease liabilities	(54)	(150)
Interest and finance charges	(3252)	(6108)
Cash used in financing activities	150871	107638
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2310)	(1625)
Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents	3200	4825
Closing balance of cash & cash equivalents	890	3200
Restricted cash balance		
Earmarked Balance (Unpaid Dividend)	-	-
Margin Money for BG/ Letter of Credit and Pledged deposits	-	30618
Total	-	30618

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Arun Kumar Sharma) Company Secretary ACS-31519 Place : Shimla	(Surendra Lal Sharma) CFO Place : Buxar	(Sanjeev Sood) CEO Place : New Delhi	(Sushil Sharma) Director DIN- 08776440 Place : Shimla	(Nand Lal Sharma) Chairman DIN-03495554 Place : Shimla

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

For S.S.Srivastava & Co,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 005457C)

(S.S.Srivastava)
M. No. 088538
Place : Ballia
Dated : 23rd May, 2022



I. Company Information and Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

SJVN Thermal Private Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U31908BR2007PTC017646. The address of the company's registered office is 169, Patliputra Colony, Patna, Bihar. The company is in construction stage of implementing coal based thermal power plant at Chausa, distt. Buxar (Bihar).

B. Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation:

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and in compliance 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) and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

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

Use of estimates and management judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements 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 concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgements are based on previous experience and other factor considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results could vary from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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 amount recognized in the financial statements are as under:

a) Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment and intangible assets:

The estimated useful life of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets is 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 expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flow from the asset.

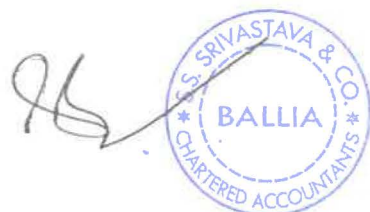
Useful life of the asset used for generation of electricity is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) tariff regulations as mentioned in Part-B of schedule-II of the Companies act 2013 except for computer & peripherals and mobile phones which are as per management assessment.

b) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is based on estimates and assumptions regarding, 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 and could result in impairment.

c) Post-employment benefits plan:

Employee benefits 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 increases and the inflation rate. 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.



d) Revenue:

The company recognizes revenue from sale of power based on tariff approved by the CERC. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC tariff regulations.

e) Regulatory deferral account balances:

Recognition of regulatory deferral account balances involves significant judgments including about future tariff regulations since these are based on estimation of the amounts expected to be recoverable/payable through tariff in future.

f) 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.

g) 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 on occurrence of unforeseeable developments.

1.2 Basis of Measurement:

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except following which have been measured at fair value:

- financial assets and liabilities except certain Investments and borrowings carried at amortised cost,
- assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost of disposal,
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value,
- Right of Use Assets – measured at fair value.

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.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest lakh, except as stated otherwise.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

- a) The Company has opted to utilize the option under Ind AS 101 which permits to continue to use the Indian GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment according to the Indian GAAP as at April 1, 2015 i.e. Company's date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained in transition to Ind AS.
- b) 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.
- c) 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 the acquisition/construction of the asset. Where final settlement of bills with contractors is



pending/under dispute, capitalization is done on estimated/provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.

- d) After initial recognition, Property, Plant & Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- e) Deposits, Payments/ liabilities made provisionally towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses relating to land in possession are treated as cost of land.
- f) Asset created on land not belonging to the company where the company is having control over the use and access of such asset are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.
- g) Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or upon disposal. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in statement of profit and loss as and when incurred. Other spares are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of the inventory and expensed when used/ consumed.
- h) 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.
- i) Expenditure incurred on renovation and modernization of PPE on completion of the originally estimated useful life of the power station resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset, is added to the cost of the related asset.
- j) Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or upon its disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

1.4 Capital Work-in-progress

- a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP). Such cost comprises of purchase price of asset including other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner.
- b) Cost directly attributable to projects under construction include costs of employee benefits, expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of the projects, depreciation on assets used in construction of projects, interest during construction and other costs if attributable to construction of projects. Such costs 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 for construction of the project is carried under "Capital Work-in-progress" and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.
- d) Expenditure on Survey and Investigation of the Project is carried as capital work in progress and capitalized as cost of Project on completion of construction of the Project or the same is expensed in the year in which it is decided to abandon such project.
- e) Expenditure against "Deposit Works" is accounted for on the basis of statement of account received from the concerned agency and acceptance by the company. However, provision is made wherever considered necessary.
- f) Claims for price variation/ exchange rate variation in case of contracts are accounted for on acceptance.



1.5 Investment Property

- a) Land or a building or part of building or both held by company to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both is classified as Investment property other than for:
 - i. Use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purpose; or
 - ii. Sale in the ordinary course of business.
- b) Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when:
 - i. It is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and
 - ii. The cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) Transfers to or from investment property is made when and only when there is a change in use.

1.6 Intangible Assets and intangible assets under development

- a) Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are recognised if:
 - i. It is probable that the expected future economic benefit that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
 - ii. the cost of the asset can be measured reliably
- b) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
- c) Subsequent expenditure on already capitalized Intangible assets is capitalised when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in an existing asset and is amortised prospectively.
- d) Software (not being an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use, is stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.
- e) 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.
- f) Expenditure on development activities is capitalised 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.
- g) Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalisation under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

1.7 Regulatory deferral accounts

- a) Expenses/ income recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss 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' as per Ind AS-114.
- b) Regulatory deferral account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.
- c) 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.



1.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

- a) The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets primarily include property, plant and equipment, which are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU's) 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.
- c) Impairment losses recognized in earlier period are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that 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 recognized.

1.9 Inventories

- a) Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- b) Inventories and Certified Emission Reduction (CERs-Carbon Credit) are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.
- c) Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- d) Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- e) Net realizable value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores & spares is ascertained at the end of financial year and provided for, wherever required. Scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

1.10 Foreign Currency Transactions:

- a) **Functional and presentation currency:**
These financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.
- b) **Transactions and balances**
 - i. Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.
 - ii. Exchange differences arising on translation or settlement of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss / Expenditure Attributable to Construction in the year in which it arises with the exception that exchange differences on long term monetary items related to acquisition of fixed assets entered up to March 31, 2016 are adjusted to carrying cost of fixed assets.
 - iii. In case of advance consideration received or paid 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 when the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.



The Company has elected to avail the exemption available under IND AS 101, with regard to continuation of policy for accounting of exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary liabilities.

1.11 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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

a) Financial Assets

A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial assets or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under condition 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, Advances to employees/ contractors, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

Initial recognition and measurement:

- i. All financial assets except trade receivables 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 statement of profit or loss.
- ii. The company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component. A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business.

Subsequent measurement:

- i. Financial Assets are measured at amortized cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through Profit or Loss, depending on its business model for managing those financial assets and the assets contractual cash flow characteristics.
- ii. After initial measurement, financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.
- iii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value changes are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the financial asset other than equity instruments, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- iv. Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

- i. For impairment purposes significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis, other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.
- ii. In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind-AS 115.
- iii. The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.
- iv. 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 increased



- significantly, ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis.
- v. Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is derecognised when all the cash flows associated with the financial asset has been realised or such rights have expired.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company are contractual obligation 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 & borrowings, trade and other payables etc.

