

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Powerlinks Transmission Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Powerlinks Transmission Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act 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 appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our



auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;



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- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 29 to the Ind AS 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, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The interim dividend paid during the year, final dividend declared subsequent to the year-end by the Company which is subject to payment after the approval by the members in the annual general meeting and the final dividend for the previous year which was approved in the annual general meeting held during the year is in compliance with section 123 of the Act.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 058259
UDIN: 22058259AHOGZN2583

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: April 21, 2022



ANNEXURE 1 REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF OUR REPORT ON EVEN DATE

Re: Powerlinks Transmission Limited ('the Company')

- (a) (A) According to the information and explanation given by the management, there are no Property, Plant & Equipment in the company and accordingly, the requirements under Paragraph 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (a) (B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given by the management, there are no Property, Plant & Equipment in the company and accordingly, the requirements under Paragraph 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given by the management, there are no Property, Plant & Equipment in the company and accordingly, the requirements under Paragraph 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (i) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and advances in the nature of loans to the companies. The Company has granted loans and security deposits to the company and the terms and conditions of such loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the of Transmission of electricity, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Sales tax	5,445	Assessment Year 2004-05 to 2007-08	High Court, Lucknow
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Sales tax	310	Assessment Year 2008-09 to 2010-11	Additional Commissioner (Appeals) Lucknow



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Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	Employees State Insurance	50 (12)#	Financial year 2011 to 2015	District Court, New Delhi
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- The Company has deposited amount under protest in connection with a dispute with the concerned authorities.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) (a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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(c) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period April 1, 2021 to January 31, 2022 have been considered by us.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (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 without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) As represented to us, the group has six Core Investment Company as part of the group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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) The Company has not transferred the amount remaining unspent in respect of other than ongoing projects, to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), till the date of the report. However, the period for such transfer i.e. six months of the expiry of the financial



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year as permitted under second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, has not elapsed till the date of our report. This matter has been disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements.

(b) The Company has not transferred the amount remaining unspent in respect of ongoing projects, to a Special Account, till the date of the report. However, the period for such transfer i.e., thirty days from the end of the financial year as permitted under sub section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act, has not elapsed till the date of our report.

(xxi) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

T. Das Dasmahapatra

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra

Partner

Membership Number: 058259

UDIN: 22058259AHOGZN2583



Place of Signature: Gurugram

Date: April 21, 2022

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF POWERLINKS TRANSMISSION LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Powerlinks Transmission Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on [the internal control over financial reporting] criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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 with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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)



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, 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 with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to these financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



T. Das Dasmahapatra

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra
Partner
Membership Number: 058259
UDIN: 22058259AHOGZN2583

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: April 21, 2022

Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Notes	As at	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
		INR lacs	INR lacs
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right of use assets	7	737.25	737.25
Financial assets			
(i) Service concession arrangement	3	74,667.49	76,033.00
(ii) Other financial assets	4	36.86	36.86
Non-current tax assets (net)	6	339.08	339.08
Other non-current assets	8	8.43	20.69
Deferred tax asset (net)	18	8,990.60	10,272.35
		<u>84,779.71</u>	<u>87,439.23</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	9	171.07	171.13
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	8,075.48	9,800.03
(ii) Trade receivables	11	1,788.06	108.90
(iii) Unbilled revenue	5	1,736.83	1,646.87
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	12	80.15	822.71
(v) Other bank balances	13	2,262.12	2,229.50
(vi) Service concession arrangement	3	1,384.65	1,356.95
(vii) Other financial assets	4	113.92	82.80
Other current assets	8	161.12	175.43
		<u>16,073.40</u>	<u>16,394.32</u>
Total assets		<u>1,00,853.11</u>	<u>1,03,833.55</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	46,800.00	46,800.00
Other equity	15	50,732.39	49,043.22
Total equity		<u>97,532.39</u>	<u>95,843.22</u>
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liability	16	713.59	872.31
Provisions	17	181.88	164.86
		<u>895.47</u>	<u>1,037.17</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.48	6.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		525.85	598.30
		<u>527.33</u>	<u>604.73</u>
(ii) Other financial liabilities	20	-	4,400.26
(iii) Lease liability	16	619.19	384.18
Provisions	17	17.22	12.77
Other current liabilities	21	1,261.51	1,619.53
Total current liabilities		<u>2,425.25</u>	<u>7,021.47</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,320.72</u>	<u>8,058.64</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,00,853.11</u>	<u>1,03,901.86</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batlboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No-301003E/E300005

