

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF  
NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March, 2023, and its total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### BASIS FOR OPINION

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



## EMPHASIS OF MATTER

We draw attention to the following matters in the notes to the Financial Statements:

- i) Foot note (iii) (a) of Note No.8 to the financial statements regarding deductions made/amount withheld by some customers aggregating to INR 1,313.2811 lakh (Previous Year INR 16,336.11 lakh) on various accounts which are being carried as Trade Receivables. The matters are under litigation with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE) and ultimate outcome of the above matters cannot presently be determined. Based on the decision of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) being in favour of the company, the company is of the view that such amounts are recoverable and hence no provisions are made there against.
- ii) Note 33(a) to the financial statements regarding pending confirmations/reconciliation of some trade payables and trade receivables. The management is confident that on confirmation / reconciliation there will not be any material impact on the financial statement.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

## KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

S. No.	Key Audit matter	Auditor's Response
1	<p><b>completeness, existence and accuracy of revenue recognition.</b></p> <p>Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" involves certain key judgments relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of the identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period</p>	<p><u>1. Principal Audit Procedures</u></p> <p>In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Obtaining an understanding and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant internal controls in relation to revenue recognition;</li></ul>





<p>Additionally, Ind AS 115 contains disclosures which involves collation of information in respect of disaggregated revenue by nature, geographical Markets and by timing of recognition.</p> <p>As revenue is qualitatively significant to the Statement of Profit and Loss and is one of key performance indicators of the Company, there may be risks of material misstatements related to revenue recognition due to which the completeness, existence and accuracy of revenue recognition is identified as a key audit matter.</p> <p>Refer Notes 1-C (8) and 40 to the Financial Statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On a sample basis, making selections from sales entries and tracing to their contracts and invoices;</li> <li>- We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policies by comparing with applicable accounting standards.</li> <li>- Assessing the appropriateness of unbilled revenue at the year end with reference to post year end billings; and</li> <li>- Performed cut-off testing for samples of revenue transactions recorded before and after the financial year end date by comparing with relevant underlying documentation to assess whether the revenue was recognized in the correct period.</li> <li>- Assessing adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements.</li> </ul>
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<p>2</p>	<p><b>Valuation of accounts receivable – risk of credit losses</b></p> <p>Company has credit exposure to a number of major customers mainly Government and large organizations. Some of these major customers are defaulting in payments on the due date. In order to avoid significant credit losses, proper monitoring and assessment of credit risk is a key factor.</p> <p>This is considered to be the key audit matters as accounts receivable is a significant item in the Company’s financial statements amounting to INR 2,00,970.52 Lakh (Before allowance for bad and doubtful receivables) as of March 31, 2023 and provisions for impairment of receivables is an area which is influenced by management’s estimates and judgment.</p>	<p><b>2. <u>Principal Audit Procedures</u></b></p> <p>Our audit incorporated the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing and updating our understanding of internal controls with respect to management assessment of credit risk;</li> <li>- Assessment of the Company’s criteria of mitigating the credit risk;</li> <li>- Detailed assessment of loss allowances using life time expected credit loss approach.</li> </ul> <p>We had a particular focus in our audit on how Company manages credit risk for key customers with respect to principal nature transactions (Sale of Solar bundled Power) and agency nature transaction (bilateral and swap transactions).</p> <p>Company has been provided the support of a fund called “Solar Payment Security Account” by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India (GOI) for ensuring timely</p>
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	<p>The provision for impairment of receivables is INR 8,541.90 Lakh as at March 31, 2023. Refer to the Note 8 – Trade receivables</p>	<p>payment to Solar Power Developers (SPDs) in the event of default by State Utilities/ Distribution Companies (Discoms). The receivables from Discoms are also backed by Letter of Credit issued by banks on behalf of State Electricity Boards / State Power Utilities.</p> <p>For agency nature transaction, we checked the back-to-back identical contracts with power suppliers where parties specifically agree that the Company shall be liable to discharge the payment obligation only upon receiving the payment from distributing Companies.</p> <p>(Refer Note 19-Other financial liabilities and Note 44(ii) – Credit Risk)</p>
3	<p>Movement in Solar Payment Security Account (SPSA) under Payment Security Scheme (PSS) fund created by MNRE, GOI as budgetary Support to ensure timely payment to Solar Power Developers in case of default by State utilities /Distribution companies.</p> <p>Refer Note-10 &amp; 19 (b)</p>	<p>3. <u>Principal Audit Procedures</u></p> <p>We obtained information regarding nature of this account and complete scheme of the Ministry.</p> <p>We reviewed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of Management’s use of this fund.</p> <p>We also checked, on sample basis, the approval of appropriate authority of the company for use of this fund for payment to Solar Power Developers.</p>
4	<p>Retention on Account Bank Guarantee Encashment, Contingent Liability and Provisions.</p> <p>The Company has encashed certain bank guarantees of Solar Power Developers under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Phase-I (JNNSM-I) and other vendors as per the provisions of power purchase agreement entered with them. The encashed bank guarantees are shown as Other Financial liabilities under Note 19.</p> <p>In case opposite party file an appeal to the Appellate Authority, the encashed amount</p>	<p>4. <u>Principal Audit Procedures</u></p> <p>We have carried out the validation of the information provided by the management and disclosed in the Financial Statements by performing the following procedures:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating reasonableness of the underlying assumptions.</li> <li>- Examining the relevant documents on record including relevant judicial precedents.</li> <li>- Checked the current status of all pending legal cases of bank guarantee encashments.</li> <li>- Assessed the adequacy of provisions made and contingent liability disclosed.</li> <li>- Getting management confirmation where-ever</li> </ul>



	<p>is shown as contingent liability. In case the appellate authority pronounce decision against the company and company prefer an appeal to the higher authorities then a provision for arbitration is created with the encashed amount along with interest, if applicable, out of the Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar) &amp; Retention on A/c BG encashment (other) provided by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).</p> <p>The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events, identification and quantification of contingent liabilities and provisions require estimation and judgment by the management.</p> <p>Refer Note 21(a) and 38(C)(a)</p>	<p>necessary.</p>
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**INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including Annexures, Management Discussion and Analysis, Business Responsibility Report and other company related information (hereinafter referred to as 'Other Information'), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the





Other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

## **RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended. 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

## **AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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





- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare





circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143(5) of the Act in "Annexure 2" on the directions and sub-directions issued by the 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 (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.
  - (e) Being a Government Company, provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company in view of the Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5 June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 3". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



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

- I. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. Refer Note No. 8(iii), 21 and 38 to the financial statements;
- II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- IV. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in notes to accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any others source or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.





- V. (a) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year and the interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year are in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable; and
- (b) As stated in note 13(d)(ii) to the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- VI. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, mandating use of accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) of each and every transaction for maintaining its books of account, is applicable to the company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under clause (g) Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
- (h) As per Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5 June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Government Companies. Accordingly, reporting in accordance with requirement of provisions of section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable on the Company.

For **UBEROI SOOD & KAPOOR**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
(Firm Registration No. 001462N)



**S.D. SHARMA**  
PARTNER  
(M. No.080399)



Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 17, 2023

UDIN: 23080399BGTQRI5198

## ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The annexure 1 as referred in paragraph (1) under 'Report on Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date.

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).  
  
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to that program, a portion of property, plant and equipment has been physically verified during the current financial year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) There is no immovable property in the name of the company; therefore clause 3(i) (c) of "the order" is not applicable to the company.
- (d) The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at 31 March, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.





- (b) During the previous years, the Company had been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR 500 Lakh, in aggregate, from the bank on the basis of security of current assets and during the current year, such limit has been increased by the bank. As per our audit procedure and information and explanation from the management, quarterly returns and other financial information submitted to the bank during the year are in agreement with books of accounts.
- iii. The Company has not made any investment in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. The Company has neither provided any loan nor provided any guaranty or security to which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 would apply and the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investment made.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Act. In addition, we have placed reliance on the Cost Accountant certificate obtained by the company for this purpose. Following our review and taking into consideration the Cost Accountant Certificate, we are of the view that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.
- vii. (a) According to the records of the company, the company has been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it and no such dues were outstanding, as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) above, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except as given below:

Name of Statute	Nature Of the disputed statutory dues	Period to which the amount relates (FY)	Forum where the dispute is pending	Gross Disputed Amount (INR Lakh)	Amount deposited under protest/ adjusted by Tax Authorities (INR Lakh)	Amount not deposited (INR Lakh)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	4,026.91	930.36	3,096.54
	Penalty	2012-13	Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals)	45.04	-	45.04
	Income Tax	2014-15	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2,469.50	507.58	1,961.93
	Income Tax	2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	261.74	52.35	209.39

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to the bank and the company has not taken any loan from any other lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the year till.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.





- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or a joint venture and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence, clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management and as also mentioned in Note 26(a) of the financial statement that all the employees of the Company are on secondment from the holding company. Accordingly, vigil mechanism of the holding company has been made applicable to it and as confirmed by the vigilance department of the holding company, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the holding company during the year in respect of the Company.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi company and hence, clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- xiv. a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with their size and nature of its business.
- b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year for which a Certificate of Registration (CoR) is required from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence, reporting under reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence, reporting under reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) As represented by the management, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the





date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) During the financial year under review, there were no unspent amounts carried forward from the previous financial year towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects that required a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has identified an unspent amount of INR 72.37 Lakh towards CSR on other than ongoing projects during the current financial year requiring a transfer to a specified fund, within six months from the end of the financial year. The Company has transferred INR 52.6 Lakh only to the specified funds till the date of the audit report. However, the time period for transfer of the remaining amount i.e. six months of the expiry of the financial year as permitted under the second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act, has not elapsed till the date of our report.

(b) The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 135(6) of the Act by transferring the unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount on ongoing projects to a special account within 30 days from the end of the current financial year. Please refer to Note 43 of the financial statements for more information.

For **UBEROI SOOD & KAPOOR**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
(Firm Registration No. 001462N)



**S.D. SHARMA**

PARTNER

(M. No.080399)

UDIN: 23080399BGTQRIS198

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 17, 2023

## ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph '2' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date:

Sl. No.	Direction u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditor's reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial Statements
1.	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	<p>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. A software SAP ERP has been implemented for this.</p> <p>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.</p>	Nil
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans /interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a government company, then this direction	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.	Nil





	is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company).		
3.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State government or its agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, the funds received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State agencies were properly accounted for and utilized as per its terms and conditions.	Nil

For **UBEROI SOOD & KAPOOR**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
(Firm Registration No. 001462N)

*S.D. Sharma*  
**S.D. SHARMA**  
PARTNER



(M. No.080399)  
UDIN: 23080399BGTQRI5198

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 17, 2023

### **ANNEXURE 3 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Referred to in paragraph 3 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date:

### **REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE ACT**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of 31 March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### **MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the 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 and the Standards on Auditing, both issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 auditors' 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 of the Company.

