INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31stMarch, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statement 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 31st March 2021 and its losses, cash flows and the change in equity 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 accountant 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 there under, 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.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information's. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report and Shareholder's information but does not include the standalone financial statement and our Auditors Report thereon.

Our Opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our Audit of the standalone financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the information materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income and cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 boards of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility 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 and 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 statement.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure-1** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143 (5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, in the **Annexure-2** on the directions and sub-directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

3. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015 (As amended);

(e) Being a Government Company, pursuant to the Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to **Annexure-3**.

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

I. The Company has represented that there are no pending litigation and hence no disclosure has been made for the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;

II. The company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at 31.03.2021 for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investors and Education and Protection Fund by the company during the year ended March 31, 2021.

For Jain Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001385N

VINEET GUPTA

Vineet Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093319
Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-1 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED on the accounts for the year ended 31stMarch, 2021)

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
    a. (b) The Company did not have any material fixed assets and hence physical verification was not carried out by the Management.

    b. (c) The Company does not own immovable properties.

2. As explained to us, the Company did not have inventories during the year and hence no physical verification of the same was carried out during the year.

3. According to the information and the explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

4. The Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantee and security covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

5. According to the information given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014as amended from time to time. No order has been passed with respect to Section 73 to 76, by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal.

6. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts and records maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the central government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of the company's products and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

7. (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, GST, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax~~,~~ cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed dues outstanding as at 31stMarch, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

a. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of GST, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

8. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions. There is no amount of dues to banks.

9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments. According to the information and explanations given to us, the money raised by the Company by way of term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have been informed that no case of frauds has been committed on or by the Company or by its officers or employees during the year.

11. As per notification n no. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, Section 197 is not applicable to the Government Companies. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

12. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. transactions with the related parties, where applicable. Details of the transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards (Ind AS).

14. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private allotment of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as covered under Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.

16. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Jain Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001385N

VINEET
GUPTA

Vineet Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093319
Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-2 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Report on the directions under section 143 (5) of Companies Act 2013 applicable from the year 2020-21 and onwards

Q(1) Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transaction 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.

Reply: As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. SAP-ERP has been implemented for all the processes like Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), Sales and Distribution (SD), Payroll / Human Capital Management (HCM), Material Management (MM), Commercial billing / Industry Solution Utilities (ISU), etc.

Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed/carried outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts.

Q(2) Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or case 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.

Reply: Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, there was no restructuring of existing loans or cases of waiver/write off of debts/ loans/interest etc. made by the lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan.

Q(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.

Reply: Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, no such funds has been granted to/ received by the company during the year.

For Jain Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001385N

VINEET
GUPTA

Vineet Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093319
Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-3 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2021
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 NTPC EDMC WASTE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31stMarch, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that 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 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 31st March, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Jain Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001385N

VINEET
GUPTA

Vineet Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 093319
Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited

Regd. Office: NTPC Bhawan, Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 Mar 2021
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Capital work-in-progress	2	**11.25**
Total non-current assets		**11.25**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	**19.56**
Total current assets		**19.56**
TOTAL ASSETS		**30.81**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	4	**20.00**
Other equity	5	**(90.97)**
Total equity		**(70.97)**

Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	6	**94.83**
Other current liabilities	7	**0.21**
Provisions	8	**6.74**
Total current liabilities		**101.78**
Regulatory deferral account credit balances		**-**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**30.81**
Significant accounting policies	1	

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Srivastava Digitally signed by Manoj Srivastava Date: 2021.06.11 15:26:56 +05'30'	SANJIV KUMAR Digitally signed by SANJIV KUMAR Date: 2021.06.11 16:24:54 +05'30'	AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Digitally signed by AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Date: 2021.06.11 16:49:47 +05'30'	SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Digitally signed by SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Date: 2021.06.11 16:50:33 +05'30'
(Manoj Srivastava)	**(Sanjiv Kumar)**	**(Amit Kumar Kulshreshtha)**	**(Sital Kumar Nischal)**
Chief Financial Officer	**Chief Executive Officer**	**Director**	**Chairman**
		(DIN 8750690)	**(DIN 8615850)**

The accompanying notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Jain Khandelwal & CO. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 001385N

VINEET GUPTA Digitally signed by VINEET GUPTA

(CA. Vineet Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 093319
New Delhi
UDIN- 21093319AAAABQ2629

Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited

Regd. Office: NTPC Bhawan, Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01 JUNE 2020 to 31 MARCH 2021

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	**Note No.**	**For the period ended 31st Mar 2021**
Revenue		-
Total revenue		-
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense	9	**83.63**
Other expenses	10	**7.34**
Total expenses		**90.97**
Profit before tax		**(90.97)**
Tax expense		-
Total tax expense		-
Profit for the year		**(90.97)**
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(90.97)**
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (INR per share)		**(45.49)**
Significant accounting policies	1	

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Srivastava Digitally signed by Manoj Srivastava Date: 2021.06.11 15:27:28 +05'30'
(Manoj Srivastava)
Chief Financial Officer

SANJIV KUMAR Digitally signed by SANJIV KUMAR Date: 2021.06.11 16:25:26 +05'30'
(Sanjiv Kumar)
Chief Executive Officer

AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Digitally signed by AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Date: 2021.06.11 16:51:26 +05'30'
(Amit Kumar Kulshreshtha)
Director
(DIN 8750690)

SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Digitally signed by SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Date: 2021.06.11 16:52:07 +05'30'
(Sital Kumar Nischal)
Chairman
(DIN 8615850)

The accompanying notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Jain Khandelwal & CO. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 001385N

VINEET GUPTA

(CA. Vineet Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 093319
New Delhi
UDIN- 21093319AAAABQ2629

Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited

Regd. Office: NTPC Bhawan, Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(A) Equity share capital

For the period ended 31 Mar 2021 ₹ Lakhs

Balance as at the beginning of the period (as at 1 June 2020)	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 4)	20.00
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021	**20.00**

(B) Other equity

For the period ended 31 Mar 2021 ₹ Lakhs

Particulars	**Reserves & Surplus**	
	Retained Earnings	**Total**
Balance as at the beginning of the period (as at 1 June 2020)	-	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(90.97)	**(90.97)**
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**(90.97)**	**(90.97)**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Srivastava Digitally signed by Manoj Srivastava Date: 2021.06.11 15:27:46 +05'30'
(Manoj Srivastava)
Chief Financial Officer

SANJIV KUMAR Digitally signed by SANJIV KUMAR Date: 2021.06.11 16:25:53 +05'30'
(Sanjiv Kumar)
Chief Executive Officer

AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Digitally signed by AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Date: 2021.06.11 16:52:52 +05'30'
(Amit Kumar Kulshreshtha)
Director
(DIN 8750690)

SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Digitally signed by SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Date: 2021.06.11 16:53:38 +05'30'
(Sital Kumar Nischal)
Chairman
(DIN 8615850)

The accompanying notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Jain Khandelwal & CO. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 001385N

VINEET GUPTA

(CA. Vineet Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 093319
New Delhi
UDIN - 21093319AAAABQ2629

Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited

Regd. Office: NTPC Bhawan, Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01 JUNE 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2021

(Figures in Rs. Lacs)

	PARTICULARS	For the period ended 31st Mar 2021
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS**	
	Profit before exceptional Items and tax as per statement of profit and loss	**(90.97)**
	Adjustment for :	
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(90.97)**
	Changes in working capital	
	Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:	
	Other financial liabilities	94.83
	Provisions	6.74
	Other current liabilities	0.21
	Sub- Total	**101.78**
	Cash generated from Operations	**10.81**
	Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	-
	Sub- Total	**10.81**
	Less: Exceptional Items	-
	Net cash from operating activities	**10.81**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	
	Capital expenditure on PPE, intangible including Capital Advances & creditor	(11.25)
	Net cash (used) in investing activities	**(11.25)**

PARTICULARS		For the period ended 31st Mar 2021
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITEIS**	
	Increase in Share Capital	20.00
	Net cash (used in financing activities)	**20.00**
	Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**19.56**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**-**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**19.56**

Notes:
a) The cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Cash Flow Statements'.
b) Amounts in brackets represent cash outflow or loss.
c) Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks and deposits with original maturity of upto three months.
d) Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement include balance in current account with banks as per Note 3: Balances with Banks

Manoj Srivastava Digitally signed by Manoj Srivastava Date: 2021.06.11 15:28:04 +05'30'

(Manoj Srivastava)
Chief Financial Officer

SANJIV KUMAR Digitally signed by SANJIV KUMAR Date: 2021.06.11 16:26:42 +05'30'

(Sanjiv Kumar)
Chief Executive Officer

AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Digitally signed by AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Date: 2021.06.11 16:54:30 +05'30'

(Amit Kumar Kulshreshtha)
Director
(DIN 8750690)

SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Digitally signed by SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Date: 2021.06.11 16:55:18 +05'30'

(Sital Kumar Nischal)
Chairman
(DIN 8615850)

The accompanying notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Jain Khandelwal & CO. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No. 001385N

VINEET GUPTA

(CA. Vineet Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 093319
New Delhi
UDIN - 21093319AAAABQ2629

Date: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi

Note 1. Company Information and Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting entity

NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U40300DL2020GOI364186). The shares of the Company are unlisted. The address of the Company's registered office is NTPC Bhawan, SCOPE Complex, 7 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003. The Company is primarily involved in the generation and sale of bulk power to State Power Utilities. Other business of the Company includes providing consultancy, project management & supervision, energy trading, oil & gas exploration and coal mining.

B. Basis of preparation

1. Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

2. Basis of measurement

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer serial no. 27of accounting policy regarding financial instruments); and
- Plan assets in the case of employees defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in notes to the financial statements.

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

3. Functional and presentation currency

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

4. Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Assets and liabilities are classified between current and non-current considering 12 months period as normal operating cycle.

C. Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

The Company has elected to utilize the option under Ind AS 101-'First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16-'Property, plant and equipment'& Ind AS 38- 'Intangible assets' retrospectively and continue to use the previous GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 1 April 2015. Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015, i.e. the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

1. Property, plant and equipment

1.1. Initial recognition and measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if and only 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.