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra
Partner
Membership No: 058259

Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 April 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K. Sreekant

Chairman

Place: Gurugram

Nita Jha
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022

Kifan Gupta

Chief Executive Officer
& Executive Director

Place: New Delhi

Ajay Kalsie
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
		INR lacs	INR lacs
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	22	13,870.19	11,701.25
Other Income	23	545.41	1,031.19
Total Income		14,415.60	12,732.44
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	24	945.85	783.65
Finance costs	25	81.42	77.63
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	7	68.31	71.05
Transmission, administration and other expenses	26	692.98	668.03
Total expenses		1,788.56	1,600.36
Profit before tax		12,627.04	11,132.08
Current tax (MAT)	18	3,398.30	2,927.04
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	18	89.65	(1,996.15)
Income Tax expense		3,487.95	930.89
Profit for the year		9,139.09	10,201.19
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans		53.73	14.54
Income tax effect		(15.65)	(2.54)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.		38.08	12.00
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,177.17	10,213.19
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of shares Rs 10 each)			
Basic, computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders (in Rs.)	28	1.95	2.18
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders (in Rs.)		1.95	2.18

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliloi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No-301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra
Partner
Membership No: 058259

Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 April 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K. Sreekant

K. Sreekant
Chairman
Place: Gurugram

Nita Jha
Nita Jha
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022

Kiran Gupta

Kiran Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
& Executive Director
Place: New Delhi

Ajay Kalsie
Ajay Kalsie
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A. Equity share capital

Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed, and fully paid.	No. of Shares	Amount in lacs
At 1 April 2020	46,80,00,000	46,800
Issue of equity shares during the Period	-	-
At 31st March 2021	46,80,00,000	46,800
At 1 April 2021	46,80,00,000	46,800
Issue of equity shares during the period	-	-
At 31st March 2022	46,80,00,000	46,800

b. Other Equity

Amount in lacs

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Description	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	General Reserve	Self Insurance Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2020 (A)	7,883.00	1,924.16	38,382.87	48,190.03
Profit for the year	-	-	10,201.19	10,201.19
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	12.00	12.00
Total Comprehensive Income (B)	7,883.00	1,924.16	48,596.06	58,403.22
Transferred to Self insurance reserve	-	152.51	(152.51)	-
Less: Payment of interim dividends on equity shares (refer note no.15.3)	-	-	(4,680.00)	(4,680.00)
Less: Payment of final dividends on equity shares (refer note no.15.3)	-	-	(4,680.00)	(4,680.00)
Total (C)	-	152.51	(9,512.51)	(9,360.00)
Balance as at 31 March 2021 (A+B+C)	7,883.00	2,076.67	39,083.55	49,043.22
Balance as at 01 April 2021	7,883.00	2,076.67	39,083.55	49,043.22
Profit for the year	-	-	9,139.09	9,139.09
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	38.08	38.08
Total Comprehensive Income	7,883.00	2,076.67	48,260.72	58,220.39
Transferred to Self Insurance Reserve	-	153.21	(153.21)	-
Less: Payment of final dividends on equity shares (refer note no.15.3)	-	-	(2,808.00)	(2,808.00)
Less: Payment of interim dividends on equity shares (refer note no.15.3)	-	-	(4,680.00)	(4,680.00)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	7,883.00	2,229.88	40,619.51	50,732.39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batlboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No-301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra
Partner
Membership No: 058259

Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 April 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K. Sreekant

K. Sreekant
Chairman

Place: Gurugram

Nita Jha

Nita Jha
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022

Kiran Gupta

Kiran Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
& Executive Director
Place: New Delhi

Ajay Kalsie

Ajay Kalsie
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
Operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	12,627.04	11,132.08
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	68.31	71.05
Finance cost	81.42	77.63
Interest income	(146.78)	(519.56)
Change in fair value of mutual fund investments	(398.63)	(511.63)
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease in Inventory	0.06	0.07
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivable	(1,679.16)	840.43
Decrease/(Increase) in Unbilled revenue	(89.96)	556.68
Decrease in Service Concession Arrangement-Non Current	1,365.51	2,349.83
(Increase) in Service Concession Arrangement-Current	(27.70)	(1,070.00)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial asset- Non current	-	0.37
Decrease/(Increase) in Other financial asset- current	(41.14)	8.81
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other Non current assets	12.26	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Other current assets	14.31	539.30
Increase in Trade payable	(77.36)	122.36
Increase in Other current liabilities	(358.02)	510.41
Increase/(Decrease) in Short-term provisions	4.45	(1.35)
(Decrease)/Increase in Long-term provisions	70.75	(20.70)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Financial Liabilities - Current	(4,400.26)	(2,619.21)
	<u>7,025.10</u>	<u>11,466.57</u>
Income tax paid	(2,221.85)	(2,565.61)
Net cash flows from operating activities	4,803.25	8,900.96
Investing activities		
Purchase of Investment in Mutual funds	(28,046.71)	(52,126.03)
Sale proceeds from investments in mutual Funds	30,169.89	53,087.08
Interest received	156.80	540.86
(Purchase)/Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposit	(32.62)	(228.56)
Inter-Corporate Deposit given	-	(2,000)
Inter-Corporate Deposit received back	-	2,000
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	2,247.36	1,273.35
Financing activities		
Finance costs	(5.12)	(2.75)
Dividends paid	(7,488.00)	(9,360.00)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(7,493.12)	(9,362.75)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(442.51)	811.56
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	822.71	11.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end	380.20	822.71

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Eatliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg no-301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra
Partner
Membership No: 058259

Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 April 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sreekanth

K. Sreekanth
Chairman

Place: Gurugram

Nita Jha
Nita Jha
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022

Kiran Gupta

Kiran Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
& Executive Director
Place: New Delhi

Ajay Kalsie
Ajay Kalsie
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022



1 Corporate Information

POWERLINKS TRANSMISSION LIMITED ("the Company"), has been set up pursuant to an agreement entered into between The Tata Power Company Limited and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID) with 51% and 49% shareholding respectively, to construct, operate and maintain 1,166 Kilometres of five 400 KV Double Circuit Transmission Lines and one 220 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Siliguri in West Bengal via Bihar to Mandola in Uttar Pradesh. Power is being evacuated from the Tala Hydro Electric Power Project in Bhutan, a Project developed by Government of India and Government of Bhutan, and surplus power in Eastern India and is being transferred to Northern India through the transmission lines. The company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at 10th Floor, DLF Tower A, District Centre Jasola, New Delhi 110025, India.

The Company has been granted transmission license for 25 years by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for the transmission of electricity effective 13 November, 2003.

2. Significant Accounting Policies :

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

a) Certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer note no. 2.6 and 2.7.3)

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all amounts are in Lacs unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

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

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of service concession arrangement, valuation of deferred tax assets, provision for employee benefits and determination of the lease terms of contracts with renewal and termination option.

2.4 Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹). These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.



2.6 Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

2.6.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments in fair value through Profit or loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in Profit and loss.

2.6.2 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

2.6.3 Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.6.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

2.6.5 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



2.7 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.7.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.7.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.7.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

2.7.3.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

2.7.3.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.7.3.3 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- (i) the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'; and
- (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue'.