### **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 the 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 the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

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



## OPINION

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

For **UBEROI SOOD & KAPOOR**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**  
(Firm Registration No. 001462N)

*S.D. Sharma*

**S.D. SHARMA**  
PARTNER

(M. No.080399)

UDIN: 23080399BGTQRI5198



Place: New Delhi

Date: May 17, 2023



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

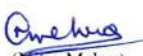


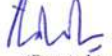

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

Particulars	Note No.	₹ Lakh	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	12,093.31	13,072.66
Capital work-in-progress	3	9,644.40	867.05
Intangible assets	2	7.06	8.17
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Investments	4	162.47	162.47
Trade receivables	5	23,889.83	-
Deferred tax assets (Net)	6	1,150.56	1,466.92
Other non-current assets	7	7,562.70	5,848.11
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>54,510.33</b>	<b>21,425.38</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	8	1,68,538.79	1,45,492.94
Cash and cash equivalents	9	21,354.03	25,171.10
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	19,570.56	49,965.85
Other financial assets	11	2,831.53	2,121.92
Other current assets	12	207.62	95.60
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,12,502.53</b>	<b>2,22,847.41</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,67,012.86</b>	<b>2,44,272.79</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	13	3,000.00	3,000.00
Other equity	14	68,896.13	53,256.63
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>71,896.13</b>	<b>56,256.63</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	15	4,166.67	-
Other Non Current Liabilities	16	3,264.11	3,435.94
		7,430.78	3,435.94
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	17	10,833.33	-
Trade payables	18		
Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises		6.60	1.19
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		1,07,886.35	1,19,024.81
Other financial liabilities	19	64,337.06	60,863.90
Other current liabilities	20	1,339.50	1,248.76
Provisions	21	2,883.97	2,745.83
Current tax liabilities (Net)	22	399.14	695.73
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,87,685.95</b>	<b>1,84,580.22</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,67,012.86</b>	<b>2,44,272.79</b>

Significant accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

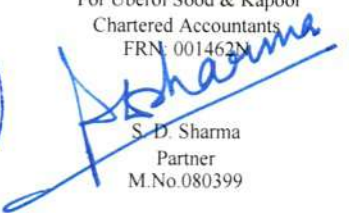
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

				
(Nitin Mehra)	(Kumar Sanjay)	(Ajit Kumar Bishoi)	(Ratnesh)	(Dillip Kumar Patel)
Company Secretary	CFO	CEO	Director	Chairman
			(DIN 08603968)	(DIN 08695490)

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our Auditor's report of even date



For Uberoi Sood & Kapoor  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 001462N

  
S. D. Sharma  
Partner  
M.No.080399

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 17.05.2023






# NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023


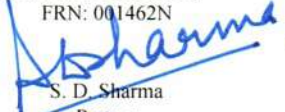
Particulars	Note No.	₹ Lakh	
		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	23	4,44,017.24	3,89,959.26
Other income	24	18,866.39	9,015.97
<b>Total income</b>		<b>4,62,883.63</b>	<b>3,98,975.23</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Purchase of energy	25	4,25,865.92	3,74,206.84
Employee benefits expense	26	1,667.46	1,689.10
Finance costs	27	1,376.94	38.46
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expense	28	1,725.51	814.22
Other expenses	29	7,806.19	2,125.25
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>4,38,442.01</b>	<b>3,78,873.87</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>24,441.62</b>	<b>20,101.36</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax			
Current year	34	6,535.76	4,645.40
Earlier years	34	-	(92.93)
Deferred tax	6	316.36	523.10
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>6,852.12</b>	<b>5,075.57</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>17,589.50</b>	<b>15,025.79</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive income</b>			
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>17,589.50</b>	<b>15,025.79</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share (Par value ₹10/- each)</b>			
Basic & Diluted (₹)	36	58.63	50.09
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes 1 to 46 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 (Nitin Mehra) Company Secretary	 (Kumar Sanjay) CFO	 (Ajit Kumar Bishoi) CEO	 (Ratnesh) Director (DIN 08603968)	 (Dillip Kumar Patel) Chairman (DIN 08695490)
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This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our Auditor's report of even date

	For Uberoi Sood & Kapoor Chartered Accountants FRN: 001462N  S. D. Sharma Partner M.No.080399
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Place : New Delhi

Dated : 17.05.2023



# NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>₹ Lakh</b>		
<b>A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Profit before tax</b>	24,441.62	20,101.36
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expense	1,725.51	814.22
Finance Cost	1,376.94	38.46
Interest/income on term deposits/investments	(334.57)	(641.00)
Surcharge Income	(16,205.82)	(7,828.43)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.07	0.18
Loss on fair valuation of Non- current Trade Receivable at amortised cost	3,876.72	-
Interest income – unwinding-Non current Trade Receivable	(1,369.90)	-
Deferred Revenue on account of government grants	(564.04)	(107.81)
<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes</b>	12,946.53	12,376.98
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
Trade and other receivables	(44,561.35)	(4,265.41)
Trade payable, provisions, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	(12,401.68)	23,624.02
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	(4,027.96)	(3,882.24)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	(48,044.47)	27,853.35
Income taxes (paid) / refunded	(6,136.62)	(3,949.67)
<b>Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities - A</b>	(54,181.09)	23,903.68
<b>B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(10,165.95)	(9,729.14)
Government Grant Received	1,500.00	2,500.00
Purchase of Investments	-	(162.47)
Interest/income on term deposits/investments received	326.31	624.99
Surcharge received from customers	16,635.30	9,993.53
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	30,395.29	(4,971.87)
<b>Net Cash from/(used in) Investing Activities - B</b>	38,690.96	(1,744.96)
<b>C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Dividend paid	(1,950.00)	(3,000.00)
Interest paid	(1,376.94)	(38.46)
Proceeds from current borrowings	10,000.00	(10,000.00)
Proceeds from Non-current borrowings (Including current maturity)	5,000.00	-
<b>Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities - C</b>	11,673.06	(13,038.46)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	(3,817.07)	9,120.26
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (see note 1 and 2 below)</b>	25,171.10	16,050.84
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (see note 1 and 2 below)</b>	21,354.03	25,171.10
<b>Notes:</b>		
1 Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cheques, drafts, stamps in hand, balances with banks and deposits with original maturity of up to three months.		
2 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per Note 9	21,354.03	25,171.10



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

3 Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

₹ Lakh

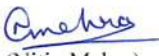



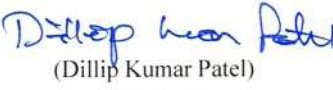
Particulars	Non Current Borrowing	Current Borrowing
Opening balance as at 01st April,2022	-	-
Cash Flow During the year	5,000.00	10,000.00
Non-Cash Changes due to :-		
- Interest on borrowing	-	-
- Transaction cost on borrowing	-	-
<b>Closing balance as at 31st March,2023</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>

For the year ended 31 March 2022

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non Current Borrowing	Current Borrowing
Opening balance as at 01st April,2021	-	10,000.00
Cash Flow During the year	-	(10,000.00)
Non-Cash Changes due to :-		
- Interest on borrowing	-	-
- Transaction cost on borrowing	-	-
Closing balance as at 31st March,2022	-	-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 (Nitin Mehra) Company Secretary	 (Kumar Sanjay) CFO	 (Ajit Kumar Bishoi) CEO	 (Ratnesh) Director (DIN 08603968)	 (Dillip Kumar Patel) Chairman (DIN 08695490)
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This is the Statement of Cash flows referred to in our Auditor's report of even date

For Uberoi Sood & Kapoor  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 001462N



  
 S. D. Sharma  
 Partner  
 M.No.080399

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 17.05.2023



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

**(A) Equity share capital**

<b>For the year ended 31st March 2023</b>		<b>₹ Lakh</b>
<b>Particulars</b>		<b>Amount</b>
Balance as at 1 April 2022		3,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period		-
Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 13)		-
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2023</b>		<b>3,000</b>

<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>		<b>₹ Lakh</b>
<b>Particulars</b>		<b>Amount</b>
Balance as at 1 April 2021		3,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period		-
Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 13)		-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>		<b>3,000</b>

**(B) Other equity**

<b>For the year ended 31st March 2023</b>				<b>₹ Lakh</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Reserves and Surplus</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>General reserve</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>		
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2022</b>	52,149.38	1,107.25		<b>53,256.63</b>
Profit for the year	-	17,589.50		<b>17,589.50</b>
Other comprehensive Income/(expense)	-	-		-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>52,149.38</b>	<b>18,696.75</b>		<b>70,846.13</b>
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-		-
Final Dividend paid for FY 2021-22 (Note 14)	-	(900.00)		<b>(900.00)</b>
Interim Dividend paid for FY 2022-23 (Note 14)	-	(1,050.00)		<b>(1,050.00)</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>52,149.38</b>	<b>16,746.75</b>		<b>68,896.13</b>

<b>For the year ended 31 March 2022</b>				<b>₹ Lakh</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Reserves and Surplus</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>General reserve</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	41,149.38	81.46		41,230.84
Profit for the year	-	15,025.79		15,025.79
Other comprehensive Income/(expense)	-	-		-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>41,149.38</b>	<b>15,107.25</b>		<b>56,256.63</b>
Transfer from retained earnings	11,000.00	-		11,000.00
Transfer to General Reserve	-	(11,000.00)		(11,000.00)
Final Dividend paid for FY 2020-21 (Note 14)	-	(900.00)		(900.00)
Interim Dividend paid for FY 2021-22 (Note 14)	-	(2,100.00)		(2,100.00)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>52,149.38</b>	<b>1,107.25</b>		<b>53,256.63</b>

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 (Nifin Mehra) Company Secretary	 (Kumar Sanjay) CFO	 (Ajit Kumar Bishoi) CEO	 (Ratnesh) Director (DIN 08603968)	 (Dillip Kumar Patel) Chairman (DIN 08695490)
---	--	---	---	---

This is the Statement of changes in equity referred to in our Auditor's report of even date

For Uberoi Sood & Kapoor  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 001462N

  
S.D. Sharma  
Partner  
M.No.080399

Place : New Delhi  
Dated : 17.05.2023

## **Note-1 Company Information and Significant Accounting Policies**

### **A. Reporting entity**

NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (the “Company”), a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Limited, is a public Limited Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U40108DL2002GOI117584). The address of the Company’s registered office is NTPC Bhawan, Core-7, SCOPE Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of trading of power within the country and some of its neighbouring countries and leasing of E-Vehicle.

### **B. Basis of preparation**

#### **1. Statement of Compliance**

These 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.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 17 May 2023.

#### **2. Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value (refer serial no. 14 of accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

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 lakh (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 twelve 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.

#### **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.

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

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. Transition to Ind AS**

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.

## **1.3. 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.

The cost of replacing 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 or loss as incurred.

## **1.4. Derecognition**

Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal 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 useful life and residual value specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

a) Office Equipment's	05-6 Year
b) Electronic Chargers	06-10 Year
c) Solar/wind power plants which are not governed by CERC Tariff Regulations.	25 years
d) Residual value in Case of Desktop/PC	NIL

Individual assets costing less than ₹ 5000 are depreciated at the rate of 100%

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & 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 March 2016) 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.

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.

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 assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates is accounted for on a prospective basis.

## 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 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. Otherwise, it is recognised as Profit or Loss as incurred.

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. 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.



## 5. 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.

## 6. 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 initially recognised as deferred income and 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

## 7. 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 any reimbursement, if any.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising 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 entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. 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.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract





is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

## **8. Revenue from Contract with customers**

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.

Company's revenues arise from trading of energy, leasing of e-vehicles, consultancy, project management & supervision services and other income. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized based on the rates & terms and conditions mutually agreed with the beneficiaries and trading of energy through power exchanges. Revenue from leasing of e-vehicles is recognized based on the rates, operated kilometer and other terms and conditions mutually agreed with the customers. In case of National Solar Mission revenue from sale of energy is as per the directive/guideline of GOI. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, surcharge received from customers for delayed payments, management and consultancy fee, sale of asset, other miscellaneous income including liquidated damages recovered, etc.

### **8.1. Revenue from sale of energy**

Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been delivered to the beneficiaries. 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. unbilled revenue.

Revenue from sale of energy through trading is recognized based on the rates, terms and conditions mutually agreed with the beneficiaries. Part of revenue from sale of energy through trading is based on the directive/guideline of GOI under the National Solar Mission Phase I and commission on trading of power through power exchange as agreed with the clients.

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

### **8.2. 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 (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied, which typically occurs when the performance obligation is satisfied, 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.

### **8.3. Revenue from Leasing of E Vehicles**

Revenue from leasing of e-vehicles is recognized based on the total kilometer run, subject to the minimum assured kilometer mentioned in the contract with the customer.

Customers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from leasing of e-vehicles includes an accrual for total kilometer run but not yet billed i.e. unbilled revenue. Revenue from leasing of e-vehicles is recognized as per the per kilometer rates, terms and conditions mutually agreed with the customers.