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost. Cost comprises purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the present value of initial estimate of cost of dismantling, removal and restoration.

Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment that are significant in value and have different useful lives as compared to the main asset, they are recognized separately.

Deposits, payments/liabilities made provisionally towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.

In the case of assets put to use, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be effected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.

Assets and systems common to more than one generating unit are capitalized on the basis of engineering estimates/assessments.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption.

The acquisition or construction of some items of property, plant and equipment although not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular existing item of property, plant and equipment, may be necessary for the Company to obtain future economic benefits from its other assets. Such items are recognized as property, plant and equipment.

1.2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on major inspection and overhauls of generating unit is capitalized, when it meets the asset recognition criteria. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection and overhaul is derecognized.

The cost of replacing major part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized 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 derecognized regardless of whether the replaced part has been depreciated separately. If it is not practicable to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, the Company uses the cost of the replacement as an indication of what the cost of replaced part was at the time it was acquired or constructed. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

1.3. Decommissioning costs

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

1.4. De-recognition

Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between sale proceeds from disposal, if any, and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In circumstance, where an item of property, plant and equipment is abandoned, the net carrying cost relating to the property, plant and equipment is written off in the same period.

1.5. Depreciation/amortization

Depreciation is recognized in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on the assets of the generation of electricity business, integrated coal mining and on the assets of Corporate & other offices of the Company, covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, is charged on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations.

Depreciation on the assets of the, oil & gas exploration and consultancy business is charged on straight-line method following the useful life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets referred below.

Depreciation on the following assets is provided on their estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, ascertained on the basis of technical evaluation/ assessment:

a) Kutcha roads	2 years
b) Enabling works	
- residential buildings	15 years
- internal electrification of residential buildings	10 years
- non-residential buildings including their internal electrification, water supply, sewerage & drainage works, railway sidings, aerodromes, helipads and airstrips.	5 years
c) Personal computers & laptops including peripherals.	3 years
d) Photocopiers, fax machines, water coolers and refrigerators.	5 years
e) Temporary erections including wooden structures.	1 year
f) Telephone exchange.	15 years
g) Wireless systems, VSAT equipment, display devices viz. projectors, screens, CCTV, audio video conferencing systems and other communication equipment.	6 years
h) Energy saving electrical appliances and fittings.	2-7 years
i) Solar/wind power plants which are not governed by CERC Tariff Regulations.	25 years

Major overhaul and inspection costs which have been capitalized are depreciated over the period until the next scheduled outage or actual major inspection/overhaul, whichever is earlier.

Capital spares are depreciated considering the useful life ranging between 2 to 40 years based on technical assessment.

Right-of-use land and buildings relating to generation of electricity business governed by CERC Tariff Regulations are fully amortized over the 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 the lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower.

Right-of-use land and buildings relating to corporate, and other offices are fully amortized over lease period or twenty-five years whichever is lower following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC Tariff Regulations.

Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 and Other right-of-use land acquired for mining business are amortized over the right of use period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

In respect of integrated coal mines, the mines closure, site restoration and decommissioning obligations are amortized on straight line method over the balance life of the mine on commercial declaration.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant and equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the month in which the asset is available for use/sale, disposal or earmarked for disposal.

Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long-term liabilities (recognized up to 31 March2016) on account of exchange fluctuation and price adjustment change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such asset is charged off prospectively over the remaining useful life determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/amortization.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the expenditure incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a property, plant and equipment along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of assets other than the assets of generation of electricity business and integrated coal mines governed by CERC Tariff Regulations, are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.

Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105 and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Refer policy no. C.19 in respect of depreciation/amortization of right-of-use assets.

2. Capital work-in-progress

Cost incurred for property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use as on the reporting date, is classified under capital work- in-progress.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying asset.

Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis on the cost of related assets.

Deposit works/cost plus contracts are accounted for on the basis of statements of account received from the contractors.

Unsettled liabilities for price variation/exchange rate variation in case of contracts are accounted for on estimated basis as per terms of the contracts.

3. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

3.1. Initial recognition and measurement

An intangible asset is recognized if and only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are recognized at cost. Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price including import duties, non -refundable taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any directly attributable expenses of preparing the asset for its intended use.

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

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

3.2. Subsequent costs

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 enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

3.3. De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gain or loss on de-recognition of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3.4. Amortization

Cost of software recognized as intangible asset, is amortized on straight-line method over a period of legal right to use or 3 years, whichever is less. Other intangible assets are amortized on straight-line method over the period of legal right to use or life of the related plant, whichever is less.

The amortization period and the amortization method of intangible assets with a finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.

4. Regulatory deferral account balances

Expense/income recognized in the statement of profit and loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as ‘Regulatory deferral account balances’.

Regulatory deferral account balances are adjusted in the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

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 derecognized.

5. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

5.1. Oil and gas exploration activities

All exploration costs incurred in drilling and equipping exploratory and appraisal wells, cost of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells are initially capitalized as ‘Exploratory wells-in-progress’ under ‘Intangible assets under development’ till the time these are either transferred to oil and gas assets when a well is ready for commercial production or expensed as exploration cost (including allocated depreciation) as and when determined to be dry or of no further use, as the case may be.