2.7.3.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

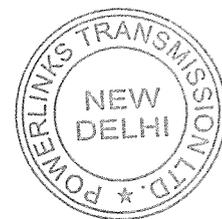
The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.8 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.9 Rounding off policy

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lacs as per the requirement to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.



2.10 Operating cycle

Considering the nature of business activities, the operating cycle has been assumed to have duration of 12 months. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

2.11 Critical accounting judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

2.11.1 In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates are:

a) Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expense- Note 18

b) Estimation of defined benefit obligation-

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables.

c) Pursuant to application of Ind AS 115, Appendix D "Service Concession Arrangement", the Company has followed the financial assets model for recognition and measurement of Service Concession Receivables. The Company has calculated Service Concession Receivables based on future cash flow from the project. In the Service Concession Receivables the Company has calculated the IRR based on the cash flow recovery from the project and initial investments. The model has been built based on the norms for Tariff allowed by Central Regulatory Commission in CERC (Terms and condition of tariff) Regulations 2014. Further since the contract is extendable by 5 years and as per CERC order and the Company is entitled to post tax return on its investment, cash flows have been prepared accordingly for a period of 30 years. - Note 22.1, Note 22.4 & Note 3.

d) Estimation of MAT recoverability- Note 18

Estimates and judgement are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

e) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options –as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of right of use for way leave. The renewal periods for leases of Vehicle and rent are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised. (refer note 7&16)

2.12 Recent pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.

• If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

• Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of consolidated financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

2.13 Code on Social Security, 2020

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.



3. Service concession arrangement

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Non-current		
Service concession arrangement	74,667.49	76,033.00
	74,667.49	76,033.00
Current		
Service concession arrangement	1,384.65	1,356.95
	1,384.65	1,356.95

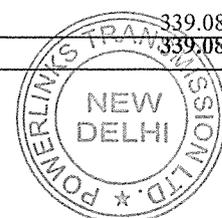
The Company was set up to construct, operate and maintain 1,116 Kilometres of five 400 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line and 220 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Siliguri in West Bengal via Bihar to Mandola in Uttar Pradesh under the "Build-Own-Operate-Transfer" (BOOT) basis. The Company entered in to the Transmission Service Agreement with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited ("POWERGRID"), JV partner dated 29th March, 2004. Power is being evacuated from the Tala Hydro Electric Power Project in Bhutan, a Project developed by Government of India and Government of Bhutan, and surplus power in Eastern India and is being transferred to Northern India through the Transmission Lines exclusively to POWERGRID.

POWERGRID has right to purchase all the assets of the Company required to operate the project including land, buildings, plant and equipment, spare parts, records, drawings and all other consumables. The period of concession is 25 years from the date of transmission license, which is further extendable up to 30 years. The tariff for transmission charges and additional expenditure for assets under Service concession arrangement are subject to the approval by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Pursuant to application of Ind AS 115, Appendix D "Service Concession Arrangements" the property, plant and equipment of the Company under the previous GAAP have been derecognised and fair value of future cash flows receivables under the above said project is recognised initially under financial assets as Service Concession Arrangement and subsequently recognised at amortised cost.

Pursuant to CERC regulations prior to 2009 which states that company will be allowed to recover the Deferred tax liability, Company continued to recognize deferred tax liability up to March 31, 2015 as recoverable in the books of accounts prepared as per the IGAAP applicable to the Company. The total deferred tax liability recorded as recoverable up till March 31, 2015 was Rs. 12,700 lacs with balance as at March 31, 2022 of Rs 10,899 lacs(previous year: Rs 10,899 lacs).