Classification, initial recognition and measurement:

- a) Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities. 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 "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.
- b) 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.

Subsequent measurement:

- a) After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss or in the "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.
- b) Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the "Expenditure Attributable to Construction".

Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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.

1.12 Investment in Subsidiaries

- a) A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.
- b) Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost. On transition to IND AS, the Company has adopted optional exemption-under IND AS 101 to value investments in subsidiaries at cost less impairment, if any.

1.13 Investment in joint ventures and associates:

- a) A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.
- b) An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence



is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control over those policies.

- c) The investment in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost less impairment, if any.

1.14 Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases effective 1st April, 2019, using the modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognised on the date of initial application (1st April, 2019).

Lease is a contract that conveys the right to control the use of 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: (i) the contract involves use of an identified assets, (ii) the customer has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset.

i) As a lessee

At the date of commencement of lease, the company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for lease with a term of twelve months or less (i.e. short-term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. For these short-term and leases for which underlying asset is of low value, the company recognizes the lease payments on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liability includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-to-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the inception date of lease along with the initial direct costs, restoration obligations and lease incentives received.

Subsequently, the right-to-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability. The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in accounting policy 1.8 on "Impairment of non-financial assets".

The lease liability is initially measured at 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.

The interest cost on lease liability is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless eligible for capitalization as per accounting policy 1.16 on "Borrowing Cost".

Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the financial statements and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

ii) As a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.



1.15 Government Grants

- a) Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets are initially measured based on grant receivable under the scheme. Such grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Amount of benefits receivable in excess of grant income accrued based on usage of the assets is accounted as Government grant received in advance. Changes in estimates are recognised prospectively over the remaining life of the assets.
- b) Government revenue grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.
- c) Non-monetary government grants are recorded at a nominal amount.

1.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes interest expense on lease liabilities recognized in accordance with Ind AS 116- 'Leases' and exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/erection or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Income earned on temporary investment made out of the borrowings pending utilization for expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

1.17 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- a) A provision is recognised when:
 - i. the Company has present legal or constructive obligation as result of past event;
 - ii. it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
 - iii. a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
- b) If the effect of the time value of money is material, provision are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost.
- c) The amount recognised as provision is the best estimate of consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
- d) 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.
- e) 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 the management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.
- f) Liability for claims against the Company is recognized on acceptance by the Company/ receipt of award from the Arbitrator and the balance claim, if disputed/ contested by the contractor is shown as contingent liability. The claims prior to arbitration award stage are disclosed as contingent liability.



- g) Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgement of management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

1.18 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Company's revenues arise from sale of energy, consultancy services and other income. Other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint venture companies, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

- a) Revenue from operations of the company mainly consists from plants regulated under the Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) determines the tariff on the norms prescribed in the tariff regulations as applicable from time to time. Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for as per tariff notified by CERC. In case of power stations where the tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, recovery/refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans is accounted for on year to year basis. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been transmitted to customers and control over the product is transferred to the customers. As at each reporting date, revenue from operations includes an accrual for energy sales transmitted to customers but not yet billed (unbilled Revenue).
- b) Part of revenue from energy sale where CERC tariff Regulations are not applicable is recognized based on the rates, terms & conditions mutually agreed with the beneficiaries
- c) Rebate to customers as early payment incentive is deducted from the amount of revenue from energy sales.
- d) Incentives/disincentives are accounted for based on the norms notified/approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- e) Recovery/ refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans are recognised on year to year basis based on regulatory norms.
- f) Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) considered as deferred income in earlier years is included in sales on straight line basis over the balance useful life after 31st March of the year closing after a period of 12 years from the date of commercial operation of the Hydro Power Station, considering the total useful life of the Hydro Power Station as 40 years.
- g) Revenue from consultancy services rendered is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to actual progress/ technical assessment of work executed, in line with the terms of respective consultancy contracts. Claims for reimbursement of expenditure are recognized as other income, as per the terms of consultancy contracts.
- h) Interest/Surcharge on late payment/ overdue sundry debtors for sale of energy are recognised when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.
- i) Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established.
- j) Interest/surcharge/liquidated damages recoverable from suppliers and contractors, wherever there is uncertainty of realisation/acceptance are accounted for on receipts/acceptance.
- k) Interest income on financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Interest income on impaired loans/receivable is recognised using the original effective interest rate.
- l) Interest income on lien FDR is deducted from Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).
- m) Income arising from sale of CERs-carbon credit is recognized on transfer/ sale of carbon credits i.e. when there is certainty regarding ultimate collection.
- n) Compensation from third parties including from insurance are accounted for on certainty of realization.



1.19 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits consist of wages, salaries, benefits in kind, provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities, leave benefits and other terminal benefits etc.

a) Defined Contribution Plans

- i) A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate trust 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 periods during which services are rendered by employees.
- ii) The company also has Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for providing pension benefit. The obligation of the company is to contribute the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer contribution/liability towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical facility (PRMF). The liability for the same is recognized on accrual basis. The scheme is funded by company and managed by separate trust created for this purpose.

b) Defined Benefit Plans

- i. A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan other than a defined contribution plan.
- ii. The Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined rates to a separate trust, which invests the fund in permitted securities. The obligation of the company is limited to such fixed contribution and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by GOI.
- iii. The gratuity scheme is funded by the company and is managed by a separate trust. Company's liability is determined by the qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method at the year-end and any shortfall in the fund size maintained by the trust is additionally provided for by the company.
- iv. The company has a Post Retirement Medical Facility (PRMF), under which retired employees, spouse and eligible parents of retired employee are provided medical facilities in the company hospitals/ empanelled hospitals/ other hospitals. They can also avail treatment as Out- patient subject to rules and regulations made by the Company.
- v. The company also has other benefit plans allowance on retirement/ death and memento on superannuation.
- vi. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of any plan 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 and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.
- vii. Service cost & net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) 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.
- viii. Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

c) 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



scheme is unfunded and liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation. 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.

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment, long-service award and economic rehabilitation scheme constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of these long-term employee benefits is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that 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 and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The actuarial calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

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

d) Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed in the period in which the service is provided.

e) Terminal Benefits

Expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes, if any, are charged to the profit and loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

1.20 Depreciation and amortization

- a) Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment of Operating Units of the Company is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology as notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff in accordance with Schedule-II of the companies act 2013 except for assets specified in policy no. 1.20(c) below.
- b) Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment 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. 1.20(c) below.
- c) Depreciation on the following items of Property, Plant and Equipment is charged on straight line method on estimated useful life:
 - i. Computer & Peripherals depreciated fully (100%) in 3 years.
 - ii. Mobile Phones depreciated fully (100%) in 2 years.

The useful life of these assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.

- d) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the month on which the asset is available for use / disposed.
- e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization.
- f) Assets costing upto ₹ 5000/- are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.
- g) Expenditure on software recognized as 'Intangible Asset' and is amortized fully on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three years, whichever is less. Other intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized on a systematic basis over its useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of intangible assets with a finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end.