Costs of exploratory wells are not carried over unless it could be reasonably demonstrated that there are indications of sufficient quantity of reserves and sufficient progress is being made in assessing the reserves and the economic & operating viability of the project. All such carried over costs are subject to review for impairment.

Cost of surveys and prospecting activities conducted in the search of oil and gas are expensed in the year in which these are incurred.

5.2. Coal mining exploration activities

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise capitalized costs which is generally the expenditure incurred associated with finding the mineral by carrying out topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling, expenditure for activities in relation to evaluation of technical feasibility and commercial viability, acquisition of rights to explore etc.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets under 'Intangible assets under development' and stated at cost less impairment if any. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment indicators at least annually.

Once the proved reserves are determined and development of mine/project is sanctioned.

Exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to 'Development of Coal Mines' under 'Capital Work in Progress'. However, if proved reserves are not determined, exploration and evaluation asset is derecognized.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred prior to obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are expensed as incurred.

6. Development expenditure on coal mines

When proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to 'Development of coal mines' under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only where it either enhances the economic benefits of the development/producing asset or replaces part of the existing development/producing asset. Any remaining costs associated with the part replaced are expensed.

The development expenditure capitalized is net of value of coal extracted during development phase.

Date of commercial operation of integrated coal mines shall be determined on the occurring of earliest of following milestones as provided in CERC tariff regulations:

1) The first date of the year succeeding the year in which 25 % of the peak rated capacity as per the mining plan is achieved; or

2) The first date of the year succeeding the year in which the value of production exceeds the total expenditure in that year; or

3) The date of two years from the date of commencement of production;

On the date of commercial operation, the assets under capital work-in-progress are classified as a component of property, plant and equipment under 'Mining property'.

Gains and losses on de-recognition of assets referred above, are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of respective assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

6.1. Stripping activity expense/adjustment

Expenditure incurred on removal of mine waste materials (overburden) necessary to extract the coal reserves is referred to as stripping cost. The Company has to incur such expenses over the life of the mine as technically estimated.

Cost of stripping is charged on technically evaluated average stripping ratio at each mine with due adjustment for stripping activity asset and ratio-variance account after the mines are brought to revenue.

Net of the balances of stripping activity asset and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as 'Stripping activity adjustment' under the head 'Non-current assets/Non-current provisions' as the case may be, and adjusted as provided in the CERC Tariff Regulations

6.2. Mines closure, site restoration and decommissioning obligations

The Company's obligations for land reclamation and decommissioning of structure consist of spending at mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The Company estimates its obligations for mine closure, site restoration and decommissioning based on the detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of future cash spending for the required work and provided for as per approved mine closure plan. The estimate of expenses is escalated for inflation and then discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risk, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of expenditure required to settle the obligation. The Company recognizes a corresponding asset under property, plant and equipment as a separate item for the cost associated with such obligation.

The value of the obligation is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds and the same is recognized as finance costs.

Further, a specific escrow account is maintained for this purpose as per approved mine closure plan. The progressive mine closure expenses incurred on year to year basis, forming part of the total mine closure obligation, are initially recognized as receivable from escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn from escrow account after concurrence of the certifying agency.

7. Joint operations

The Company has joint arrangements with others for operations in the nature of joint operations. The Company recognizes, on a line-by-line basis its share of the assets, liabilities and expenses of these joint operations as per the arrangement which are accounted based on the respective accounting policies of the Company.

8. Borrowing costs

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

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/ development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

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

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

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

9. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates, trade discounts and other similar items . 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.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable, surplus and non-moving items of stores and spares is ascertained on review and provided for.

Steel scrap is valued at estimated realizable value.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

11. Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of depreciable asset are recognized as income in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the period and in the proportion in which depreciation is charged. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized over the period in which the related costs are incurred and the same is deducted from the related expenses.

12. Fly ash utilization reserve fund

Proceeds from sale of ash/ash products along-with income on investment of surplus fund are transferred to 'Fly ash utilization reserve fund' in terms of provisions of gazette notification dated 3 November 2009 issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The fund is utilized towards expenditure on development of infrastructure/facilities, promotion & facilitation activities for use of fly ash.

13. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions 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 a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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 recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of reimbursement, if any.

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/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

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

14. Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot exchange rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized 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 property, plant and equipment recognized up to 31 March 2016 are adjusted to the carrying cost of property, plant and equipment.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency which are measured in terms of historical cost are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. 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 recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

15. Revenue

Company's revenues arise from sale and trading of energy, consultancy, project management & supervision services, income on assets under lease, supply of coal from integrated coal mines and other income. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint venture & subsidiary companies, dividend from mutual fund investments, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

15.1. Revenue from sale of energy

The majority of the Company's operations in India are regulated under the Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, the CERC determines the tariff for the Company's power plants based on the norms prescribed in the tariff regulations as applicable from time to time. Tariff is based on the capital cost incurred for a specific power plant and primarily comprises two components: capacity charge i.e. a fixed charge that includes depreciation, return on equity, interest on working capital, operating & maintenance expenses, interest on loan and energy charge i.e. a variable charge primarily based on fuel costs. Tariff for Company's integrated coal mines are also determined by CERC based on the norms prescribed in the CERC Tariff Regulations.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied, which typically occurs when (or as) control over the products or services is transferred to a customer.

Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for based on tariff rates approved by the CERC (except items indicated as provisional) as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to the extent applicable. In case of power stations where the tariff rates are yet to be approved/items indicated provisional by the CERC in their orders, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been delivered to the beneficiary and is measured through a regular review of usage meters.

Beneficiaries are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of energy includes an accrual for sales delivered to beneficiaries but not yet billed i.e. contract assets/ unbilled revenue.

The incentives/disincentives are accounted for based on the norms notified/approved by the CERC as per principles enunciated in Ind AS 115 – 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. In cases of power stations where the same have not been notified/approved, incentives/disincentives are accounted for on provisional basis.

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 and trading of power through power exchanges.

Exchange differences arising from settlement/translation of monetary items denominated in foreign currency to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per the CERC Tariff Regulations are accounted as 'Regulatory deferred account balances' and such balances are adjusted in the year in which the same becomes recoverable/payable to the beneficiaries.

Exchange differences on account of translation of foreign currency borrowings recognized up to 31 March 2016, to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per the CERC Tariff Regulations are accounted as 'Deferred foreign currency fluctuation asset' with corresponding credit to 'Deferred income from foreign currency fluctuation'. Deferred income from foreign currency fluctuation account is amortized in the proportion in which depreciation is charged on such exchange differences and same is adjusted against depreciation expense. Fair value changes in respect of forward exchange contracts for derivatives recoverable from/payable to the beneficiaries as per the CERC Tariff Regulations, are recognized in sales.

Revenue from sale of energy through trading is recognized based on the rates, terms & conditions mutually agreed with the beneficiaries as per the guidelines issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

Rebates allowed to beneficiaries as early payment incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.

15.2. Revenue from services

Revenue from consultancy, project management and supervision services rendered is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the services, which is determined on output method and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied, which typically occurs when control over the services is transferred to a customer.

Reimbursement of expenses is recognized as other income, as per the terms of the service contracts.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

15.3. Other income

Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exist, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR). For credit impaired financial assets the EIR is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance). EIR is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets interest income is recognized by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortized cost of the POCI assets.

Scrap other than steel scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for in the year of acceptance. Other insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.

Revenue from rentals and operating leases is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

For debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), interest income is recorded using the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

The interest/surcharge on late payment/overdue trade receivables for sale of energy is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Interest/surcharge recoverable on advances to suppliers as well as warranty claims wherever there is uncertainty of realization/acceptance are not treated as accrued and are therefore, accounted for on receipt/acceptance.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss only when the right to receive is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

16. Employee benefits

16.1. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to separate entities and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefits expense in statement of profit and loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due after more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

The Company has a defined contribution pension scheme which is administered through a separate trust. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical facility (PRMF) or any other retirement benefits. The Company’s contribution towards pension is made to National Pension Trust (NPS) for the employees opted for the scheme. The contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme of the Company/NPS for the year are recognized as an expense and charged to the statement of profit and loss.

16.2. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company's liability towards gratuity, pension scheme at two of the stations in respect of taken over employees from the erstwhile state government power utility, post-retirement medical facility(PRMF), baggage allowance for settlement at home town after retirement, farewell gift on retirement and provident fund scheme to the extent of interest liability on provident fund contribution are in the nature of defined benefit plans.

The Company pays fixed contribution to the provident fund at predetermined rates to a separate trust, which invests the funds in permitted securities. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the statement of profit and loss. The obligation of the Company is to make such fixed contributions and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by the Government of India.

The gratuity is funded by the Company and is managed by separate trust. The Company has PRMF, under which retired employee and the spouse are provided medical facilities in the Company hospitals/empaneled hospitals. They can also avail treatment as out-patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Company.

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.

The actuarial calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities. Remeasurement comprising of actuarial gain and losses, return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in net interest on the net defined liability) & effect of asset ceiling (excluding the amount included in net interest on the net defined liability) and the same are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs. If a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement.

16.3. Other long-term employee benefits

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. Remeasurement comprising of actuarial gain and losses, return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in net interest on the net defined liability) & effect of asset ceiling (excluding the amount included in net interest on the net defined liability) and the same 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.

16.4. Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

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

17. Other expenses

Expenses on ex-gratia payments under voluntary retirement scheme, training & recruitment and voluntary community development are charged to statement of profit and loss in the year incurred.

Expenditure on research is charged to revenue as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is charged to revenue as and when incurred unless it meets the recognition criteria for intangible asset as per Ind AS 38- ‘Intangible assets’.

Preliminary expenses on account of new projects incurred prior to approval of feasibility report/techno economic clearance are charged to statement of profit and loss.

Net pre-commissioning income/expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets and systems.

Transit and handling losses of coal as per Company's norms are included in cost of coal.

18. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year computed as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they materialize, 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 assets against the current tax liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity, respectively.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the sufficient taxable profits will be available in future to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized. The income tax consequences of dividends are recognized in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the Company originally recognized those past transactions or events.