### **8.4. Other income**

Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR). For debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), interest income is recorded using the 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 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 and liquidated damages is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.

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.

Management Fees is recognized as per directive of GOI or as agreed with the client.

## **9. Other expenses**

Purchase of energy is recognized at the rates contracted based on the Regional Energy Account (REA) issued by respective Regional Power Committee (RPC).

Expenses on training & recruitment and research & development are charged to statement of profit and loss in the year it is incurred unless it meets the recognition criteria for intangible asset as per Ind AS 38- 'Intangible assets'.





Rebate received from vendors/suppliers for making early payment is shown as reduction from purchase of energy.

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.

## 10. 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. Current 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 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.

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.





## 11. Employee benefits

### 11.1. 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.

The employees of the Company are on secondment from the holding company. Employee benefits include provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities, compensated absences, long service award, economic rehabilitation scheme and other terminal benefits. In terms of the arrangement with the Holding Company, the Company is to make a fixed percentage contribution of the aggregate of basic pay and dearness allowance for the period of service rendered in the Company. Accordingly, these employee benefits are treated as defined contribution schemes.

### 11.2. 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.

## 12. Leases

### 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 Company has right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset through the period of the lease and (2) the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified 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 determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment, 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.

### **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 fulfilment 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 arrangement to be or to contain a lease and where the off taker has the principal risk and rewards of ownership of the Property, Plant and equipment through its contractual arrangements with the Company, the arrangement is considered a finance lease.

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 arrangement to be or to contain a lease and where the Company retains the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, the arrangement is considered an operating lease.

For operating leases, the Asset is capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its economic life. Revenue from leasing of e-vehicles is recognized periodically on accrual basis based on the total kilometers run, subject to the minimum assured kilometers as per the terms of the contract with customers

### **13. Foreign currency transactions and translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the date of 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 Statement of profit and loss in the year in which it arises.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency and translated 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.

### **14. 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

#### **14.1. Financial assets**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, 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.

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measures at

- Measured at Amortized Cost
- Measured at FVTOCI (Fair value through OCI) including investment in equity instrument.
- Measured at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)

##### **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 effective interest rate (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-recognised (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.

### **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 unbilled revenue, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial





recognition of the receivables.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, 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 12-month 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.

## **14.2. 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 measured at amortized cost net of directly attributable transaction cost. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

### **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.

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 are 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. 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 de-recognized 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.

### **Interest rate benchmark reform**

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability measured at amortised cost is changed as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the Company updated the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by the reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

When changes were made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Company first updates the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by interest rate benchmark reform and does not recognise a modification gain or loss in the profit & loss statement. After that, the Company applies the policies on accounting for modifications to the additional changes.

### **14.3. 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.

## **15. Operating segments**

In accordance with Ind AS 108- ‘Operating segments’, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified based on 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 Work 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.

#### **16. 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.

#### **17. 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.

#### **18. 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.

## **19. Statement of Cash flows**

Statement of Cash flow is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

## **D. Use of estimates and management judgments**

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 and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an 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.

### **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 assets. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

## **4. Revenue**

The Company records revenue from sale of energy as per contracts or as per directive/guidelines of GOI, as per principles enunciated under Ind AS 115.





The amount of revenue recognised for energy sales is adjusted for expected rebates for early payments and/or late payment surcharges, which are estimated based on the historical data available with the Company.

#### **5. 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.

#### **6. 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 requires best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

#### **7. 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.



2. Non-current assets - Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		Gross block		Depreciation, amortization and impairment		Net block	
	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31 March 2023	Additions	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 1 April 2022	For the year	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 31 March 2023
Plant & Machinery	327.58	1,057.52	729.94	-	20.45	100.99	-	121.44
Furniture and fixtures	4.37	4.37	-	-	3.33	0.28	-	3.61
Office equipment	7.08	7.29	0.21	-	6.01	0.15	-	6.16
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	31.19	41.97	12.48	1.70	29.25	3.25	1.60	30.90
Communication equipment	0.96	0.96	-	-	0.49	0.07	-	0.56
Motor Vehicles	13,615.30	13,615.30	-	-	854.29	1,617.14	-	2,471.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,986.48</b>	<b>14,727.41</b>	<b>742.63</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>913.82</b>	<b>1,721.89</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>2,634.11</b>

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		Gross block		Depreciation, amortization and impairment		Net block	
	As at 1 April 2021	As at 31 March 2022	Additions	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 1 April 2021	For the year	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 31 March 2022
Plant & Machinery	-	327.58	327.58	-	-	20.45	-	20.45
Furniture and fixtures	8.05	4.37	-	3.68	6.42	0.41	3.50	3.33
Office equipment	6.53	7.08	0.55	-	5.76	0.25	-	6.01
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	31.19	31.19	-	-	28.45	0.80	-	29.25
Communication equipment	0.96	0.96	-	-	0.42	0.07	-	0.49
Motor Vehicles	4,716.56	13,615.30	8,898.74	3.68	62.83	791.46	-	854.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,763.29</b>	<b>13,986.48</b>	<b>9,226.87</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>103.88</b>	<b>813.44</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>913.82</b>

Non-current assets - Intangible assets

Particulars	As at March 2023		Gross block		Amortization		Net block	
	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31 March 2023	Additions	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 1 April 2022	For the year	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 31 March 2023
Software	16.28	18.79	2.51	-	8.11	3.62	-	11.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>18.79</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.73</b>

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		Gross block		Amortization		Net block	
	As at 1 April 2021	As at 31 March 2022	Additions	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 1 April 2021	For the year	Deductions/adjustments	Up to 31 March 2022
Software	7.69	16.28	8.95	0.36	7.69	0.78	0.36	8.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>8.11</b>





- a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account (property, plant and equipment) and not provided for as at 31 March 2023 is ₹ 10776.23 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 18,484.75 lakh).  
 b) Property, Plant and equipment subject to operating lease

The Company has entered into an agreement with Directorate of Transport (DoT), Andaman and Nicobar Administration & Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) to supply (operate and maintain in case of BMTC) the fully built Electric buses as per technical specifications of respective agreement for a period of 10 years on fixed hire charges per Km per bus. In addition, Company has also installed, commissioned and shall maintain necessary charging infrastructure at its Depots and identified routes wherever necessary. The Company has classified these arrangement with customers as operating lease as per Ind AS 116 because it does not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.

The net carrying value of such leased assets included above are as under:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Plant & Machinery	671.73	301.58
Motor Vehicles	11,053.51	12,656.93
	<u>11,725.24</u>	<u>12,958.51</u>

- c) Deduction/adjustments from gross block and depreciation and amortization for the year is due to retirement of assets from active use.  
 d) Refer Note 46 for additional Regulatory information.



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### 3. Non-current assets - Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	₹ Lakh				
	As at 1 April 2022	Additions	Deductions/ adjustments	Capitalised	As at 31 March 2023
LNG Project for Andaman & Nicobar*	195.83	59.21	-	-	255.04
Waste to Energy Project: Bhopal*	9.97	178.01	-	-	187.98
Waste to Energy Project: Varanasi*	318.91	7,953.71	-	-	8,272.62
Waste to Energy Project: Hubli*	4.39	12.60	-	-	16.99
Waste to Energy Project: Punjab*	-	18.35	-	-	18.35
Rooftop Solar*	-	746.35	-	40.99	705.36
Charging infra for electric Buses*	326.53	280.76	-	428.29	178.99
Expenditure during construction period***	-	368.31	-	-	368.31
Less: allocated to related projects			368.31		(368.31)
	855.63	9,617.29	368.31	469.28	9,635.33
<b>Expenditure pending allocation</b>					
Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges**	11.42	-	2.36	-	9.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>867.05</b>	<b>9,617.29</b>	<b>370.67</b>	<b>469.28</b>	<b>9,644.40</b>

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	₹ Lakh				
	As at 1 April 2021	Additions	Deductions/ adjustments	Capitalised	As at 31 March 2022
LNG Project for Andaman & Nicobar*	185.33	10.50	-	-	195.83
Waste to Energy Project: Bhopal*	-	9.97	-	-	9.97
Waste to Energy Project: Varanasi*	-	318.91	-	-	318.91
Waste to Energy Project: Hubli*	-	4.39	-	-	4.39
Motor Vehicle including Charging infra*	178.63	9,374.22	-	9,226.32	326.53
	363.96	9,717.99	-	9,226.32	855.63
<b>Expenditure pending allocation</b>					
Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges**	9.77	1.65	-	-	11.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>373.73</b>	<b>9,719.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,226.32</b>	<b>867.05</b>

\* Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges, civil construction, P&M, EDC & erection charges for setting up of projects.

\*\* Financial Appraisal, consultancy for bid management and other charges for various rooftop solar and other e-mobility projects.

\*\*\*Brought from expenditure during construction period (net) .(Refer Note no.30)

(Refer Note 46 for additional Regulatory information.)





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### 4. Non-current Financial assets - Investments

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Number of shares Current Year/ (Previous Year)	Face Value Per share Current Year (Previous Year)	As at	
			31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>Investment in Equity Instrument</b>				
Unquoted (designated at fair value through other comprehensive income) <sup>(a)</sup>				
Power Exchange India Limited (PXIL)	2923503 (2923503)	10 (10)	162.47	162.47
			162.47	162.47

(a) Investments include 5% equity stake of PXIL acquired from NSE Investment Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of National Stock Exchange of India Limited, to gain exposure of evolving power market, Transactional & Decision-making support, Commercial Discounts and Incentives, Specific Product development in line with Company's requirement, Capacity Building and other business advisory goals.

### 5. Non- Current financial assets - Trade receivables

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Trade Receivables considered good- Unsecured *	23,889.83	-
Trade Receivables- credit impaired	-	-
	23,889.83	-
Less: Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	-	-
<b>Total</b>	23,889.83	-

\* Non current trade receivable is due after 12 Month.

### 6. Non-current assets - Deferred tax assets (net)

₹ Lakh

As at 31 March 2023		₹ Lakh	
Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Additions/ (adjustments) during the year	As at 31 March 2023
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
- Provisions & other disallowances for tax purposes	2149.82		2149.82
Total deferred tax assets (A)	2149.82		2149.82
<u>Deferred tax liability</u>			
- Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	682.90	316.36	999.26
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	682.90	316.36	999.26
<b>Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (A-B)</b>	1466.92	(316.36)	1150.56
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>		<b>₹ Lakh</b>	
Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Additions/ (adjustments) during the year	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
- Provisions & other disallowances for tax purposes	2149.82		2149.82
Total deferred tax assets (A)	2149.82		2149.82
<u>Deferred tax liability</u>			
- Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	159.80	523.10	682.90
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	159.80	523.10	682.90
<b>Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (A-B)</b>	1990.02	(523.10)	1466.92

a) The net changes in deferred tax has been debited/(credited) to Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities has been offset as they relate to the same governing law.

c) Disclosures as per Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes' are provided in Note 34.



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**7. Other non-current assets**

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Capital Advances <sup>(a)</sup></b>		
Covered by bank guarantee	1,336.56	1,572.34
Others	1,947.37	-
<b>Deposits</b>		
Deposit with Government Authorities	1.80	1.80
Other Deposit	38.00	35.00
<b>Advances</b>		
Advance tax and tax deducted at source <sup>(b)</sup>	19,884.91	19,884.91
Less: Provision for tax	15,645.94	15,645.94
	<u>4,238.97</u>	<u>4,238.97</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>7,562.70</u>	<u>5,848.11</u>

(a) Capital Advances include initial advance made to contractor as per terms of contract for waste to energy (WTE) project at Varanasi.

(b) Advances relates to earlier years where assessment is pending.