- h) Right-of-use land and buildings relating to generation of electricity business governed by CERC Tariff Regulations are fully amortized over lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC Tariff Regulations.
Right-of-use land and buildings relating to generation of electricity business which are not governed by CERC tariff Regulations are fully amortized over lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower.
Other Right of use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.
- i) Tangible Assets 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.
- j) 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 asset determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/ amortization.
- k) Where the life and / or efficiency of an asset is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively over the revised / remaining useful life determined by technical assessment.
- l) Spares parts procured along with the Plant & 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 the CERC.
- m) Expenditure on Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan during construction is capitalized along with dam/civil works. Such expenditure during O&M stage is charged to revenue in the year of incurrence of such expenditure.

1.21 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current 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 income tax**

Current tax is expected tax payable on taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

b) **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

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.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are



reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT credit is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future taxable profit will be available against which MAT credit can be utilized.

1.22 Dividend Distribution:

Final Dividends and interim dividends payable to Company's shareholders are recognized and accounted for in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders and the Board of Directors respectively.

1.23 Segment Reporting:

- a) Segments have been identified taking into account nature of product and differential risk and returns of the segment. These business segments are reviewed by the Management.
- b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the company. Other operations viz., Consultancy works etc. do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS -108 - 'Operating Segments'.
- c) The company is having a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

1.24 Statement of Cash Flows

- a) Cash and cash equivalents includes cash/Drafts/Cheques 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 (whereby profit or loss is adjusted for effects of non-cash transactions) prescribed in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

1.25 Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

1.26 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.



1.27 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) 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.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

1.28 Miscellaneous

Minimum two percent of average profit (before tax) of three immediately preceding financial years is provided/incurred for incurring expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

1.29 Changes in significant Accounting Policies

During the year certain changes have been made in the Policies for improved disclosure. There is no financial impact due to change in the Policies.





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.1 Property, Plant & Equipment
As at March 31, 2022

Sl.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block		
		As at April 1,2021	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1,2021	For the year	Deduction	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
1	Land									
	Freehold (including development expenses) #	36557	2373	-	38930	-	-	-	38930	36557
	Right of use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Buildings									
	Freehold	419	-	-	419	375	2	-	377	44
	Right of use	329	132	-	461	114	76	-	190	215
3	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Plant and Machinery	8	-	-	8	-	1	-	1	8
5	Generating Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Tunnel, etc.)	898	-	-	898	386	18	-	404	512
7	Vehicles									
	Owned	29	95	-	124	9	7	-	16	20
	Right of use	88	91	-	179	40	52	-	92	48
8	Furniture, Fixture and Equipments	148	83	7	224	28	13	-	41	120
9	Electrical Works	993	25	-	1018	96	53	-	149	897
10	Electrical Equipments	104	57	-	161	28	10	1	37	76
11	Office Equipments	43	21	2	62	15	6	2	19	28
12	Data processing Equipments	102	45	9	138	43	29	9	63	59
	Total	39718	2922	18	42622	1134	267	12	1389	41233

Sl.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block		
		As at April 1,2020	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1,2020	For the year	Deduction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
1	Land									
	Freehold (including development expenses) #	36542	15	-	36557	-	-	-	36557	36542
	Right of use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Buildings									
	Freehold \$	91	328	-	419	52	323	-	375	39
	Right of use	289	40	-	329	58	56	-	114	231
3	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Plant and Machinery	6	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	6
5	Generating Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Tunnel, etc.)	762	136	-	898	263	123	-	386	499
7	Vehicles									
	Owned	10	19	-	29	7	2	-	9	3
	Right of use	68	20	-	88	13	27	-	40	55
8	Furniture, Fixture and Equipments	80	68	-	148	19	9	-	28	61
9	Electrical Works	993	-	-	993	44	52	-	96	949
10	Electrical Equipments	78	26	-	104	21	7	-	28	57
11	Office Equipments	32	11	-	43	9	6	-	15	23
12	Data processing Equipments	35	67	-	102	28	15	-	43	7
	Total	38986	732	-	39718	514	620	-	1134	38584

Land Measuring 7.075 Acres (7.075 Acres) is not in possession of the company and has not been mutated.





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.1.1 Deduction/Adjustment from Gross Block and depreciation for the year includes:

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	Gross Block		Depreciation	
	For the Year Ended March 31,2022	For the Year Ended March 31,2021	For the Year Ended March 31,2022	For the Year Ended March 31,2021
Disposal of Assets				
Retirement of Assets	18	-	12	-
Writeback of excess Capitalisation				
Classified as assets held for sale				
Others				
Total	18	-	12	-






SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.2 Capital Work-in-progress
As at March 31, 2022

(₹ Lakh)

Sl.No.	Particulars	As at April 1,2021	Additions during the year	Transfers/ Adjustments	Total WIP as at March 31, 2022	Capitalised during the year	As at March 31, 2022
1	Building	346	1410	-	1756	-	1756
2	Civil Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	25	26	-	51	-	51
4	Plant and Machinery	134610	197813	2373	330050	-	330050
5	Electrical Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Electro Mechanical Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Preliminary	12537	-	-	12537	-	12537
8	Expenditure on Compensatory Afforestation/CAT Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Expenditure Attributable to Construction (Note 1.2.1)	21996	8342	-	30338	-	30338
10	Railway siding	4111	2005	2	6114	-	6114
	Total	173625	209596	2375	380846	-	380846

As at March 31, 2021

(₹ Lakh)

Sl.No.	Particulars	As at April 1,2020	Additions during the year	Transfers/ Adjustments	Total WIP as at March 31, 2021	Capitalised during the year	As at March 31, 2021
1	Building	-	346	-	346	-	346
2	Civil Works	28	136	-	164	164	-
3	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	-	25	-	25	-	25
4	Plant and Machinery	23646	111280	-	134926	316	134610
5	Electrical Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Electro Mechanical Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Preliminary	12537	-	-	12537	-	12537
8	Expenditure on Compensatory Afforestation/CAT Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Expenditure Attributable to Construction (Note 2.2.1)	12193	9803	-	21996	-	21996
10	Railway siding	-	4111	-	4111	-	4111
	Total	48404	125701	-	174105	480	173625





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.2.2 Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) aging schedule:

As at March 31, 2022 (₹ Lakh)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,07,221	1,25,221	31,471	16,933	3,80,846
Projects temporarily suspended		NIL			
Total	2,07,221	1,25,221	31,471	16,933	3,80,846

As at March 31, 2021 (₹ Lakh)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,25,221	31,471	4,297	12,636	1,73,625
Projects temporarily suspended		NIL			
Total	1,25,221	31,471	4,297	12,636	1,73,625






SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.2.1 Expenditure Attributable to Construction