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.

When there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatments, the Company assesses whether a tax authority is likely to accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it concludes that the tax authority is unlikely to accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of the uncertainty on taxable income, tax bases and unused tax losses and unused tax credits is recognized. The effect of the uncertainty is recognized using the method that, in each case, best reflects the outcome of the uncertainty: the most likely outcome or the expected value. For each case, the Company evaluates whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately, or in conjunction with another or several other uncertain tax treatments, based on the approach that best prefixes the resolution of uncertainty.

19. Leases

19.1. As lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases for low value underlying assets. For these short-term and leases for low value underlying assets, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a 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. Right-of use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option to extend the lease will be exercised/option to terminate the lease will not be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment losses and adjusted for any reassessment of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated/amortized from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset by the end of lease term or if the cost of right-of-use assets reflects that the purchase option will be exercised. Otherwise, Right-of-use assets are depreciated/amortized from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the present value, lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

19.2. As lessor

At the inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. A specific asset is subject of a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the customer the right to control the use of the underlying asset. Arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey rights to customers/suppliers to use an asset in return for a payment or a series of payments are identified as either finance leases or operating leases.

Accounting for finance leases

Where the Company determines a long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to be or to contain a lease and where the off taker has the principal risk and rewards of ownership of the power plant through its contractual arrangements with the Company, the arrangement is considered a finance lease. Capacity payments are apportioned between capital repayments relating to the provision of the plant, finance income and service income. The finance income element of the capacity payment is recognized as revenue, using a rate of return specific to the plant to give a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in each period. The service income element of the capacity payment is the difference between the total capacity payment and the amount recognized as finance income and capital repayments and recognized as revenue as it is earned.

The amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded in the balance sheet as financial assets, classified as ‘Finance lease receivables’, at the amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Accounting for operating leases

Where the Company determines a long term PPA to be or to contain a lease and where the Company retains the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the power plant, the arrangement is considered an operating lease.

For operating leases, the power plant is capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its economic life. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the arrangement.

20. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company’s non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 - ‘Impairment of Assets’. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the ‘cash-generating unit’, or “CGU”).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

21. Operating segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108-'Operating segments', the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate expenses, finance costs, income tax expenses and corporate income that are not directly attributable to segments.

Revenue directly attributable to the segments is considered as segment revenue. Expenses directly attributable to the segments and common expenses allocated on a reasonable basis are considered as segment expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, Capital Wok in Progress, intangible assets other than goodwill and intangible assets under development.

Segment assets comprise property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work in progress, intangible assets under development, advances for capital expenditures, trade and other receivables, inventories and other assets that can be directly or reasonably allocated to segments. For the purpose of segment reporting, property, plant and equipment have been allocated to segments based on the extent of usage of assets for operations attributable to the respective segments. Unallocated assets comprise investments, income tax assets, corporate assets and other assets that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities in respect of a segment and consist principally of trade payable, payable for capital expenditure and other payables, provision for employee benefits and other provisions. Unallocated liabilities comprise equity, income tax liabilities, loans and borrowings and other liabilities and provisions that cannot reasonably be allocated to segments.

22. Business Combinations

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

23. Dividends

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

24. Material prior period errors

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

25. Earnings per share

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.

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.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issued during the financial year.

Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also computed using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

26. Statement of cash flows

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

27. Financial instruments

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. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability only when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

27.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not valued at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair value through OCI)

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

(a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
(b) The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as ‘accounting mismatch’). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income on such investments is presented under ‘Other income’.

Investment in Equity instruments

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint venture companies are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale/ disposal of investments. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity on sale / disposal of the investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Dividend on such investments is presented under ‘Other income’.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures companies are accounted at cost less impairment, if any.

The Company reviews the carrying value of investments at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognized (i.e. removed from the Company’s balance sheet) when:

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

The difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received/receivable is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except for equity instruments classified as at FVOCI, where such differences are recorded in OCI

Impairment of financial assets

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

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
(b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.
(c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116.
(d) Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets under Ind AS 115.
(e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.
(f) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

For trade receivables and contract assets/unbilled revenue, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires lifetime expected losses to be recognized from initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure (other than purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets), the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12month ECL.

For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a loss allowance is recognized for the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credited losses since initial recognition.

27.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost net of directly attributable transaction cost. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity on disposal. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

27.3. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 - ‘Financial Instruments’ and the amount recognized less the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’.

27.4. Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks of foreign currency loans. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken to statement of profit and loss.

27.5. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

28. Non -Current Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable.

Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale, and actions required to complete the plan of sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-Current Assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

D. Use of estimates and management judgements

The preparation of 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, revenue 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 judgments are based on previous experience & other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing 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 have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as under:

1. Formulation of accounting policies

The accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

2. Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The estimated useful life of property, plant and 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 expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets of the generation of electricity business and integrated coal mines (where tariff is regulated) is determined by the CERC Tariff Regulations in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. 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.

4. Defined benefit plans and long-term employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary 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 a material impact on the resulting calculations.