**8. Current financial assets - Trade receivables**

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivables considered good- Unsecured	1,68,538.79	1,45,492.94
Trade Receivables- credit impaired	8,541.90	8,541.90
	<u>1,77,080.69</u>	<u>1,54,034.84</u>
Less: Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	8,541.90	8,541.90
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,68,538.79</u>	<u>1,45,492.94</u>

**(i) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2023**

Particulars	₹ Lakh							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
			Less than 6 month	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H=A TO G
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered	41,509.75		80,429.07	40,782.91	2,170.23	1,025.51	1,308.03	1,67,225.51
(ii) Undisputed Trade	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit			-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered	-		-	-	-	-	1,313.28	1,313.28
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-		-	-	-	-	8,541.90	8,541.90
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>41,509.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80,429.07</b>	<b>40,782.91</b>	<b>2,170.23</b>	<b>1,025.51</b>	<b>11,163.21</b>	<b>1,77,080.69</b>
Less: Provision for credit impaired trade receivables							8,541.90	8,541.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,509.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80,429.07</b>	<b>40,782.91</b>	<b>2,170.23</b>	<b>1,025.51</b>	<b>2,621.31</b>	<b>1,68,538.79</b>





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(ii) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2022

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6	6 months -1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H=A TO G
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	24,289.46	30,884.63	58,611.81	9,808.89	291.79	139.89	5,130.48	1,29,156.95
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,335.99	16,335.99
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,541.90	8,541.90
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	24,289.46	30,884.63	58,611.81	9,808.89	291.79	139.89	30,008.37	1,54,034.84
Less: Provision for credit impaired trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,541.90	8,541.90
<b>Total</b>	24,289.46	30,884.63	58,611.81	9,808.89	291.79	139.89	21,466.47	1,45,492.94

(iii) The margin and other tariff have been billed to Distribution Companies (Discoms) including Rajasthan as per the guidelines of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission Phase -I (JNNSM-I) uniformly by Company. However, three Rajasthan Discoms viz Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited, Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited have not paid following amounts from the bills issued by Company:

(a) There are outstanding dues of ₹NIL (31 March 2022: ₹3,134.00 lakh) towards unbundled solar power supplied after commissioning of solar projects; ₹ NIL (31 March 2022: ₹6,103.00 lakh) towards delay in inter-state scheduling (LTA) of power generated in Rajasthan by Solar Power Developers (SPDs) and ₹ 1313.28 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹7,099.11 lakh) towards deduction of compensation amount due to low Capacity Utilisation Factor (C.U.F.) of solar projects in Rajasthan.

The above cases were filed with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) wherein CERC has decided in favor of the Company in all the matters stated above. However, in all the above cases Rajasthan Discoms have filed appeal with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE) against order of CERC. The case is pending with ATE. Hence, Company has not considered making provision for these outstanding dues in Books of the Company.

(b) Further, in matters related to outstanding dues towards payment of trading margin @1.5 paise/unit instead of 7.0 paise/unit, CERC has advised to decide the matter with mutual consent. However, Company has filed appeal with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE) against CERC order and requested ATE to direct Rajasthan Discoms to make payment of differential trading margin and surcharge thereon. The case is pending with ATE. Therefore, based on order of CERC a provision for the disputed amount of ₹8518.02 lakh has been made in Books of the Company during Financial Year 2019-20.

(iv) Based on arrangements between Company, banks and beneficiaries, the bills of the beneficiaries have been discounted. Accordingly, trade receivables have been disclosed net off bills discounted amounting to ₹ NIL (31 March 2022: ₹ 14,756 Lakh). Also refer Note 38(C)(d).

(v) Amounts receivable from related parties are disclosed in Note 35.



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### 9. Current financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	₹ Lakh As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	21,354.03	25,171.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,354.03</b>	<b>25,171.10</b>

### 10. Current financial assets - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	₹ Lakh As at 31 March 2022
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months and maturing within one year (including interest accrued)	587.02	27,547.28
Earmarked balances with banks <sup>(a)</sup>	18,983.54	22,418.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,570.56</b>	<b>49,965.85</b>
 (a) <b>Earmarked balances with banks towards:</b>		
Deposit with Sales Tax Authorities	0.46	0.44
Bank guarantee Fund of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)	4.33	4.09
Deposit as per the directive from the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi (Refer Note No 19 & 21)	2,061.25	1,957.98
Payment Security Scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)*	16,801.71	20,309.52
Amount Held for CSR purposes	115.78	146.54
	<b>18,983.54</b>	<b>22,418.57</b>

\*Payment Security Scheme of MNRE includes amounts received from MNRE under payment security scheme. For corresponding liability refer Note 19.





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### 11. Current Assets - Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	₹ Lakh As at 31 March 2022
<b>Deposits <sup>(a)</sup></b>		
Others	2,242.48	502.12
<b>Claims Recoverable <sup>(b)</sup></b>		
Advances	84.05	64.80
Others	505.00	1,555.00
	2,831.53	2,121.92
<b>Total</b>	2,831.53	2,121.92

(a) Deposits includes Earnest money deposit (EMD) and margin money with Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) & Power Exchange of India Ltd. (PXIL).

(b) Claims Recoverable includes government grant of ₹ 500 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 1550 lakh) and other miscellaneous recoverable amount.

### 12. Current Assets - Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	₹ Lakh As at 31 March 2022
<b>Advance to Contractor</b>		
Unsecured	118.56	63.21
	118.56	63.21
<b>Claims Recoverable</b>		
GST input credit	88.74	32.39
TDS on GST	0.32	-
<b>Total</b>	207.62	95.60



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 13. Equity Share capital

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Equity share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised</b>		
22,00,00,000 shares of par value of ₹10/- each		
(Previous year 22,00,00,000 shares of par value of ₹10/- each)	22,000.00	22,000.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid up</b>		
3,00,00,000 shares of par value of ₹10/- each		
(Previous year 3,00,00,000 shares of par value of ₹10/- each)	3,000.00	3,000.00

a) **Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:**

Particulars	No. of shares	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
At the beginning of the year	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
Issued during the year - Right issue	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000

b) The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10/- each.

c) The holders of the equity shares 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 its shareholders subject to approval of the shareholders.

d) Dividends:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>(i) Dividend paid and recognised during the year</b>		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 of ₹ 3 (31 March 2021 : ₹ 3 per share ) per fully paid share	900.00	900.00
Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2023 of ₹ 3.5 (31 March 2022 : ₹ 7 per share)	1,050.00	2,100.00

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>(ii) Dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting period</b>		
Since year end the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of ₹ 8.5 (31 March 2022: ₹ 3 ) per fully paid equity share. This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.	900.00	900.00

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

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	%age holdings	No. of shares	%age holdings
NTPC Limited and its nominees (Holding Company)	3,00,00,000	100	3,00,00,000	100

f) i) **Shares held by promoters at the end of March 2023:**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the year
Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
NTPC Limited (Holding Company)	29999300	100	Nil

ii) **Shares held by promoters at the end of March 2022:**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the year
Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
NTPC Limited (Holding Company)	29999300	100	Nil





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 14. Other equity

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>General Reserve <sup>(a)</sup></b>		
As per last financial statements	52,149.38	41,149.38
Add : Transfer from surplus	-	11,000.00
	<b>52,149.38</b>	<b>52,149.38</b>
<b>Retained earnings <sup>(b)</sup></b>		
As per last financial statements	1,107.25	81.46
Add: Profit for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	17,589.50	15,025.79
Transfer from Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	-
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	-	11,000.00
Final dividend	900.00	900.00
Interim dividend	1,050.00	2,100.00
	<b>16,746.75</b>	<b>1,107.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,896.13</b>	<b>53,256.63</b>

- a) General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. The same will be utilised as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- b) Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations. The same will be utilised for the purposes as per the provisions of the Companies act. 2013

### 15. Borrowings

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Term loan from ICICI Bank</b>		
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Rupee Term Loan	5,000.00	
Less: Current Maturities of Rupee Term Loan from Bank-unsecured	833.33	
	<b>4,166.67</b>	<b>-</b>

a) **Details of terms of repayment and rate of interest**

- i) Unsecured term loan from ICICI bank amounting to ₹ 5,000 lakh as on 31 March 2023 carrying interest @ I-MCLR-1Year ,presently 8.30 % p.a. and the loan is repayable in 24 quarterly installment starting from 11th ,April 2023.

### 16. Other Non Current liabilities

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Government Grants (Deferred Revenue)	3,264.11	3,435.94
	<b>3,264.11</b>	<b>3,435.94</b>

- a) Government grant represent unamortised portion of grant received/ receivable from Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTc) for supply of e-Buses. This amount will be recognised as revenue corresponding to depreciation charge in future years. Refer Note 20 for current portion of government grants.



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

**17. Current liabilities - Borrowings**

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Loans Repayable on Demand		
From Bank		
<b>Secured</b>		
Working Capital*	10,000.00	-
<b>Unsecured</b>	-	-
Current Maturities of Non-Current Borrowing		
Term loan	833.33	-
	<u>10,833.33</u>	<u>-</u>

- a) Details of terms of repayment and rate of interest
- i) Secured short term loan from SBI bank amounting to ₹ 10,000 lakh as on 31 March 2023 carrying interest @ 7.80 % p.a. The loan are repayable on demand.
- b) There has been no defaults in repayment of loan or interest thereon as at the year end.
- \*Detail of Securities:-  
-Working capital loan from SBI is Primarily secured by first hypothecation charge on stores/spares, book debts and entire current asset of the company both present and future.

**18. Current financial liabilities - Trade payables**

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Micro & Small Enterprises	6.60	1.19
Creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises	1,07,886.35	1,19,024.81
	<u>1,07,892.95</u>	<u>1,19,026.00</u>

a) i) Trade payables ageing as on 31st March 2023:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction						Total
	Unbilled Dues	Not Due*	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)MSME	-	6.60		-	-	0.01	6.60
(ii)Others	38,789.33	-	58,865.48	1,169.85	215.56	5,137.20	1,04,177.41
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	3,708.94	3,708.94
	<u>38,789.33</u>	<u>6.60</u>	<u>58,865.48</u>	<u>1,169.85</u>	<u>215.56</u>	<u>8,846.15</u>	<u>1,07,892.95</u>

ii) Trade payables ageing as on 31st March 2022:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction						Total
	Unbilled Dues	Not Due*	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)MSME	-	1.19	-	-	-	-	1.19
(ii)Others	20,897.42	-	86,289.50	286.94	395.13	4,402.28	1,12,271.27
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	6,753.54	6,753.54
	<u>20,897.42</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>86,289.50</u>	<u>286.94</u>	<u>395.13</u>	<u>11,155.82</u>	<u>1,19,026.00</u>

\*Security Deposit

- b) Balance under Micro & Small Enterprises includes security deducted but not due of ₹ 6.60 Lakh (31 March 2022 of ₹1.19 lakh). Disclosure with respect to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is made in Note 42.
- c) Amount payable to related party is disclosed in Note 35.





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 19. Current liabilities - Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Payable for capital expenditure		
Micro & Small Enterprises	0.30	-
Other than Micro & Small Enterprises	3,917.48	2,849.65
Book overdraft	-	-
Other payables		
Deposits from contractors and others	182.52	92.00
Payable to Holding Company	340.43	170.52
Payable to employees	388.50	354.91
Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar) <sup>(a &amp; d)</sup>	28,477.87	28,566.89
Payable to Solar Payment Security Account <sup>(b)</sup>	30,665.32	28,596.13
Retention on A/c BG encashment (other) <sup>(c)</sup>	12.48	82.25
Unspent CSR balance on ongoing approved CSR projects <sup>(e)</sup>	276.41	148.13
Unspent CSR balance on other than ongoing projects	72.37	-
Others	3.38	3.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,337.06</b>	<b>60,863.90</b>

a) Other payables-Retention on A/c BG encashment (solar) comprises of:

#### For the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	For the year 2022-23	As at 31 March 2023
Amount received as liquidated damages on late commissioning of solar power plants	29,953.41	-	29,953.41
Add: Interest accrued on above (Refer Note 24)	1,928.92	0.25	1,929.17
Less: Legal expenses	1,844.36	46.19	1,890.55
Less: Liability on a/c of arbitration cases where award has been pronounced (Refer Note 21)	1,471.08	43.08	1,514.16
<b>Net Balance- Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar)</b>	<b>28,566.89</b>	<b>(89.02)</b>	<b>28,477.87</b>

#### For the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	For the year 2021-22	As at 31 March 2022
Amount received as liquidated damages on late commissioning of solar power plants	29,953.41	-	29,953.41
Add: Interest accrued on above (Refer Note 24)	1,928.87	0.05	1,928.92
Less: Legal expenses	1,782.51	61.85	1,844.36
Less: Liability on a/c of arbitration cases where award has been pronounced (Refer Note 21)	1,427.94	43.14	1,471.08
<b>Net Balance- Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar)</b>	<b>28,671.83</b>	<b>(104.94)</b>	<b>28,566.89</b>

(i) The above treatment in "Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar)" is made as per the directions received from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) vide letter ref. no. 29/5/2010-11/JNNSM(ST) dated 29 June 2012 and clarifications thereafter.