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Employee Benefit Expenses:		
Salaries, Wages, Allowances and Benefits	2856	2300
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	422	257
Leave Salary and Pension Contribution *	1	2
Welfare Expenses	311	183
	<u>3590</u>	<u>2742</u>
Repair and Maintenance:		
Buildings	17	3
Roads	-	-
Plant & Machinery	4	2
Office Equipments & Furnitures	2	2
Civil Works	-	-
Electro Mechanical Works	-	-
Vehicles	7	8
Others	126	117
	<u>156</u>	<u>132</u>
Other Expenses:		
Rent	-	-
Rates & Taxes	1	1
Insurance	5	1
Security Expenses	172	159
Electricity Charges	385	189
Less:- Recovered from Employees & Contractors	-	-
	<u>385</u>	<u>189</u>
Research and Development	-	-
Travelling & Conveyance	42	29
Training and Recruitment Expenses	4	-
Less:- Cost of Application Forms Received	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Legal Expenses	2	1
Professional and Consultancy Charges	76	32
Communication Expenses	56	36
Printing & Stationery	57	19
Payment to Auditors:		
As Auditor	-	-
For other Services	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Payment to Auditors	-	-
Advertisement & Publicity	8	12
EDP Expenses	3	3
Hiring of Vehicles	-	3
Entertainment Expenses	14	-
Expenses on Transit Camps	149	81
Books & Periodicals	-	-
Donations	-	-
C.S.R./ Sustainable Development Expenses	-	-
Stores Written Off	-	-
Loss on Disposal/Write off of Fixed Assets	-	-
Debts/ Advances written Off	-	-
Directors Sitting Fees	-	-
Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony Expenses	-	-
Business Promotion Expenses	-	-
Fees and subscription	3	2
Environment & Ecology Expenses	3	2
Tender Expenses	-	-
Less: Receipts from Sale of Tenders	1	-
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest on arbitration awards	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	195	89





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.2.1 Expenditure Attributable to Construction

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Exchange Rate Variation	119	102
Expenditure on Catchment Area Treatment	-	-
Wealth Tax	-	-
Expenses on Regulated Power	-	-
Less: Regulated Power Adjustment - Sales	-	-
Rehabilitation Expenses	70	-
Local Area Development Expenses	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense **	277	622
Interest and Finance Charges:		
Interest on Bonds	-	-
Interest on term loans	2777	-
Interest on commercial papers	-	-
Finance charges on lease liabilities	41	20
Guarantee fees to Government of India	-	-
Exchange differences regarded as adjustment to borrowing costs.	-	-
Other finance charges	475	6108
Total expenses (A)	8678	10385
Less: Recovery and Receipts:		
Interest Income:		
Banks	329	573
Employees	-	-
Contractors	-	-
Others	-	-
Misc Income	7	9
Total (B)	336	582
Net expenditure attributable to construction Projects (A-B)	8342	9803
Less: Allocation of Corporate Expenditure Attributable to Constuction Projects	-	-
Less: Allocation of Corporate Expenditure Attributable to Constuction Projects	-	-
Total expenditure attributable to construction Projects	8342	9803

** Depreciation and amortization includes amortisation of Right-of-Use Assets amounting ₹ 128 Lakhs on straight line basis





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

For the Year Ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Amount (₹ Lakh)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2021	189668
Equity Shares issued during the year	61500
Equity Shares bought back during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2022	251168

For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Amount (₹ Lakh)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2020	94668
Equity Shares issued during the year	95000
Equity Shares bought back during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2021	189668

B. Other Equity

For the Year Ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total Other Equity
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	-	75	75
Profit for the Period	-	-	(114)	(114)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(114)	(114)
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend Paid for 2020-21	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend Paid for 2021-22	-	-	-	-
Dividend Tax	-	-	-	-
On Final Dividend 2020-21	-	-	-	-
On Interim Dividend 2021-22	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	(39)	(39)



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total Other Equity
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2020	-	-	(39)	(39)
Profit for the Period			114	114
Other Comprehensive Income			-	-
Total Comprehensive Income			114	114
Dividends				
Final Dividend Paid for 2019-20			-	-
Interim Dividend Paid for 2020-21			-	-
Dividend Tax				
On Final Dividend 2019-20			-	-
On Interim Dividend 2020-21			-	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	-	75	75

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 (Arun Kumar Sharma) Company Secretary ACS-31519 Place : Shimla	 (Surendra Lal Sharma) CFO Place : Buxar	 (Sanjeev Sood) CEO Place : New Delhi	 (Sushil Sharma) Director DIN- 08776440 Place : Shimla	 (Nand Lal Sharma) Chairman DIN-03495554 Place : Shimla
--	--	--	---	--

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

For S.S.Srivastava & Co,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 005457C)


(S.S.Srivastava)
M. No. 088538
Place : Ballia
Dated : 23rd May, 2022





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.3 Intangible Assets

As at March 31, 2022

Sl.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block			
		As at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	For the year	Deduction	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1	Software	29	7	-	36	5	11	-	16	20	24
	Total:	29	7	-	36	5	11	-	16	20	24

As at March 31, 2021

Sl.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block			
		As at April 1, 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	For the year	Deduction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1	Software	7	22	-	29	3	2	-	5	24	4
	Total:	7	22	-	29	3	2	-	5	24	4

1.3(a) Intangible Assets aging schedule:

As at March 31, 2022

Sl.No.	CWIP	Amount in Intangible Assets for a period of				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Projects in progress	7	22	4	3	36
2	Projects temporarily suspended		NIL			
	Total :	7	22	4	3	36

As at March 31, 2021

Sl.No.	CWIP	Amount in Intangible Assets for a period of				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	Projects in progress	22	4	3	-	29
2	Projects temporarily suspended		NIL			
	Total :	22	4	3	0	29





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.4 Other financial assets

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Security Deposits	298	100
Bank Deposit with more than 12 months maturity *	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due on deposits with Banks	-	-
Total	298	100





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.5 Other Non - current Assets

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Capital Advances		
Advances to Suppliers and Contractors		
Secured by hypothecation of Equipment/Material	4639	2931
Unsecured considered good		
-Covered by Bank Guarantees	-	-
-Others	1892	2754
Advances to Govt Departments	7615	7615
Less: Provision for Expenditure	-	-
	<u>7615</u>	<u>7615</u>
Total - Capital Advances	<u>14146</u>	<u>13300</u>
Other Advances		
Accrued Interest on Advances to Contractors	-	-
Less: Provision For Bad/Doubtful Debts/Advances	-	-
Advance Tax	-	-
Tax Deducted at Source	53	121
	<u>53</u>	<u>121</u>
Less: Provision for Tax	-	-
	<u>53</u>	<u>121</u>
Total - Other Advances	<u>53</u>	<u>121</u>
Others		
Material at Site (Capital)	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	1
Deferred Employee Benefits Expense	-	-
Total - Others	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Other Non Current Assets	<u>14199</u>	<u>13422</u>





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Balances with Banks		
Current Accounts	890	1700
Term Deposits (having original maturity of upto 3 months)	-	1500
	890	3200
Cheques & Drafts in hand	-	-
Cash on Hand	-	-
Remittances in Transit	-	-
Total	890	3200

1.7 Others Bank Balances

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Earmarked Balance (Unpaid Dividend)	-	-
Margin Money for BG/ Letter of Credit and Pledged deposits	-	30618
Other Term Deposits(having original maturity of more than 3 months)	-	-
Total	-	30618