5. Revenues

The Company records revenue from sale of energy based on tariff rates approved by the CERC as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, as per principles enunciated under Ind AS 115. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations.

6. Leases not in legal form of lease

Significant judgment is required to apply lease accounting rules as per Ind AS 116 in determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. In assessing arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the right to use the underlying asset, substance of the transactions including legally enforceable agreements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangements to conclude whether the arrangement meets the criteria as per Ind AS 116.

7. Assets held for sale

Significant judgment is required to apply the accounting of non-current assets held for sale under Ind AS 105 - 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations'. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the availability of the asset for immediate sale, management's commitment for the sale and probability of sale within one year to conclude if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

8. 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.

9. Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing 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 require best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

10. Impairment test of investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Venture Companies

The recoverable amount of investment in subsidiaries and joint venture companies is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the future cash flows associated with the operations of the investee Company. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

11. Income taxes

Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for current and deferred tax, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

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2 Capital Work in Progress

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2021
Expenditure during construction period	11.25
Total	**11.25**

3 Cash and cash equivalents

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2021
Balances with banks	
Current accounts	19.56
Total	**19.56**

4 Equity share capital

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2021
Equity share capital	
Authorised	
2,00,000 shares of par value ₹10/- each	**20.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
2,00,000 shares of par value ₹10/- each	**20.00**

a) **Movements in equity share capital:** ₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
Opening balance		
Shares issued during the Period against share applicanation money	**2,00,000**	**20.00**
Closing balance	**2,00,000**	**20.00**

b) **Terms and rights attached to equity shares:**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value ₹10/- per share. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meetings of shareholders. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c)

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:	No. of shares	%age holding
NTPC Ltd.	**1,48,000**	**74.00**
East Delhi Municipal Corporation	**52,000**	**26.00**

5 Other equity

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2021
Retained earnings	(90.97)
Total	**(90.97)**

a) **Retained earnings**

Reconciliation of retained earnings	As at 31 Mar 2021
Opening balance	-
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year from Statement of Profit ar	**(90.97)**
Closing balance	**(90.97)**

6 Other financial liabilities

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2021
Payable for Capital Expenditure	
Payable to Holding Company	6.00
Other payables	
Payable to Holding Company	88.83
Others	-
Total	**94.83**

There are no trade payables outstanding in the Company, hence the disclosure for details of balances outstanding for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is not made.

7 Other current liabilities

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2021
Tax deducted at source and other statutory dues	0.21
Total	**0.21**

8 Provisions

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2021
Other Provisions*	6.74
Total	**6.74**

*Other Provisions include, provision for survey and soil Investigation expenses, audit fees and other professional charges

9 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	₹ Lakhs For the period ended 31st Mar 2021
Salaries and wages	83.56
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.07
Staff welfare expenses	-
Total	**83.63**

All the employees of the company are on secondment from NTPC Limited. Pay allowances, perquisites and other benefits of the employees are governed by the terms and conditions under an agreement with NTPC Ltd. As per the agreement, amount equivalent to a fixed percentage of basic & DA of the seconded employees is payable by the company for employee benefits such as provident fund, pension, gratuity, post retirement medical facilities, compensated absences, long service award, economic rehabilitation scheme and other terminal benefits.

10 Other expenses

Particulars	₹ Lakhs For the period ended 31st Mar 2021
Telephone Expense	1.27
Travelling & Conveyance	2.17
Printing and Stationery	0.13
Entertainment Expense	0.47
Audit Fees	0.30
Miscellaneous Expense	1.16
Legal & Professional Expense	1.40
Preliminary Expenses Written off	0.44
	7.34

Note: Audit fees includes statutory auditor's fee of Rs. 30,000/- (Previous Year NA)

Other Notes to Financial Statements

11. COVID-19 disclosure

The Company was formed in June 2020 and hence during the COVID19 outbreak the company was not in existence. Hence, no disclosure is being made in this regard.

12 a The company has a system of obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks and other parties. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts. As this is the first year of operation, the payables are mainly on account of statutory dues and towards employee dues and that too are payable mainly to the holding company.

In the opinion of the management, the value of assets, other than property, plant and equipment and non-current investments, on realisation in the ordinary course of business, will not be less than the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet.

13. Disclosure as per Ind AS 1 'Presentation of financial statements'

a) Significant accounting policies:

The company is incorporated in the current financial year on 01 June 2020 as a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Limited under the Companies Act 2013. These are the first financial statements of the company. The relevant accounting policies have been disclosed in Note 1.

b) Period of accounting:

As the company is incorporated on 01 June 2020, the financial statements have been prepared for the period starting from 01 June 2020 and ending on 31 March 2021. Being the first year of operation, there are no comparative figures available for previous accounting period.

c) Currency and Amount of presentation:

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in ₹ lacs (upto two decimals) except for per share data and as other-wise stated. Certain amounts, which do not appear due to rounding off, are disclosed separately.

14 Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 'Income taxes'

Income tax expense - Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss

a) No provisions for income tax expense has been made by the Company as there is no taxable income earned during the year.