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
4. Other financial assets		
Non-current		
unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	36.86	36.86
	36.86	36.86
Current		
Interest accrued on bank deposits	71.16	81.18
Security deposits	0.15	0.15
Other receivables	42.61	1.47
	113.92	82.80
5. Other financial assets		
unsecured, considered good		
Unbilled revenue	1,736.83	1,646.87
	1,736.83	1,646.87
6. Non-current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	339.08	339.08
	339.08	339.08



7. Right of use assets

Accounting Policy

The Company has lease contracts for various items of right of use for way leave, vehicles and premises used in its operations. Leases of right of use for way leave generally have lease terms between 10 and 35 years, while motor vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between 0 and 12 months. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	68.31	71.05
Interest on lease liabilities	76.30	74.88
Expenses related to short term leases	33.12	30.68

The following are the amount recognised in statement of cash flow :

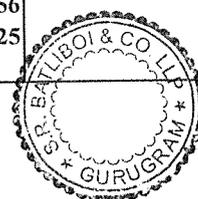
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Total cash outflow of leases	26.96	25.24

INR lacs

Description	Leasehold land	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	944.81	944.81
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	944.81	944.81
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	139.25	139.25
Depreciation expense	68.31	68.31
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	207.56	207.56
Net carrying amount		
As at 31st March, 2022	737.25	737.25

INR lacs

Description	Leasehold land	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	944.81	944.81
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	944.81	944.81
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	68.20	68.20
Depreciation expense	71.05	71.05
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	139.25	139.25
Net carrying amount		
As at 31st March, 2021	805.56	805.56
As at 31st March, 2022	737.25	737.25



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
8. Other assets		
Non-Current		
unsecured, considered good		
Balances with government authorities	8.43	20.69
	8.43	20.69
Current		
Balances with government authorities		
Prepaid expenses	5.38	8.13
Advances to vendors	-	0.12
Other advances	41.48	29.28
	114.26	137.90
	161.12	175.43

9. Inventories

Accounting Policy

Inventories comprises mainly stores and spares and valued at the lower of cost (on FIFO basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes octroi, other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make sales.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Stores and spares (lower of cost and net realisable value)	171.07	171.13
	171.07	171.13

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was Rs 0.06 lacs (for the year ended 31st March, 2021: Rs 0.07 lacs)



	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
	Units	INR lacs	Units	INR lacs
10. Current Investments				
(i) Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss				
Mutual Funds (Unquoted)				
a. Axis Liquid Fund - Growth	20,505.29	484.76	-	-
b. IDFC Cash Fund (Direct) - Growth	98,133	2,522.95	47,143	1,171.98
c. ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth	-	-	8,44,377	2,573.13
d. SBI Liquid Fund Direct Growth	76,696	2,556.35	78,437	2,526.95
e. HDFC Overnight Fund - Dir - Growth	-	-	4,482	137.08
f. Kotak Liquid Fund - Dir - Growth	58,363	2,511.42	60,384	2,511.38
g. Nippon India Liquid Fund - Dir - Growth	-	-	6,170	879.51
Total current investments		8,075.48		9,800.03
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		8,075.48		9,800.03

	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
11. Trade Receivables		
(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)		
Current Trade Receivables		
Considered good	1,788.06	108.90
Considered doubtful	11.75	-
	1,799.81	108.90
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	11.75	-
	1,788.06	108.90

Trade Receivables

The average credit period is 45 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables for first 45 days from the date of Invoice. Thereafter, interest is charged at 1.5% p.m. on the outstanding balance.

The Company sells its entire transmission capacity to POWERGRID in terms of an exclusive Transmission service agreement dated 29 March 2004.