1.8 Other Financial Assets

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Security Deposits	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due on deposits with Banks	-	994
Unbilled Revenue	-	-
Amount Receivable for Late Payment Surcharge	-	-
Claims Receivable from Insurance Company	-	-
Amount Recoverable from Contractors & Suppliers	76	28
Amount Receivable from Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	-	-
Amount Receivable from Others	-	-
Accrued Interest on Advances to Others	-	-
Dividend Receivable	-	-
Total Other Financial Assets	76	1022





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.9 Other Current Assets

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Advances other than Capital Advances		
Security Deposits		
Advances to related Parties		
Advances to Subsidiaries		
-Secured Considered Good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
-Doubtful	-	-
Other Advances		
Advances to Officers of the Company	-	-
Advances to other employees of the Company	-	-
Advance to Suppliers and Contractors		
-Secured Considered Good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
-Doubtful	-	-
Less Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	-
Accrued Interest on Advances to Contractors	-	-
Advances to Govt Departments		
-Secured Considered Good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good *	89	-
-Doubtful	-	-
	89	-
Less Provision for Expenditure	-	-
Advances to Others		
-Secured Considered Good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
-Doubtful	-	-
Less Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	-
Others		
Surplus Stores/Equipments	-	-
Less: Provision for Shortage/ Obsolescence	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	3
Deferred Employees Benefits Expense	-	2
Amount Recoverable from Ex-Employees	-	-
Less: Provisions	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	92	2





SJVN Thermal Private Limited

(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.10 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)
AUTHORISED Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10/- each	3000000000	300000	3000000000	300000
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	2511680000	251168	1896680000	189668
Total		251168		189668

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
SJVN Limited	2511680000	100.00	1896680000	100.00

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)
Number of shares at the beginning	1896680000	189668	946680000	94668
No. of shares issued during the year	615000000	61500	950000000	95000
No. of shares bought back during the year			-	-
Number of shares at the end	2511680000	251168	1896680000	189668





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.11 Share Application Money pending allotment

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Share Application Money*	-	25000
	<u>-</u>	<u>25000</u>

*Infusion of Equity in the company by issue of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each at par on Right Basis to Holding Company.

1.12 Other Equity

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
A Capital Redemption Reserve *		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Transfer from Retained Earnings for Buyback of Equity Shares	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
B Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	75	(39)
Add: Profit for the Year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(114)	114
Add: Other comprehensive income during the year	-	-
Less: Utilisation for Buyback of shares and related expenses	-	-
Less: Dividends		
Final Dividend Paid	-	-
Interim Dividend Paid	-	-
Less: Tax on Dividend:		
On Final Dividend	-	-
On Interim Dividend	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>(39)</u>	<u>75</u>
Total Other Equity (A+ B)	<u>(39)</u>	<u>75</u>





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.13 Borrowings

(₹ Lakh)

As At March 31, 2022 As At March 31, 2021

Term Loans

From Banks:

Secured *

State Bank of India	47082	-
Canara Bank	38138	-
IIFCL Ltd.	32601	-

Repayable in quarterly instalments from June 2025 to March 2039 at floating (MCLR with half yearly reset plus spread) interest rate of 8.95% p.a. as on 31.03.2022

Prepayment of loan amounting ₹ Nil (P.Y Nil) has been made during the year.

Total 117821 -

* Secured by equitable mortgage/hypothecation of all present and future fixed assets and book debts as first charge. There has been no defaults in repayment of any of the loans or interest thereon at the end of the year. The company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date

1.14 Lease Liabilities

(₹ Lakh)

As At March 31, 2022 As At March 31, 2021

Lease liabilities - Non current	5	26
--	----------	-----------

Disclosure as per Ind AS-116 has been given under note no. 1.39

1.15 Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ Lakh)

As At March 31, 2022 As At March 31, 2021

Deposits, Retention Money from Contractors and Others	38050	10289
Total	38050	10289






SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.16 Non Current Provisions

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Corporate Social Responsibility/SD *	6100	6100
Total	6100	6100

* As per Para 7 of the Environment Clearance order dated 28.02.2017, a CSR budget of Rs 61 Crore was allocated to be spent in 10 years. The Company has made a provision for the same amount in the financial year 2019-20. Based on Investment approval dated 08.03.2019 and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change orders for Environment Clearance dated 28.02.2017, detailed draft plan towards Rehabilitation and Resettlement stands approved by the District Magistrate, Buxar, Bihar in line with Sl. No. A(xxxi) of the clearance towards Community Development Plan.






SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.17 Lease Liabilities

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Lease liabilities- current	21	54

Disclosure as per Ind AS-116 has been given under note no. 1.39

1.18 Other Financial Liabilities-Current

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Current Maturities of Long Term debt		
Secured		
- Rupee Term Loans		
Unsecured		
- Foreign Currency Loans (Guaranteed by GOI)		
Interest Accrued but not due on:		
- Short Term Loan	-	-
- Foreign Currency Loans : World Bank	-	-
: Others	-	-
- Rupee Term Loans	-	-
Interest Accrued and Due	-	-
Dividend Payable (Declared)	-	-
Tax on Declared Dividend	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	-
Others Payables:		
Liability for Employees' Remuneration and Benefits	91	88
Liability for Purchase/Construction of Fixed Assets:		
- Micro and Small Enterprises	-	5
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	18517	26122
Amount Payable to Holding Company	36	180
Deposits, Retention Money from Contractors and Others	5317	1673
Amount Payable to Gratuity/Post Retirement Medical Trust	-	-
Pension Benefits payable to Trust	-	-
TDS and Other Taxes Payable	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	23961	28068

Disclosure regarding dues to micro and small enterprises as required by the MSMED Act is made in note 1.38

1.19 Other Current Liabilities

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Revenue Received in Advance:		
Advance against Depreciation	-	-
Advance Against Consultancy	-	-
Advance from Customers	-	-
Other Advances	-	-
TDS and Other Taxes Payable	166	895
Others	-	-
Total	166	895






SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.20 Current -Provisions

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Unfunded Employee Benefits	-	-
Pay Revision	-	-
Performance Related Pay	401	422
Corporate Social Responsibility/SD	-	-
Interest on Arbitration Awards	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	401	422





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.21 Other Income

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Interest Income		
Banks	39	205
Employees	-	-
Contractors	-	-
Others	-	-
	<u>39</u>	<u>205</u>
Other Non-Operating Income		
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	3
Late Payment Surcharge From Beneficiaries	-	-
Receipt of Maintenance of ICF	-	-
Dividend from Subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture	-	-
Government Grant	-	-
Foreign Currency Fluctuation Adjustment	-	-
Sale of Scrap	-	-
Sales of Carbon Credit	-	-
Miscellaneous Income #	-	-
Total	<u>39</u>	<u>208</u>
# Details of Miscellaneous Income:		
Hire Rental Charges from Contractor	-	-
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Rent Recovery from Staff/Others	-	-
Excess Provision Written Back	-	-
Liquidated Damages (LD) recovered *	-	-
Claim Received from Insurance Company	-	-
Other Misc. Receipts	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.22 Employee Benefits Expense