(ii) The Company has utilised ₹ 28,473.54 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 28,662.80 Lakh) from "Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar)" for non-payment of dues by its customers under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Phase-I (JNNSM-I).



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

- b) Payable to Solar Payment Security Account comprises of:

For the period Ended 31 March 2023			₹ Lakh
Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	For the year 2022-23	As at 31 March 2023
Funds received from MNRE	24,303.00	-	24,303.00
Add: Interest accrued on above (Refer Note 24)	4,123.13	94.27	4,217.40
Add: transfer of surcharge (Refer Note 24)	2,202.09	2,340.87	4,542.96
Less: Management fees withdrawn/ debited	2,032.05	289.82	2,321.87
Less: GST on Management Fee		76.13	76.13
Less: Bank Charges	0.04	-	0.04
<b>Net Balance-Payable to Solar Payment Security Account</b>	<b>28,596.13</b>	<b>2,069.19</b>	<b>30,665.32</b>

For the year ended 31 March 2022			₹ Lakh
Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	For the year 2021-22	As at 31 March 2022
Funds received from MNRE	24,303.00	-	24,303.00
Add: Interest accrued on above (Refer Note 24)	3,837.38	285.75	4,123.13
Add: transfer of surcharge (Refer Note 24)	757.95	1,444.14	2,202.09
Less: Management fees withdrawn/ debited	1,644.77	387.28	2,032.05
Less: Bank Charges	0.03	0.01	0.04
<b>Net Balance-Payable to Solar Payment Security Account</b>	<b>27,253.53</b>	<b>1,342.60</b>	<b>28,596.13</b>

Solar Payment Security Account was created by MNRE, Government of India vide OM No. 29/5/2010-11/JNNSM(ST) dated 30 June 2011 as Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India for ensuring timely payment to Solar Power Developers (SPDs) in the event of default by State Utilities/ Distribution Companies (Discoms). This Account is to be recouped after receipt of payment from State Utilities/Distribution Companies (Discoms) against these bills. This Account was incorporated in the Books of Accounts of the Company with effect from 01 January 2020 for better monitoring and control of the Account. The amount not withdrawn are invested in Term deposits and balance amount is kept in Current account (refer Note 10).

As at 31 March 2023, the Company has utilised an amount of ₹13,863.61 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 8,286.61) from Solar Payment Security Account on account of default by its customers as per the directions received from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

- c) Retention on A/c BG encashment (other) includes BG encashments under Roof Top Solar (RTS) scheme of MNRE.
- d) Considering the directions received from MNRE and opinion of the tax consultant, since Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar) do not belong to the Company, transfer of proceeds from bank guarantee encashment including interest earned on investments to Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar) by overriding effect, will not attract tax liability.
- e) MCA vide notification dated 22 January 2021, has amended the provisions of Section 135 related to CSR and CSR Rules under Companies Act, 2013. Now, any unspent CSR amount pursuant to any ongoing project, fulfilling such conditions as may be prescribed, undertaken by the Company in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, is required to be transferred by the Company within a period of 30 days from the end of financial year to a special account to be kept for such purposes. As per Sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, pursuant to an activity other than any ongoing project as per section 135(6) has to transfer such unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 276.41 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 186.68 Lakh) remaining unspent under sub section (6) on approved ongoing CSR projects along with unpaid CSR liability of NIL (31 March 2022: ₹ 39.45 Lakh) incurred during the year 2022-23, total ₹ 276.41 Lakh (31 March 2022 ₹ 226.13 lakh) has been maintained by 30 April 2023 to a separate fund account for this purpose. Similarly, an amount of ₹ 72.37 lakh (31 March 2022 NIL) remaining unspent under sub section (5) on other than ongoing project out of which ₹ 52.60 lakh has already transferred to PM care fund (specified fund under Schedule VII) and remaining amount of ₹ 19.77 lakh shall be transferred within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year.





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 20. Current liabilities - Other current liabilities

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Government grants <sup>(a)</sup>	564.04	506.25
Other payables		
Tax deducted at source and other statutory dues	775.46	742.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,339.50</b>	<b>1,248.76</b>

a) Refer Note 16 w.r.t. accounting treatment of Government grants

### 21. Current liabilities - Provisions

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Arbitration Cases	2,883.97	2,745.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,883.97</b>	<b>2,745.83</b>

a) The Company has encashed certain bank guarantees of Solar Power Developers under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Phase-I (JNNSM-I) as per the provisions of power purchase agreement entered with them. The encashed bank guarantees are shown as Other Financial liabilities under Note 19. In case opposite party file an appeal to the Appellate Authority, the encashed amount is shown as contingent liability. In case the appellate authority pronounce decision against the company and company prefer an appeal to the higher authorities then a provision for arbitration is created with the encashed amount along with interest, if applicable, out of the Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar) & Retention on A/c BG encashment (other) provided by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

b) Disclosures required by Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are made in Note 38.

### 22. Current liabilities - Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for Current Tax ( Net of taxes paid of ₹ 6136.62 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 3949.67 Lakh))	399.14	695.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>399.14</b>	<b>695.73</b>



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

**23. Revenue from operations**

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of energy	4,36,827.55	3,85,626.27
Less: Rebate to beneficiaries	<u>1,215.84</u>	<u>1,647.89</u>
	4,35,611.71	3,83,978.38
Energy sales of agency nature	2,347.86	3054.51
Add: Rebate from Suppliers	3,459.86	3363.26
Less: Rebate to beneficiaries	<u>2,464.95</u>	<u>2,557.72</u>
	3342.77	3860.05
Commission	1,414.55	1,342.37
Leasing of E- vehicles	3,648.21	778.46
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>4,44,017.24</u></b>	<b><u>3,89,959.26</u></b>

- a) Disclosures required by Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" are made in Note 40.
- b) Revenue from operations includes sale of bilateral energy and commission under SWAP arrangements which are recognized on the basis of monthly Regional Energy Accounts (REA) issued by the concerned Regional Power Committee (RPC). In Case of short term trading of power, trading margin is regulated as per regulations issued from time to time in this matter by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).
- c) Revenue from operations includes sale of Solar and thermal bundled energy which are recognized on the basis of monthly Joint meter reading (JMR)/Regional Energy Account (REA) issued by the concerned authorities.
- d) Revenue from operations includes sale of energy under Swap arrangements which is billed only by margin to buyers.
- e) Revenue from operations includes Commission on energy trading through exchange recognised as agreed with the client.
- f) Net Revenue from operations includes export sales amounting to ₹ 1,27,579.65 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 1,24,170.79 lakh) to neighbouring countries of Nepal & Bangladesh.
- g) Revenue from leasing of vehicle is recognised based on the total Kilometer run.

**24. Other income**

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Interest from</b>		
Deposits with banks	333.91	641.00
Interest from Solar payment security account	94.27	285.75
Less : Transferred to "Payable to Solar Payment Security Account" (Note 19)	<u>94.27</u>	<u>285.75</u>
	-	-
Interest on "Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar)"	0.25	0.05
Less : Transferred to "Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar)" (Note 19)	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.05</u>
	-	-
Interest from Others	0.66	
Interest income – unwinding-Non current Trade	1,369.90	-
<b>Other non-operating income</b>		
Surcharge received from customers	22,145.72	9272.57
Less : Surcharge Payable to Solar Power Developers	3,599.03	
Less : Transferred to "Payable to Solar Payment Security Account" (Note 19)	<u>2,340.87</u>	<u>1,444.14</u>
	16,205.82	7,828.43
Management Fee	255.82	276.04
Government Grant	564.04	107.81
Miscellaneous income <sup>(a)</sup>	136.24	162.69
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>18,866.39</u></b>	<b><u>9,015.97</u></b>

- a) Miscellaneous income includes Power Exchange India Limited (PXIL) & Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) client membership fees, sundry balance written back, Incentive on Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) trade etc.





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 25. Purchase of Energy

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Purchase of energy	4,32,995.12	3,80,372.58
Less: Rebate from Supplier	7,129.20	6,165.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,25,865.92</b>	<b>3,74,206.84</b>

- a) Purchase of energy are recognized on the basis of monthly Regional Energy Accounts (REA) issued by the concerned Regional Power Committee (RPC).
- b) Bilateral energy purchase includes compensation payment of ₹ NIL (31 March 2022: ₹ 275.61 Lakh) due to lesser supply/drawl of power by the Company.
- c) Purchase of Solar and thermal bundled energy are recognized on the basis of monthly Joint meter reading (JMR) / REA issued by the concerned authorities.

### 26. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	1,598.02	1,373.44
Contribution to provident and other funds	320.40	255.84
Staff welfare expenses	117.35	66.94
Less: Reimbursements for employees on secondment	-	(7.12)
Less : Transferred to expenditure during construction period *	(368.31)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,667.46</b>	<b>1,689.10</b>

\*Refer Note No.30

- a) 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 Limited. As per the agreement, amount equivalent to a fixed percentage of basic & dearness allowance 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.
- b) An amount of ₹ 247.50 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 198.51 Lakh) towards provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities & other terminal benefits and ₹ 72.90 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 57.33 Lakh) towards leave & other benefits are paid/ payable to the holding Company and are included under Employee benefits.



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 27. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>₹ Lakh</b>		
<b>Interest paid</b>		
Term loan from ICICI	383.91	-
Short term working capital loan from Bank	948.89	6.57
Income Tax	44.14	31.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,376.94</b>	<b>38.46</b>

### 28. Depreciation, amortization and impairment expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>₹ Lakh</b>		
On property, plant and equipment - Note 2	1,721.89	813.44
On intangible assets - Note 2	3.62	0.78
	<b>1,725.51</b>	<b>814.22</b>

### 29. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>₹ Lakh</b>		
Power charges	10.18	45.52
Power charges-(E-mobility)	294.81	-
Short term leases	378.34	680.58
Repairs & maintenance		
Buildings	41.84	61.34
Others	6.76	0.52
	48.60	61.86
Insurance	77.72	-
Rates and taxes	40.57	40.49
ROC Fees	-	-
Training & recruitment expenses	0.06	1.25
Communication expenses	50.74	43.91
Travelling expenses	121.67	61.26
Tender expenses	49.58	80.00
Less: Receipt from sale of tenders	2.52	7.94
	47.06	72.06
Payment to Statutory Auditors - Audit Fees	3.37	3.07
- Other Services	1.96	1.57
- Reimbursement of Expenses	0.14	-
Publicity Expenses	15.02	34.62
Entertainment expenses	26.08	13.23
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenses (refer note 43)	233.00	166.90
Books and periodicals	0.28	0.12
Professional charges and consultancy fee	135.08	73.26
Surcharge expenses	-	-
Legal expenses	62.84	24.03
EDP hire and other charges	230.09	243.87
Printing and stationery	1.41	1.75
Hiring of vehicles	8.11	1.00
Bank charges/LC Charges	166.08	158.79
Loss on sale of Assets held for disposals	-	-
Annual Maintenance Expenses - e mobility	1,755.58	212.66
Net Loss/(gain) in foreign currency transactions and translations	(36.16)	(0.62)
Loss on fair valuation of Non- current Trade Receivable at amortised cost	3,876.72	-
Miscellaneous expenses	134.10	183.89
Biomass/ AgroResidue	122.66	-
Loss on disposal/write-off of PPE	0.07	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,806.19</b>	<b>2,125.25</b>





### 30. Expenditure during construction period (net)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>A. Employee benefits expense*</b>		
Salaries and wages	368.31	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>368.31</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Carried to capital work-in-progress - (Note 3)



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

**A) Changes in significant accounting policies:**

During the year, following changes to the accounting policies have been made:

- a) Some changes have been made in the existing policies for improved disclosures and new policy is added at C. 8.3 for revenue from leasing of E- vehicles.
- b) There is no impact on the financial statements due to the above changes.