15 Disclosure as per Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' A List of Related Parties

i) **Holding Company**

M/s NTPC Ltd

ii) **Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) :**

1	Shri Sital Kumar Nischal, Chairman	wef 01.06.2020
2	Shri Amit Kumar Kulshreshtha, Director	wef 01.06.2020
3	Shri Achal Kumar Arora, Director	wef 01.06.2020
4	Shri Sundeep Kumar Sharma, Director	wef 01.06.2020
5	Shri Sanjiv Kumar, CEO	wef 26.02.2021
6	Shri Manoj Srivastava, CFO	wef 26.02.2021

iii) Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) in which majority of shares are held by Central Government (refer Note 5). Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, then both the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The company has availed the exemption available for government related entities and limited disclosures are required to be made in the financial statements.

B Transactions with related parties during the year are as follows :

Amount in ₹ lacs

Particulars	**For the period ended 31 March 2021**
(i) Transaction with parent company NTPC Limited	
Equity contribution received	14.80
Equity shares issued	14.80
Repayable amount for expenses incurred on our behalf	94.83
(ii) Transaction with significant owner East Delhi Municipal Corporation	
Equity contribution received	5.20

C Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

Amount in ₹ lacs

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**
Amount payable to parent company- NTPC Ltd	94.83

D Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

(i) Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

(iii) NTPC Limited is seconding its personnel to the company as per the terms and conditions agreed between the companies, which are similar to those applicable for secondment of employees to other companies and institutions. The cost incurred by NTPC Limited towards superannuation and employee benefits are recovered from the company.

16 Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 'Earnings Per Share'

The elements considered for calculation of Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted) are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**For the period ended 31 March 2021**
Net Profit after Tax used as numerator	(90,97,404)
Face value per share	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator	2,00,000

Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted)	**(45.49)**

17 Disclosure as per Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'

There are no external / internal indicators which leads to any impairment of assets of the company as required by Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

18 Disclosure as per Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'

There are no provisions, contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 31 March 2021 for disclosure under Ind AS 37.

19 Capital Commitments

There are contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (property, plant and equipment).

20 Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'

The Board of Directors is collectively the company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. As on date, the company has no reportable segments as per the CODM of the company.

21 Financial risk management

The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise payables for capital expenditure and other capital commitments for which company is in the process tying up loans in domestic currency. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company’s operations. The Company’s principal financial assets include cash at bank and deposits with bank.

Risk management framework

The Company’s activities makes it susceptible to various risks. The Company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. The Company’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of markets and seeks to manage the impact of these risks on the Company’s financial performance.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company’s risk management framework. The Board perform within the overall risk framework of the parent company.

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

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates that will affect the Company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the company.

Interest rate risk - The company would manage interest rate risk through different kinds of loan arrangements (e.g. fixed rate loans, floating rate loans, rupee term loans, foreign currency loans, etc.)

Currency rate risk - The Company executes agreements for the purpose of purchase of capital goods in INR. Any change in foreign currency exchange rate is to the account of the contractor. Hence, there would be no impact of strengthening or weakening of Indian rupee against USD, Euro, JPY, etc. on the company.

b) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, loans & advances, cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Cash and cash equivalents and Deposits with banks - The company has banking operations with scheduled banks. These banks have high credit rating and risk of default with these banks is considered to be insignificant.

c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements of the Company. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by Treasury. The Board of directors has established policies to manage liquidity risk and the Company's treasury department operates in line with such policies. Long term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. However, as this is the first year of operation, the company is looking to raise funds from its existing shareholders and will be able to meet this requirement in the coming year.

22 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and maintain an appropriate capital structure of debt and equity.

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Company monitors capital, using a medium term view of three to five years, on the basis of a number of financial ratios generally used by industry and by the rating agencies. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The company takes investment decisions and decide whether or not to participate in tenders for new solar projects by analysing the project viability and its cash flows over its life using ratios like gearing ratio, project IRR, equity IRR, etc.

23 Information in respect of micro and small enterprises as at 31 March 2021 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act)

Amount in ₹ lacs

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier:	
Principal amount	-
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	-

The payment to the vendors are made as and when they are due, as per terms and conditions of respective contracts.

24 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises, GOI, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. The company is yet commence the commercial operations contributing to generate profits.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Srivastava Digitally signed by Manoj Srivastava Date: 2021.06.11 15:28:57 +05'30'

(Manoj Srivastava)
Chief Financial Officer

SANJIV KUMAR Digitally signed by SANJIV KUMAR Date: 2021.06.11 16:29:00 +05'30'

(Sanjiv Kumar)
Chief Executive Officer

AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Digitally signed by AMIT KUMAR KULSHRESHTHA Date: 2021.06.11 16:56:18 +05'30'

(Amit Kumar Kulshreshtha)
Director
(DIN 08079013)

SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Digitally signed by SITAL KUMAR NISCHAL Date: 2021.06.11 16:57:02 +05'30'

(Sital Kumar Nischal)
Chairman
(DIN 8615850)

For Jain Khandelwal & CO.
Chartered Accountants Firm
Reg. No. 001385N

VINEET GUPTA

(CA. Vineet Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 093319
New Delhi
UDIN - 21093319AAAABQ2629

Dated: June 10th, 2021
Place: New Delhi