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, Wages, Allowances and Benefits	84	40
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	-	-
Leave Salary and Pension Contribution *	-	-
Welfare Expenses	2	-
	<u>86</u>	<u>40</u>
	86	40

Disclosures required by Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits' in respect of provision made toward various employee benefits are provided in Note 1.27





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.23 Other Expenses

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Repair and Maintenance:		
Buildings	-	-
Roads	-	-
Plant & Machinery	-	-
Office Equipments & Furnitures	-	-
Civil Works	-	-
Electro Mechanical Works	-	-
Vehicles	-	-
Others	-	-
Rent	-	-
Rates & Taxes	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Security Expenses	-	-
Electricity Charges	-	-
Less:- Recovered from Employees & Contractors	-	-
Travelling & Conveyance	-	-
Training and Recruitment Expenses	26	42
Less:- Cost of Application Forms Received	-	-
	26	42
Legal Expenses	-	-
Professional and Consultancy Charges	1	-
Communication Expenses	-	-
Printing & Stationery	-	-
Less: Receipts from Sale of Tenders	-	-
Payment to Auditors:		
As Auditor	1	1
For other Services	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Payment to Auditors	1	1
Advertisement & Publicity	-	-
EDP Expenses	-	-
Hiring of Vehicles	-	-
Entertainment Expenses	-	4
Expenses on Transit Camps	-	-
Books & Periodicals	-	-
Contribution to PM CARES Fund	-	-
C.S.R./ Sustainable Development Expenses	1	-
Stores Written Off	-	-
Loss on Disposal/Write off of Fixed Assets *	-	-
Debts/ Advances written Off	-	-
Directors Sitting Fees	-	-
Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony Expenses	-	-
Business Promotion Expenses	-	-
Fees and subscription	1	-
Environment & Ecology Expenses	-	-
Tender Expenses	-	-
Less: Receipts from Sale of Tenders	-	-
Interest on Arbitration / Court cases	-	-
Interest to Beneficiaries	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	4	3
Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Expenses on Regulated Power	-	-
Less: Regulated Power Adjustment - Sales	-	-
Rehabilitation Expenses	-	-
Local Area Development Expenses	-	-
Total	34	50






SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

NOTE- 1.24 : Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(1) Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments by category

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	Notes	As at	As At
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
		Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Non-current Financial assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets (Security Deposits)	1.4	298	100
Current Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables		-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1.6	890	3200
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	1.7	-	30618
(vi) others :			
(a) Amount recoverable from supplier & contractors	1.8	76	28
(b) interest receivable on investments and bank deposits	1.8	-	994
(c) other receivables	1.8	-	-
Total Financial Assets		1264	34940
Financial Liabilities			
Non Current Financial Liabilities			
(i) Long -Term Borrowings			
a) Term Loan From Domestic Bank	1.13	117821	-
b) Term Loan from others	1.13	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	1.14	5	26
(iii) Deposits/Retention Money-non current	1.15	38050	10289
Current Financial Liabilities			
(i) Short-term borrowings		-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	1.17	21	54
(iii) Trade Payables (MSMED)		-	-
(iv) Trade Payables (other than MSMED)		-	-
(v) Other Current financial liabilities			
a) Current Maturity of Term Loan from Domestic bank	1.18	-	-
b) Current Maturity of Term Loan from others	1.18	-	-
c) interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.18	-	-
d) Deposits/Retention Money	1.18	5317	1673
e) Liability against Capital Works/Supplies	1.18	18517	26127
g) Liability for Employees' Remuneration and Benefits	1.18	91	88
h) Amount Payable to Holding Company	1.18	36	180
Total Financial Liabilities		1,79,858	38,437

* At Cost

Note: The company does not classify any financial asset/financial liability at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) & fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).



B) FAIR VALUATION MEASUREMENT

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has to classify its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments including bonds which are traded in the recognised Stock Exchange and money markets are valued using the closing prices as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This includes security deposits/ retention money and loans at below market rates of interest..

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which Fair Value are disclosed:

		As at March 31,2022			As at March 31,2021		
	Note No.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
(i) Loans (to employee & others)	1.4		298			100	
Total Financial Assets		-	298	-	-	100	-
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Long-term borrowings (inclnding Current Maturity and interest)	1.13		117821			-	
(ii) Lease liabilities	1.14&1.17		26			80	
(iii) Deposits/Retention Money (including Current)	1.15 & 1.18		43367			11,962	
Total Financial Liabilities			1,61,214			12,042	



(ii) Valuation techniques and process used to determine fair values

The Company values financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. Specific valuation techniques used to determine fair value of financial instruments includes:

-Use of Quoted market price or dealer quotes for similar instruments.

- Fair value of remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The company has a team that performs the valuation of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purpose .

(iii) Fair value of Financial Assets and liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

(₹ Lakh)					
		As at March 31,2022		As at March 31,2021	
	Note No.	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortised					
(i) Loans	1.4	298	298	100	100
Total Financial Assets		298	298	100	100
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost					
(i) Long-term borrowings (includng Current Maturity and interest)	1.13	1,17,821	1,17,821	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	1.14&1.17	26	26	80	80
(ii) Deposits/Retention Money	1.15 & 1.18	43,367	43,367	11,962	11,962
Total Financial Liabilities		1,61,214	1,61,214	12,042	12,042

Significant Estimates:

Note:

1. The Carrying amount of current investments, Trade and other receivables, Cash and cash equivalents, Short-term loans and advances, Short term borrowings, Trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their shrot term nature.

2. For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair value.



(2) Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, investments and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis	diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	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- foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in INR	sensitivity analysis	Foreign exchange rate variation on loans is recovered through tariff as per CERC regulation

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) 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. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, 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 foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021.

The company operates in 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 Variation 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.



The company's risk management is carried out as per policies approved by Board of Directors from time to time.

(A) 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.

a) Trade Receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are mainly state government authorities and operate in largely independent markets.

CERC tariff regulations 2014-19 allows the Company to raise bills on beneficiaries for late-payment surcharge which adequately compensates the Company for time value of money arising due to delay in payment. Further, the fact that beneficiaries are primarily State Governments/ State Discoms and 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 due to delay in realization of trade receivables.

b) Financial assets at amortised cost

Employee Loans: The Company has given loans to employees at concessional rates as per the Company's policy which have been measured at amortised cost at Balance Sheet date. The recovery of the loan is on fixed instalment basis from the monthly salary of the employees. Management has assessed the past data and does not envisage any probability of default on these loans.

c) Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company considers factors such as track record, size/networth of the institution/bank, market reputation and service standards and limits and policies as approved by the board of directors to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. The Company invests surplus cash in short term deposits with scheduled Banks.

(B) 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.