**B) Reclassifications and comparative figures**

No reclassification have been made to the comparative period's financial statement.

**32. Standards / amendments issued but not yet effective:**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Balance Sheet:

- a) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements -The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.
- b) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes- The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.
- c) Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty—that is, the accounting policy may require such items to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, an entity develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.





**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

33. 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. In addition, reconciliation with beneficiaries and other customers is generally done on a regular interval and therefore separate balance confirmation not required. For trade payables/advances, balance confirmation letters were sent to the parties. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any, will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material impact.
- b) 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.

**34. Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 'Income taxes'**

**(a) Income tax expense**

**i) Income tax recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>Current tax expense</b>		
Current year	6,535.76	4,645.40
Adjustment for earlier years	-	(92.93)
<b>Total current tax expense (A)</b>	<b>6,535.76</b>	<b>4,552.47</b>
<b>Deferred tax expense</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	316.36	523.10
<b>Total deferred tax expense (B)</b>	<b>316.36</b>	<b>523.10</b>
<b>Total income tax expense (C)=(A+B)</b>	<b>6,852.12</b>	<b>5,075.57</b>

**ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>24,441.62</b>	20,101.36
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 25.1680 % (31 March 2022 - 25.1680%)	6,151.47	5,059.11
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible tax expenses (Net)	384.30	(413.71)
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	316.36	523.10
Previous year tax liability	-	(92.93)
<b>Total tax expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>6,852.12</b>	<b>5,075.57</b>



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 35. Disclosure as per Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'

#### a) List of Related parties:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| i) Holding Company - NTPC Ltd.                            |   |
| ii) Subsidiary/ Joint Venture company of NTPC Ltd.:       |   |
| NTPC Green Energy Limited                                 | Subsidiary  |
| North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) | Subsidiary  |
| NTPC Renewable Energy Limited (REL)                       | Subsidiary  |
| NTPC Electric Supply company limited (NESCL)              | Subsidiary  |
| NTPC Mining Limited (NML)                                 | Subsidiary  |
| Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (PUVNL)              | Subsidiary  |
| THDC India Limited  | Subsidiary  |
| NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited (NEWS)          | Subsidiary  |
| Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt limited (RGPPL)               | Subsidiary  |
| Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Limited (BRBCL)              | Subsidiary  |
| NTPC-SAIL Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (NSPCL)            | Joint Venture   |
| Utility Powertech Limited. (UPL)                          | Joint Venture   |
| Jhabua Power Ltd  | Joint Venture   |
| iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)                       |   |
| Shri A.K. Gautam  | Chairman w.e.f 31/07/2020 upto 31/05/2022   |
| Shri Chandan Kumar Mondol                                 | Director w.e.f. 18/08/2020 upto 31.05.2022<br>& Chairman w.e.f 01.06.2022 to 31.01.2023 |
| Shri Dillip Kumar Patel                                   | Chairman w.e.f 01/02/2023   |
| Ms Nandini Sarkar   | Director w.e.f. 03/08/2018 upto 30/09/2022  |
| Shri Anil Nautiyal  | Director w.e.f. 06/01/2021 upto 30/04/2022  |
| Shri Ajay Dua   | Director w.e.f. 11/05/2022  |
| Shri Ratnesh  | Director w.e.f. 08/06/2022  |
| Ms Shoba Pattabhiraman                                    | Director w.e.f. 11/10/2022  |
| Shri Praveen Saxena                                       | CEO w.e.f 27/11/2021 till date 30/09/2022   |
| Shri Ajit Kumar Bishoi                                    | CEO w.e.f 01/10/2022  |
| Shri Kumar sanjay   | CFO w.e.f. 19/07/2017 till date   |
| Shri Nitin Mehra  | Company Secretary   |
| iv) Entities under the control of the same government:    |   |

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) i.e. NTPC Limited, controlled by Central Government (refer Note 13). Pursuant to Paragraph 25 and 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same Government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has availed the exemption available for Government related entities and has made limited disclosures in the financial statements. Such entities with which the Company has significant transactions include but not limited to Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, Central Transmission Utility of India (Previously known as Power System Operations Corporation Limited (POSOCO)), ERPC Establishment Fund, ERPC Fund, NRPC Fund, Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited, NICDC Neemrana Solar Power Company Limited, GAIL (India) Limited, National Aluminum Company Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Damodar Valley Corporation, National Training Centre and Central Railway Maharashtra.





**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

**b) Transactions with the related parties are as follows:**

		₹ Lakh	
1	Particulars	Holding Company and Joint Venture Companies of Holding Company	
		For the year Ended	
		31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	- Contracts for services received from JV of holding company 'Utility Powertech Limited.(UPL)	194.83	237.80
	- Brokerage and commission received from JV/ Subsidiary of holding company Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Limited (BRBCL)	-	0.33
	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)	113.68	117.94
	NTPC-SAIL Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (NSPCL)	0.01	0.26
	Nabinagar Power Generating Co. Pvt. Limited. (NPGCL)	-	2.60
	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt limited (RGPPL)	1.47	7.65
	Meja Urja Nigam Pvt ltd	21.22	-
	Aravali power corporation pvt ltd	9.21	-
	- Rent & other charges to holding company	429.28	787.96
	- Purchase of goods from holding company	2,56,680.40	1,97,372.99
	- Purchase of goods from subsidiary of holding company North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)	29,755.69	10,277.38
	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt limited (RGPPL)	-	44,106.65
	- Commission received from holding company for exchange trade	266.04	769.68
	- Dividend paid to holding company	1,950.00	3,000.00

		₹ Lakh	
2	Nature of Transaction	Compensation to Key management personnel	
		For the year ended	
		31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
	- Short term employee benefits	152.29	89.07
	- Post employment benefits	15.90	9.86
	- Other long term benefits	-	-
	Total Compensation to Key management personnel	168.19	98.93

**c) Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:**

		₹ Lakh	
Particulars		31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
<b>Payables</b>			
Utility Powertech Ltd.		74.35	93.00
NTPC Ltd.		9,626.32	26,051.00
NTPC-SAIL Power Company (Pvt.) Limited (NSPCL)		3.27	-
Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited (KBUNL)		-	239.89
Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt limited (RGPPL)		175.51	1,255.90
North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)		2,454.04	6,990.69
Power System Operation Corporation Limited		28.13	251.61
Indian Oil Corporation Limited		61.06	63.66
GAIL (India) Limited		47.19	69.80
Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd		144.34	178.20
NICDC Neemrana Solar Power Company Ltd		39.47	59.67
Damodar Valley Corporation		44,367.21	31,821.02
National Aluminium Company Limited		286.66	282.29
Jhabua Power Ltd		0.06	-
NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited (NEWS)		3.42	-
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited		6.22	-
<b>Receivables</b>			
Damodar Valley Corporation		613.88	670.66
NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited (NEWS)		-	25.21



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

d) Transactions with the related parties under the control of the same government:

₹ Lakh

Sl. No	Name of the Company	Nature of transaction by the Company	For the year Ended 31 March,2023	For the year Ended 31 March,2022
1	Central Transmission Utility of India Limited	Open Access Charges paid	31,530.33	19,503.51
2	ERPC Establishment Fund	Open Access Charges paid	30.00	-
3	ERPC Fund	Open Access Charges paid	2.00	-
4	NRPC Fund	Open Access Charges paid	-	6.00
5	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	Open Access Charges paid	-	527.69
6	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd	Purchase of solar Energy	1,300.85	1,328.13
7	NICDC Neemrana Solar Power Company Ltd	Purchase of solar Energy	535.78	578.08
8	GAIL (India) Limited	Purchase of solar Energy	565.67	629.85
9	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Purchase of solar Energy	704.64	724.16
10	Damodar Valley Corporation	Purchase of bilateral Energy	1,28,420.05	1,17,838.25
		Sale of Solar thermal Power	3,212.39	2,749.00
		Transmission Charges	424.75	394.44
11	National Aluminium Company Limited	Purchase of bilateral Energy	2,345.54	2,515.04
12	Ministry of Railways, Mumbai	Sale of Billateral energy	2,476.56	-
13	Ministry of Railways, Mumbai	Commission on exchange trade	214.60	-
14	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Commission on exchange trade	-	0.29
15	National Informatics Centre	Hosting of Cloud Services on NICSI	0.39	-
16	PFC Consulting Limited	E-Bidding Fee/Tender Fee	105.82	-
			<b>1,71,869.38</b>	1,46,794.44

**Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:**

- 1 Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.
- 2 All Shared services of HR, Finance and Legal are provided by NTPC Limited to Company free of cost.
- 3 The Company is assigning job contracts to M/s Utility Powertech Ltd (UPL), a 50:50 joint venture between NTPC Ltd. and Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. These contracts are assigned to UPL based on the Power Station Operation & Maintenance Agreement signed between NTPC Limited (Holding Company) and UPL from time to time. The rates are fixed on cost plus basis after mutual discussion and after taking into account the prevailing market conditions.
- 4 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.





**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

**36. Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 'Earnings per share'**

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

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Net profit/(loss) after Tax used as numerator (₹ Lakh)	17,589.50	15,025.79
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted)(₹ )	58.63	50.09
Face Value per share(₹ )	10.00	10.00

**37. Disclosure as per Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'**

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

**38. Disclosure as per Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'**

**A Movements in provisions:**

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	Provision for arbitration cases	
	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	2,745.83	2,607.63
Add: Additions during the year	138.14	138.20
Less: Amounts used during the year	-	-
Less: Reversal / adjustments during the year	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	2,883.97	2,745.83

**B Sensitivity of provisions**

The assumptions made for provisions relating to current period are consistent with those in the earlier years. The assumptions and estimates used for recognition of such provisions are qualitative in nature and their likelihood could alter in next financial year. It is impracticable for the Company to compute the possible effect of assumptions and estimates made in recognizing these provisions.

**C Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

**Contingent liabilities**

- Various Solar Power Developers challenged the encashment/ forfeiture of Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) /Bid bond under provisions of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) before Arbitrator/High Courts. The contingent liability of ₹ 4,011.30 Lakh and interest claim of ₹ 3,758.77 Lakh thereon (31 March 2022: contingent liability ₹ 4,108.26 Lakh and interest claim of ₹ 3,283.89 Lakh) has been estimated. Any possible liability crystallised on the above will be recovered from " Retention on A/c BG encashment (Solar)"( Note 19).
- 2543 lakh units (31 March 2022: 1338.166 lakh units) supplied by the sellers under SWAP arrangements are yet to be returned. Amount unascertainable.
- Contingent Liability on account of Income Tax Cases amounting to ₹ 7,446.36 lakh (Including Interest u/s 220(2) of ₹ 2,133.45 lakh and excluding demand deposit of ₹ 1,490.29 lakh) {(31 March 2022: ₹ 6,923.06 lakh ( Including Interest u/s 220(2) of ₹ 1524.45 lakh and excluding demand deposit of Rs. 1404.39 Lakh)}.
- Contingent liability in respect of bills discounted with banks against trade receivables amounts to ₹ NIL (31 March 2022: ₹ 14,756 Lakh) (Refer Note-8).