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, capital infusion 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 Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period.
(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
Floating rate borrowings		
Term loans	727025	844846
Total	727025	844846



(ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. Balance due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

For the Year Ended March 31, 2022

(₹ Lakh)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt As at March 31, 2022	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
1. Borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	1.13	1,17,821	-	-	1,17,821	-
2. Lease liabilities	1.14 & 1.17	26	21	5	-	-
3. Other financial Liabilities	1.15 & 1.18	43,367	5,317	38,050	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		1,61,214	5,338	38,055	1,17,821	-

**For the Year Ended
March 31, 2021**

(₹ Lakh)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt As at March 31, 2021	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
1. Borrowings (including interest accrued but not due)	1.13	-	-	-	-	-
2. Lease liabilities	1.14 & 1.17	80	26	54	-	-
3. Other financial Liabilities	1.15 & 1.18	11,962	1,673	10,289	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		12,042	1,699	10,343	-	-

(C) Market Risk:

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item 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 and any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future cost of borrowing. Company does not have fixed rate borrowings.

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

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Variable Rate Borrowings (FC)	0	0
Variable Rate Borrowings (INR)	117821	0
Total	117821	0



Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings .

Particulars	(₹ Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Effect on Profit Before Tax with rise of 25 basis points	-	-
Effect on Profit Before Tax with rise of 50 basis points	-	-

(ii) Price Risk:**(a) Exposure**

The company has no exposure to price risk as there is no investment in equity shares which are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges.

(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 Risk Exposure:

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
	USD, EURO & JPY	USD
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk(asset)	-	-
Financial Liabilities:		
Retention Money under EPC Package awarded to M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. (INR in Lakhs)	9339	2737
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk(liabilities)	9339	2737

- As per accounting policy of the company transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.
- Exchange differences arising on translation or settlement of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it arises with the exception that exchange differences on long term monetary items related to acquisition of fixed assets entered up to March 31, 2016 are adjusted to carrying cost of fixed assets.

The Company has elected to avail the exemption available under IND AS 101, with regard to continuation of policy for accounting of exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary liabilities. However, there is no impact on the Profit & Loss of the company due to change in foreign currency rates as the same is the pass through item to the beneficiaries as per CERC guidelines.



(3) Capital Management

(a) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31st March, 2022.

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

Statement of Debt Equity Ratio

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
(a) Total Debt	1,17,821	-
(b) Total Capital	2,51,129	1,89,743
Debt Equity Ratio (a/b)	0.47	-

Note: For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and short term deposits.

(b) Loan Covenants:

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:-

1. Company shall maintain credit rating BBB+ and if rating comes A, rate of interest shall be decreased by 30 basis point under Pre-COD in accordance with the debt covenant.
2. Debt to net worth should not exceed 2:1.

During the year the company has complied with the above loan covenants.

(c) Dividends:

	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
(i) Equity Shares		
Final dividend	-	-
Interim dividend	-	-
(ii) Dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting period	-	-



1.25 Contingent Liabilities: -**a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:**

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
NIL	-	-

b) Estimated amount of commitments not provided for is as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	583136	691696
Total	583136	691696

1.26 The effect of foreign exchange fluctuation during the years is as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit and Loss excluding depreciation:		
	- As FERV	-	-
	- As Borrowing cost	-	-
(ii)	Amount charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction:	119	102
	- As FERV		-
	- As Borrowing cost		
(iii)	Amount adjusted by addition to carrying amount of fixed assets	-	-

1.27 Disclosure under the provisions of IND-AS-19 'Employee Benefits':-

All the employees posted in the Company are on deputation from SJVN Limited, holding company. General description of various defined employee benefits is as under:

a) Defined Contribution plans:**i) Employer's contribution to Provident Fund:**

Fixed contribution to Provident Fund is paid at a predetermined rate to a separate trust, created by the holding company, which invests the fund in permitted securities. The contribution of ₹ 176 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 143 Lakh) is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure attributable to Construction (EAC) / Statement of Profit & Loss account. The obligation of the company is limited to fixed contribution and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by Govt. of India.



ii) Pension:

Holding company contributes towards pension of its employees to National Pension Scheme (NPS) of Govt. of India and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 206 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 79 Lakh) and is recognized on accrual basis. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure attributable to Construction (EAC) / Statement of Profit & Loss account.

b) Defined benefit plans:

i) Gratuity:

Holding company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, which is regulated as per the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is managed by a separate trust, created by the holding company and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 25 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 37 Lakh) and recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

ii) Leave encashment:

Holding Company has a defined leave encashment plan for its Employees. Under this plan they are entitled to encashment of earned leaves and medical leaves subject to certain limits and other conditions specified for the same and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹101 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 123 Lakh) provided on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

iii) Retired Employee Health Scheme:

Holding Company has a Retired Employee Health Scheme, under which retired employee, spouse and their dependents are provided medical facilities in the Company hospitals/empanelled hospitals. They can also avail treatment as out-patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Company. Liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 56 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 33 Lakh) provided on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

iv) Baggage Allowance:

Actual cost of shifting from place of duty at which employee is posted at the time of retirement to any other place where he/she may like to settle after retirement shall be paid in accordance with rules of the holding company and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 2 lakh (Previous Year: ₹ Nil lakh) and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

v) Service Reward on Retirement:

Gift at the time of retirement shall be given to the employee in accordance with rules of the Company and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 3 lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 4 lakh) provided on the basis of



actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

I. Key Actuarial assumptions for Actuarial Valuation:

Particular	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Discount Rate	7.00%	6.75%
Future Salary Increase	6.50%	6.50%

1.28 Segment information:

a) Operating Segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Management in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

b) Company is in the process of implementing coal based Thermal Power Project and is in construction stage. Hence, there is no reportable segment.

c) The Company is executing Thermal Power Project at Chausa, Distt. Buxar, Bihar. As such company having a single geographical segment is located within the Country.

d) Information about major customers:

The company is in construction stage. However, PPA has been signed with the state of Bihar wherein, Govt. of Bihar has committed to purchase 85% of electricity produced. Balance 15% of the electricity produced will be supplied to national grid and will be sold in the open market.

e) Revenue from External Customers: Nil

1.29 Information on 'Related Party Disclosures' as per Ind AS 24 is as under:

a) **List of Related Parties –**

i) **Directors & Key Management Personnel (KMP):**

Sr. No.	Name of Director/ KMP	Designation
1	Shri Nand Lal Sharma	Chairman
2	Shri Akhileshwar Singh	Director
3	Shri Sushil Sharma	Director
4	Mrs. Geeta Kapur	Director
5	Shri Surinder Pal Bansal	Additional Director
6	Shri Sanjeev Sood	Chief Executive Officer
7	Shri Surendra Lal Sharma	Chief Financial Officer
8	Shri Arun Kumar Sharma	Company Secretary



ii) Holding Company:

Name of Entity	% of Shareholding/ voting Power			
	Principal Place of Operation/Country of Incorporation	Principal activities	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
SJVN Limited	India	Power Generation	100%	100%

b) Transactions with Holding company and key management personnel (KMP) are as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Holding Company		Directors/ Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2020-21	F.Y. 2021-22	F.Y. 2020-21
Transactions During the Year				
1. Issue of share capital				
a) SJVN Limited (Including Share application Money)	36500	115000	-	-
2. Advance from Holding Co.				
a) SJVN Limited	36	180	-	-

c) Transaction with Government and the related parties under the control of the same government:

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of transaction by the company	2021-22	2020-21
A. Transaction During the year				
1.	NTPC Limited	PMC Fees	2477	3236
2.	RITES Limited	PMC Fees	2005	1009
3.	Canara Bank Limited	Upfront Fees & Interest on Rupee Term Loan	1068	1128
4.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	Upfront Fees & Interest on Rupee Term Loan	594	952



5.	State Bank of India	Upfront & Project monitoring fee & Interest on Rupee Term Loan	1164	3021
6.	SBI CAPITAL MARKETS LTD.	Debt Syndication and documentation fees	-	997
7.	SBI CAP TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED	Security Trustee fee	3	6
B. Outstanding Balances (Payable)				
1.	RITES Limited	PMC Fees	133	14
2.	SBI CAPITAL MARKETS LTD.	Debt Syndication and documentation fees	-	458
3.	SBI CAP TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED	Security Trustee fee	-	6

d) **Loans to/from Related Parties:** Rupees Term Loan Outstanding from the related parties under the control of same government is as follow; (₹ in lakh)

A. Outstanding Balances (Payable)				
Sl.No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of transaction by the company	2021-22	2020-21
1.	Canara Bank Limited	Rupee Term Loan Outstanding	38138	-
2.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	Rupee Term Loan Outstanding	32601	-
3.	State Bank of India	Rupee Term Loan Outstanding	47082	-

e) **Remuneration to Directors & Key Managerial Personnel**

(₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits	163	160
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits	-	-



iii)	Other Long-Term Employee Benefits	-	-
iv)	Termination Benefits	-	-
v)	Employee Share Based Payments	-	-
	Total	163	160

Remuneration to key management personnel has been charged to Statement of Profit & Loss as below:

- In case of Chief Executive Officer & Chief Financial Officer- 10% of total remuneration.
- In case of Company Secretary- 100% of total remuneration.

CEO is allowed the use of staff cars including for private journeys on payment in accordance with company policy.

1.30 Earnings Per Share: -

Calculation of Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) is as under:

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2022	Year Ended 31.03.2021
Net Profit/ (loss) after Tax but before Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹ in Lakh)	(113)	114
Net Profit after Tax and Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹ in Lakh)	(113)	114
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for Basic EPS	232,01,59,452	118,06,52,603
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for Diluted EPS	232,01,59,452	118,23,32,055
Earnings per Share before Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic & Diluted	-	-
Earnings per Share after Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic & Diluted	-	-
Face value per share (₹)	10	10

1.31 Impairment of Assets-

As per Ind AS 36, in the opinion of the management, there is no indication of any significant impairment of assets during the year.

1.32 Disclosure Regarding Embedded Lease: Nil

1.33 Other disclosures as per Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 are as under:-

(₹ in Lakh)

(A)	Expenditure in foreign currency	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
i)	Consultancy	-	-
ii)	Financing Charges (ECBs)	-	-
iii)	Interest on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)	-	-



iv)	Interest on World Bank Loan.	-	-
v)	Dividend Paid	-	-
vi)	Other Miscellaneous Matters	-	-
(B)	Earnings in foreign currency		-
(C)	Value of Import calculated on CIF basis		
i)	Capital Goods	9025	7067
ii)	Spare Parts	-	-
(D)	Value of components, stores and spare parts consumed		
i)	Imported	-	-
ii)	Indigenous	-	-

1.34 Quantitative details in respect of energy generated & sold:

a) Thermal Power (coal based):-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
i)	Licensed Capacity (MW)	1320	1320
ii)	Installed Capacity (MW)	-	-
iii)	Actual Generation (Million Units)	-	-

1.35 Payment to Auditors includes:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
As Auditors		
- Statutory Audit	1	1
- Tax Audit	-	-
- Limited Review	-	-
For other services (Certificates etc.)	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Reimbursement of GST/ Service Tax	-	-
Total	1	1

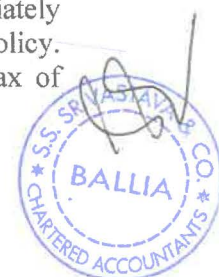
1.36 Foreign currency exposure not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Currency	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Borrowings, including Interest Accrued but not due thereon.	-	-	-

1.37 Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

As per the Companies Act, 2013, the company is required to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. During the year an amount of ₹ 0.78 lakh [(2% of Average Profit Before Tax of



immediately previous three years (P.Y ₹ NIL, 2% of Average Profit Before Tax of immediately previous three years)] to be spent on CSR during the year, the same has been spent and booked to CSR expenses as per Accounting Policy for mentorship program for unprivileged girls .

1.38 Information in respect of micro and small enterprises as at 31stMarch 2022 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
Principal amount	-	5
Interest due thereon	-	-
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amount paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day.	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowances as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-

1.39 The company has adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” and accounted for accordingly.

1.40 Trade payable aging schedule

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-



1.41 Trade receivables aging schedule

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.42 Relationship with Struck off companies

(₹ In Lakh)

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
-	Investments in securities	-	-
-	Receivables	-	-
-	Payables	-	-
-	Shares held by struck off company	-	-
-	Other outstanding balances (to be specified)	-	-

1.43 Ratios

Sr. No.	Particular	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
(a)	Current Ratio	Total Current assets	Total current liabilities	0.04
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Non-current borrowing + Current borrowings + Non- current leased liabilities + Current lease liabilities	Total Equity	0.47
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit for the period +Exceptional items + Finance cost+ Depreciation	Finance cost + lease payments+ Scheduled payments of long-term borrowings	-
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit for the period	Total Equity	-
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	N.A.		
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operation	Average trade receivables	-



(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Other expenses (excluding CSR expenses, loss on sales of assets/ stores)	Average trade payables	-
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operation	Total assets- current liabilities	-
(i)	Net Profit Ratio (%)	Profit for the period	Revenue from operation	-
(j)	Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit for the period +Tax expenses + Finance cost	Total equity + Long term borrowings	-
(k)	Return on investment	Profit after tax	Average total assets	-

1.44 Details of Benami Property held: Nil

1.45 Quarterly returns or statements of current assets and Reconciliation thereof: Not Applicable

1.46 Wilful Defaulter: Not Applicable

1.47 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies: Nil

1.48 Compliance with number of layers of companies: Not Applicable

1.49 Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements: Not Applicable

1.50 Utilisation of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium: Nil

1.51 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency: Nil

1.52 Undisclosed income: Nil




1.53 Opening balances/corresponding figures for previous year(s)/period(s) have been re-grouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Arun Kumar Sharma)
Company Secretary
ACS-31519
Place: Shimla


(Surendra Lal Sharma)
CFO
Place: Buxar


(Sanjeev Sood)
CEO
Place: New Delhi


(Sushil Sharma)
Director
DIN-08776440
Place: Shimla


(Nand Lal Sharma)
Chairman
DIN-03495554
Place: Shimla

These are the notes referred to in the Financial Statements.

For S.S.Srivastava & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN 005457C)


(S.S.Srivastava)
M. No. 088538
Place: Ballia



Dated: 23rd May, 2022