**Contingent assets**

Pending uncertainty of collection, late payment surcharge amounting to ₹21929.65 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 38,002.46 lakh) has not been recognised including ₹12,253.10 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 21,854.86 lakh) on balances under dispute pending before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE).

**D Capital Commitments**

Estimated number of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account (property, plant and equipment) and not provided for as at 31 March 2023 is ₹ 10,776.23 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 18,484.75 lakh).

**E Investment Commitments**

The Board of Directors of the Company in its 130th meeting held on 27 October 2021 had accorded approval to acquire 1,48,000 (One Lakh Forty Eight Thousand) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each held by NTPC in NTPC EDMC Waste Solutions Private Limited (NEWS), a subsidiary of NTPC in joint venture with East Delhi Municipal Waste Corporation (EDMC) at a consideration of ₹ 14.80 Lakh subject to any adjustment for total shareholding as on share transfer date. The transaction is yet to take place.



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 39. Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'

In accordance with Ind AS 108, 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.

As on date the Company has no reportable segments as per the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company.

Revenue of approximately ₹ 2,47,424.86 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 2,19,263.41 Lakh) are derived from customers each contributing more than 10 per cent of total revenue of the Company.

Geographical area wise information on revenue is given below

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
India (a)	3,16,437.59	2,65,788.47
Other Countries		
Nepal	2,812.51	15,772.68
Bangladesh	1,24,767.14	1,08,398.11
Total Other Countries (b)	1,27,579.65	1,24,170.79
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>4,44,017.24</b>	<b>3,89,959.26</b>





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 40. Disclosure as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'

#### I. Nature of goods and services

The revenue of the Company comprises of income from energy sales, energy sales of agency nature, leasing of E-vehicle and commission for trading on energy exchange. The Government of India has designated the Company as the Nodal Agency for Phase I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), which envisages setting up of 1000 MW solar capacity with a mandate for purchase of power from the solar power developers at tariff derived through reverse bidding on benchmark tariff fixed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and for sale of such power, bundled with the power sourced from NTPC coal power stations in the ratio of 1:1, to State Distribution Utilities. In case of National Solar Mission, trading margin on sale of energy is as per the directive/guideline of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India.

The Company has also been designated as the nodal agency for cross border trading of power with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. Further, the Company carries out energy trading operations on energy exchanges.

#### The following is a description of the principal activities:

##### a) Sale of energy

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of power trading where the Company purchases power from solar power developers, thermal power generators and other power generators and sells it to power distribution companies and other customers.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts for energy sales over time as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company. The tariff for computing revenue from sale of energy is determined as per the terms of the respective agreement. The amounts are billed on contractually agreed frequency which is generally weekly or monthly or at the end of supply in case supply is for a part of the month and are given credit period on sale of power up to 30 days.

##### b) Energy sales of agency nature

For some of its revenue arrangements, the Company has determined that it is acting as an agent and has recognized revenue on such contracts net of power purchase cost based on the following factors:

- Another party is primarily responsible for fulfilling the contract as the Company does not have the ability to direct the use of energy supplied or obtain benefits from supply of power.
- The Company does not have inventory risk before or after the power has been delivered to customers as the power is directly supplied to customer.
- The Company has no discretion in establishing the price for supply of power. The Company's consideration in these contracts is only based on the difference between sales price charged to procurer and purchase price given to supplier.

In the arrangements, the Company is acting as an agent, the revenue is recognised over time on net basis when the units of electricity are delivered to power procurers as the procurers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits from the Company's such agency services. The amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for variable consideration i.e rebate, wherever applicable, which are estimated based on the historical data available with the Company. The amounts are billed as per the terms of the contracts.

##### c) Commission for trading on energy exchange

The Company carries out energy trading operations on commission basis. The Company is a "Trader Member" of India Energy Exchange Ltd. (IEX), Power Exchange India Ltd (PXIL) & Hindustan Power Exchange India Ltd (HPX) and undertakes trading of Power and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) on Power Exchange Platform of IEX ,PXIL &HPX.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts for commission for trading on energy exchange over time as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company's performance as it performs. The commission for trading of energy is determined as per the terms of the respective agreement. The amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for variable consideration, wherever applicable, which are estimated based on the historical data available with the Company. The amounts are billed as per the terms of the contracts.

##### d) Leasing of electric Vehicles

The Company has entered into an agreement with Directorate of Transport (DoT), Andaman and Nicobar Administration & Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) to supply (operate and maintain in case of BMTC) the fully built Electric buses as per technical specifications of agreement for a period of 10 years on fixed hire charges per Km per bus. In addition, Company has also installed, commissioned and shall maintain necessary charging infrastructure at its Depots and identified routes wherever necessary.

The Company recognises revenue from Leasing of e-vehicles over time as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company. The lease rentals is determined as per the terms of the respective agreement. The amounts are billed as per the terms of the contracts.



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### II. Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by nature of service, primary geographical market and timing of revenue recognition:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Nature of revenue (Refer Note 23)</b>		
Sale of energy	4,35,611.71	3,83,978.38
Energy sales of agency nature	3,342.77	3,860.05
Commission for trading on energy exchange	1,414.55	1,342.37
Leasing of E- vehicles	3,648.21	778.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,44,017.24</b>	<b>3,89,959.26</b>
<b>Primary geographical markets</b>		
India	3,16,437.59	2,65,788.47
Nepal	2,812.51	15,772.68
Bangladesh	1,24,767.14	1,08,398.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,44,017.24</b>	<b>3,89,959.26</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>		
Products and Services transferred over time	4,44,017.24	3,89,959.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,44,017.24</b>	<b>3,89,959.26</b>

### III. Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price (Refer Note 23)

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Contract Price	4,44,238.17	3,90,801.61
Adjustments For :		
Rebates	220.93	842.35
<b>Revenue from operations</b>	<b>4,44,017.24</b>	<b>3,89,959.26</b>

### IV. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables (Refer Note 5 & 8)	1,92,428.62	1,45,492.94

The amount of revenue recognised in 2022-23 from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods, mainly due to change in transaction prices is ₹ Nil (31 March 2022: ₹ Nil).

### V. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Revenue is recognized once the electricity has been delivered to the beneficiary and is measured on the basis of energy accounts. Power procurers are billed on a periodic and regular basis. Therefore, transaction price to be allocated to remaining performance obligations cannot be determined reliably for the entire duration of the contract.

### VI. Practical expedients used

- The company has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected duration of one year or less.
- The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company has not adjusted any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### VII. Incremental costs of obtaining contracts

The Company has not incurred any incremental costs of obtaining contracts with a customer and therefore, not recognised an asset for such capitalised costs.

### VIII. Significant judgments

#### Significant judgment in determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer etc.

#### Critical judgment in determining the transaction price

Judgment is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

The amount of revenue recognised for energy sales is adjusted for expected rebates for early payments and/or late payment surcharges, which are estimated based on the historical data available with the Company.

### IX. Summary of main impact due to adoption of Ind AS 115

In view of the requirement of Ind AS 115 related to transactions of agency nature, the Company evaluates whether it controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The Company is acting as principal if it controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. In other arrangements, the Company is acting as an agent and has recognised revenue net of power purchase cost. Accordingly, ₹ 3,03,274.42 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 2,93,637.88 Lakh) has been reduced from the revenue as well as from purchase of power in case of transactions of agency nature.

### 41. Disclosure as per Ind AS 116 'Leases'

#### (A) Transition to Ind AS 116

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

- (i) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than or equal to 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- (ii) Elected to use the practical expedient not to apply this Standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying Ind AS 17. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.
- (iii) Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

#### (B) Company as Lessee

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of premises for office with its Holding Company i.e. NTPC Limited. These leasing arrangements are usually renewable on mutually agreed terms and conditions but are not non-cancellable. This lease arrangement is a short-term lease.

Lease expenses in respect of this lease amounting to ₹ 378.34 lakh (31 March 2022 ₹ 680.58 Lakh) are recognised as 'Short term leases' in Note 29 - "Other expenses".

Cash Outflow from leases for the year ended 31 March 2023 is ₹ 526.45 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 510.48 lakh)

#### (C) Company as Lessor

The Company has entered into an agreement with Directorate of Transport (DoT), Andaman and Nicobar Administration & Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTc) to supply (operate and maintain in case of BMTc) the fully built Electric buses as per technical specifications of respective agreement for a period of 10 years on fixed hire charges per Km per bus. In addition, Company has also installed, commissioned and shall maintain necessary charging infrastructure at its Depots and identified routes wherever necessary. The Company has classified these arrangement with customers as operating lease as per Ind AS 116 because it does not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets.

Lease income recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of above arrangement is ₹3648.21 Lakh (31 March 2022 ₹ 778.46). Income relating to variable lease payments is ₹ Nil as on 31 March 2023 & 31 March 2022



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

**Details of Leasing arrangement:**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Asset Class	E buses & Related Charging Infrastructure	E buses & Related Charging Infrastructure
Gross Carrying amount	13,822.91	13,822.91
Depreciation recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year	1,634.00	801.57
Accumulated Depreciation as at year end	2,498.41	864.41
Net Carrying amount as at year end	11,324.50	12,958.50

Undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of first five years and for the remaining years are provided below:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Less than one year	4249.46	3,994.53
Between one and two years	4271.45	4,249.46
Between two and three years	4300.96	4,278.75
Between three and four years	4330.78	4,308.05
Between four and five years	4360.89	4,337.35
More than five years	18290.09	21771.58





**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

- 42 The Company has implemented a process for identifying MSME vendors, wherein the status of vendors with respect to registration under Micro, Small and medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 is updated. This is done when as new vendor is added to the accounting system or when a vendor approaches the company for a change in their registration status. In accordance with the requirements of Schedule III to the companies Act, 2013 and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the company has identified following information pertaining to micro and small enterprises as of March 31, 2023.

Particulars		₹ Lakh	
		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
a)	Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
	Principal amount-for capital expenditure	0.30	-
	Interest due thereon	-	-
	Security Deposit under contract	6.60	1.19
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.	-	-

43. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenses**

1) As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), 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 in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
A. Amount required to be spent during the year	233.00	166.90
B. Expenditure during the year on-(in collaboration with NTPC Ltd)	-	-
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	79.77
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
C. Interest Income required to be Spent for CSR during the year	9.40	-
D. Shortfall at the end of the year (A-B+C)	242.40	87.13
E. Unspent amount of previous year	148.13	139.03
F. Amount spent of previous year -(in collaboration with NTPC Ltd)	-	-
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	78.03
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	80.30	61.00
G. Shortfall amount of previous year at the end of the year (E-F)	67.83	61.00
<b>Shortfall amount to be kept in specific account for CSR purposes (D+G)</b>	<b>310.23</b>	<b>148.13</b>

2) An amount of ₹ 233 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 166.90 Lakh)- has been approved by board to be spent by the company during the year

3) **Amount spent during the year ended 31 March 2023** ₹ Lakh

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	80.30	-	80.30

**Amount spent during the year ended 31 March 2022** ₹ Lakh

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	118.35	39.45	157.80

4) **Details of unspent amount under Section 135 (5) of Companies act, 2013**

₹ Lakh				
Opening balance as on 01 April 2022	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance as on 31 March 2023
-	-	72.37	-	72.37



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

5) Details of ongoing projects under Section 135 (6) of Companies act, 2013

₹ Lakh

In case of Section 135(6) (ongoing project)							
Period	Opening balance as on 01 April 2022		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2023	
	With Company	In Separate CSR unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Seperate CSR unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c
2022-23	79.59	146.53	242.40	0	119.75	233.00	115.77
2021-22	67.98	229.00	166.90	87.31	150.45	79.59	146.53
2020-21	6.23	229.00	147.19	85.44	-	67.98	229.00

6) Break-up of the CSR expenses (spent) under major heads is as under:

₹ Lakh

S.No	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March
1	Eradicating hunger and poverty, Healthcare and sanitation	-	79.77
2	Education and skill development	54.00	-
3	Welfare of Society	26.30	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>80.30</b>	79.77





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 44. Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowing in domestic currency, trade payables, payables for capital expenditure and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's exposure to risk is as given below:

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risk.

#### Risk management framework

The Company's activities make it susceptible to various risks. The Company has taken various 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.

#### (i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or 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 company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign exchange rate risk.

#### Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in transactions that are denominated in currency other than the entity's functional currency, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuation arises. At present, any gain or loss on account of exchange rate variation are limited to trading margin earned on purchase of power from Damodar Valley Corporation in US dollar for supply to Bangladesh Power Development Board. Any unrealised gain/ loss due to exchange rate variation is recognised as on year end. However, the impact of such variation is nominal compared to the total revenues of the Company.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising mainly from non-current borrowings with floating interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. The Company manages the interest rate risks by having an option to switch over to I-MCLR-1Y without any spread if existing rate based on 3M T-bill plus spread exceed the minimum MCLR of the Bank.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>		
<b>Variable-rate instruments</b>	-	-
Rupee term loans	5,000.00	-
<b>Total</b>	5,000.00	

#### Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	Profit or loss(before tax)	
	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
<b>31st March 2023</b>		
Rupee term loans	(25.00)	25.00
<b>31st March 2022</b>		
Rupee term loans	-	-
<b>Total</b>	(25.00)	25.00

#### (ii) 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, unbilled revenue, cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks.

#### Trade receivables and unbilled Revenue

The Company primarily sells electricity to bulk customers comprising mainly state power utilities owned by State Governments in India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Trade receivables of the Company can be divided into two parts- solar debtors and Bilateral debtors broadly.



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### Credit Risk Mitigation

#### (a) For Bilateral Transaction Debtors

To mitigate the credit risk for bilateral trading, the Company enters into back to back identical contracts, except few bilateral contracts, with power suppliers where parties specifically agree that the Company shall be liable to discharge the payment obligation only upon receiving the payment from distributing Companies. Hence, any increase in receivables is matched by a corresponding increase in payables helping Company to mitigate the credit risk and maintain sufficient liquidity for operations.

#### (b) For Solar Power Debtors under JNSSM-1

- 1 Letter of credit issued by banks on behalf of State Electricity Boards / State Power Utilities.
- 2 Budgetary support from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the form of Solar Payment Security Account (Refer Note 19(b)).
- 3 Working Capital provided by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the form of Bank Guarantee Encashment Fund (Refer Note 19(a))

A default occurs when, in the view of management, there is no significant possibility of recovery of receivables after considering all available options for recovery.

Geographic concentration of trade receivables (gross and net of allowances), unbilled revenue and contract assets is allocated based on the location of the customers. The Company's exposure to customers is diversified. Since the Company has its customers spread over various states of India and abroad, geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on trade receivables for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 was ₹ 8541.90 Lakh. The reconciliation of allowance for doubtful trade receivables is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,541.90	8,541.90
Change during the year	-	-
Bad debts written off	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	8,541.90	8,541.90

Unbilled revenue primarily relates to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 21,354.03 lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 25,171.1 lakh).

The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with high rating.

#### Deposits with banks and financial institutions

The Company held deposits with banks of ₹ 19,570.56 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 49,965.85 Lakh).

In order to manage the risk, Company keep deposits only with high rated banks.

#### (i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,354.03	25,171.10
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	19,570.56	49,965.85
Other current financial assets	2,831.53	2,121.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,756.12</b>	<b>77,258.87</b>
<b>Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life-time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)</b>		
Trade receivables	1,92,428.62	1,45,492.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,92,428.62</b>	<b>1,45,492.94</b>

#### (ii) Provision for expected credit losses

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

The Company has assets where the counter-parties have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Accordingly, no loss allowance for impairment has been recognized.

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

The Company has major customers (State Government power utilities and utilities of Government of Nepal and Bangladesh) with capacity to meet the obligations and therefore the risk of default is negligible or nil. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and analysis. Hence, no impairment loss has been recognized during the reporting periods in respect of trade receivables and unbilled revenues except stated in Note 8.

#### (iii) Ageing analysis of trade receivables

Refer Note 8 for ageing of debtors.

#### (iii) 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 has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. 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.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a month, including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	₹ Lakh	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Fund based Limit		
<b>Floating Rate Borrowing:</b>		
Short Term Working Capital Loan arrangement State Bank of India	25,000.00	-
Short Term Working Capital Loan arrangement with ICICI Bank	60,000.00	25,000.00
Long Term Loan arrangement with ICICI Bank	6,200.00	11,200.00
<b>Fixed Rate Borrowing:</b>		
Short Term Working Capital Loan arrangement with NTPC Limited	9,000.00	9,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,00,200.00</b>	<b>45,200.00</b>

### (iv) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows:

31 March 2023		₹ Lakh				
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows					
	3 Month or less	3-12 month	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Long Term Borrowings	-	624.99	1,666.66	2,500.01	-	4,791.66
Short Term Borrowings	10,208.34	-	-	-	-	10,208.34
Trade payables	1,07,892.95	-	-	-	-	1,07,892.95
Payable for capital expenditure	3,917.78	-	-	-	-	3,917.78
Payable to employees	388.50	-	-	-	-	388.50
Deposits from contractors and others	182.52	-	-	-	-	182.52
Others	59,848.26	-	-	-	-	59,848.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,82,438.36</b>	<b>624.99</b>	<b>1,666.66</b>	<b>2,500.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,87,230.01</b>

31 March 2022		₹ Lakh				
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows					
	3 Month or less	3-12 month	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,19,026.00	-	-	-	-	1,19,026.00
Payable for capital expenditure	2,849.65	-	-	-	-	2,849.65
Payable to employees	354.91	-	-	-	-	354.91
Deposits from contractors and others	92.00	-	-	-	-	92.00
Others	57,567.34	-	-	-	-	57,567.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,79,889.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,79,889.90</b>

### 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.

Total issued and paid up Share capital of the Company as on 31 March 2023 is ₹ 3,000 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 3,000 lakh).

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31st March 2022.



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 45 Fair value measurements

#### (a) Financial instruments by category

All of the Company's financial assets and liabilities viz. borrowings, payable for capital expenditure, trade and other payables, loans, other financial liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, unbilled revenue, interest accrued, trade and other receivables, other financial assets except investments are measured at amortised cost.

Investments in shares is measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income (OCI).

#### (b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

	₹ Lakh			
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement as at 31 March 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in unquoted equity instruments - Power Exchange India Limited	-	-	162.47	162.47
	-	-	162.47	162.47

	₹ Lakh			
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement as at 31 March 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments in unquoted equity instruments - Power Exchange India Limited	-	-	162.47	162.47
	-	-	162.47	162.47

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: The hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes investments in quoted equity instruments. Quoted equity instruments are valued using quoted prices on national stock exchange.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This level includes mutual funds which are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from prevailing market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

There have been no transfers in either direction for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Level	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Trade receivables	3	1,92,428.62	1,92,428.62	1,45,492.94	1,45,492.94
Cash and cash equivalents	3	21,354.03	21,354.03	25,171.10	25,171.10
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3	19,570.56	19,570.56	49,965.85	49,965.85
Other financial assets	3	2,831.53	2,831.53	2,121.92	2,121.92
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,36,184.74</b>	<b>2,36,184.74</b>	<b>2,22,751.81</b>	<b>2,22,751.81</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Borrowings - current	3	10,833.33	10,833.33	-	-
Borrowings - non current	3	4,166.67	4,166.67	-	-
Trade payables & payable for capital expenditure	3	1,07,892.95	1,07,892.95	1,19,026.00	1,19,026.00
Other financial liabilities	3	64,337.06	64,337.06	60,863.90	60,863.90
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,87,230.01</b>	<b>1,87,230.01</b>	<b>1,79,889.90</b>	<b>1,79,889.90</b>

The carrying amounts of current trade receivables, current trade payables, payable for capital expenditure, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.



## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### 46. Additional Regulatory Information

- i) The company does not hold any immovable Property in its books of accounts as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, hence the question of title deed held/ not held in the name of the Company does not arise.
- ii) The company does not hold any Investment Property in its books of accounts, hence fair valuation of investment property is not applicable.
- iii) During the year the company has not revalued any of its Property, plant and equipment.
- iv) During the year, the company has not revalued any of its Intangible assets.
- v) The company has not granted any loans or advances to promoters, directors, KMP's and other related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- vi) (a) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) - Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2023

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Tangible asset under construction</b>					
Projects in progress	9,103.88	345.42	83.93	111.18	<b>9,644.40</b>
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) - Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2022

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Tangible asset under construction</b>					
Projects in progress	671.94	83.93	106.81	4.37	867.05
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Capital- Work- in progress (CWIP)- Completion schedule for projects overdue or cost overruns as compared to original Plan as on 31 March 2023:-

There are two projects whose completion is overdue to its original plan as on 31 March,2023, detail as given below:-

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Projects in progress:-</b>					
Waste to Energy Project: Varanasi	8,272.62	-	-	-	8,272.62
Waste to Energy Project: Punjab	18.35	-	-	-	18.35
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no project whose cost has been exceeded as on 31 March,2023

vii) There are no intangible assets under development as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

viii) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988 during the financial year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

ix) The quarterly returns / statement of current assets filed by the company with banks / financial institutions are in agreement with the books of

x) The company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

xi) During the financial year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 the Company does not have any Relationship with Struck off Companies.

xii) Charge of ₹ 95,000 Lakh (31 March 2022: ₹ 56,000 Lakh) created against current Assets for Fund based/Non Fund based limits raised from SBI. The company has no cases of any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limits.

xiii) The provisions of clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 are not applicable to the company in terms of Section 2(45) of the Companies Act,2013.





## NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED

### xiv) Disclosure of Ratios

Ratio	Basis	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current ratio	Times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.13	1.21	-6.61%	
Debt-equity ratio	Times	Paid-up debt capital (Long term borrowings+Short term borrowings)	Shareholder's Equity (Total Equity)	0.21	-	0.00%	Increase due to term loan taken of ₹50crore & Working capital Loan of ₹ 100 cr
Debt service coverage ratio	Times	Profit for the year+Finance costs+ Depreciation and amortization expenses+Exceptional items	Finance Costs +Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings	9.53	2,411.99	-99.60%	Increase in finance cost due to term loan taken of ₹50crore & Working capital Loan of ₹ 100 cr
Return on equity ratio	%	Profit for the year	Average Shareholder's Equity	27.45%	29.91%	-8.22%	
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	N.A	N.A	0.00%	
Trade Receivable turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	2.63	2.72	-3.38%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.75	3.45	8.70%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Working Capital	17.89	10.19	75.56%	Reason for increase: a) Revenue from operation is increased due to surcharge b) Decrease in working capital
Net profit ratio	%	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	3.96%	3.85%	2.89%	
Return on capital employed	%	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed <sup>(a)</sup>	32.28%	35.73%	-9.64%	Due to Increase in Debt
Return on investment	%	Net Profit after tax+ Interest	Average Total Asset	7.42	6.58	12.83	Profit is increased

(a) Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total long term Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities

xv) No scheme of Arrangements has been approved by competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act,2013 in respect of the Company.

xvi) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any others source or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.




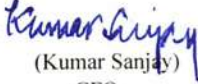



**NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LIMITED**

xvii) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

xviii) The Company has not recorded any transaction in the books of accounts during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

xix) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 (Nitin Mehra) Company Secretary	 (Kumar Sanjay) CFO	 (Ajit Kumar Bishoi) CEO	 (Ratnesh) Director (DIN 08603968)	 (Dillip Kumar Patel) Chairman (DIN 08695490)
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These are the notes referred to in Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss



For Uberoi Sood & Kapoor  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN 001462N

  
A.D. Sharma  
Partner  
M.No.080399

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 17.05.2023