Ageing	Expected Credit loss(%)
Within the credit period	0.00%
1-30 days past due	0.00%
31-60 days past due	0.00%
61-90 days past due	0.00%
More than 90 days past due	0.00%

Age of receivables

	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	(Rs. / Laacs)	(Rs. / Laacs)
Within the credit period	-	-
1-30 days past due	850.71	-
31-60 days past due	936.83	-
61-90 days past due	-	-
More than 90 days past due	0.52	108.90
Total	1,788.06	108.90

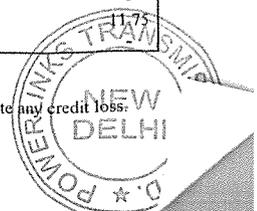
Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables						
a) Considered good	1,787.54	-	0.52	-	-	1,788.06
b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables						
a) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	11.75	11.75
c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables						
a) Considered good	0.52	96.63	-	-	-	97.15
b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables						
a) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	11.75	11.75
c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

With respect to trade receivables, there are no indicators as on 31 March 2022 for defaults in payments. Accordingly, the Company does not anticipate any credit loss.



12. Cash and cash equivalents

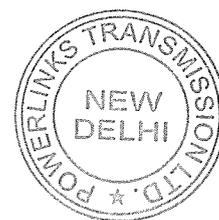
Accounting Policy

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage & demand deposit with bank.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Balances with Banks:		
- in current accounts	380.15	822.71
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	380.15	822.71
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flow	380.15	822.71

13. Other bank balances

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Balance with banks*	2,262.12	2,229.50
	2,262.12	2,229.50
* Deposits under lien for insurance reserve and guarantee out of which Rs 167.86 lacs (Rs 160.55 lacs for March 21) pertains to lien for Sales tax case Lucknow.	167.86	160.55



14 Equity share capital

	As at 31st March,2022		As at 31st March,2021	
	Number	INR lacs	Number	INR lacs
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 (previous year Rs. 10) each with voting rights	48,36,00,000	48,360.00	48,36,00,000	48,360.00
Issued share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 (previous year Rs. 10) each with voting rights	46,80,00,000	46,800.00	46,80,00,000	46,800.00
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 (previous year Rs. 10) each with voting rights	46,80,00,000	46,800.00	46,80,00,000	46,800.00
		46,800.00		46,800.00

See notes (i) to (ii) below

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31st March,2022		As at 31st March,2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
The Tata Power Company Limited (Joint Venturer)	23,86,79,997	51.00	23,86,79,997	51.00
The Tata Power Company Limited and individuals jointly	3		3	
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Joint Venturer)	22,93,19,997	49.00	22,93,19,997	49.00
Individuals of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	3		3	
	46,80,00,000	100.00	46,80,00,000	100.00

(iii) Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during
Sl No	Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	The Tata Power Company Limited	23,86,79,997	51	Nil
2	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	22,93,19,997	49	Nil



	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
15. Other Equity		
15.1 General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,883.00	7,883.00
Balance at the end of the year (A)	7,883.00	7,883.00
The General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.		
15.2 Self insurance reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,076.67	1,924.12
Add: Amount transferred from retained earnings	153.21	152.55
Balance at the end of the year (B)	2,229.88	2,076.67
Self insurance reserve is created at the rate of 0.10% per annum on gross block of Transmission Assets (under the previous GAAP) as at the end of the year by appropriating current year profit towards future losses which may arise from un-insured risks.		
15.3 Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	39,083.55	38,382.87
Add: Other comprehensive income/(expense) arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	38.08	12.00
Profit for the year	9,139.09	10,201.19
Less: - Payment of interim dividends on equity shares	4,680.00	4,680.00
- Payment of final dividends on equity shares	2,808.00	4,680.00
- Transferred to self insurance reserve	153.21	152.51
	1,535.96	700.68
Balance at the end of the year (C)	40,619.51	39,083.55
Total (A+B+C)	50,732.39	49,043.22

The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the requirements of Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. Detail of dividend paid are as follows:

Dividend Particulars	31 March 2022
Cash dividend on equity shares declared and paid	
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. 0.60 per share)	2,808.00
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. 1.00 per share)	4,680.00
	7,488.00
Particulars	31 March 2021
Cash dividend on equity shares declared and paid	
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rs. 1.00 per share)	4,680.00
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Rs. 1.00 per share)	4,680.00
	9,360.00

In respect of the year ended 31 March, 2022, the directors in their meeting dated 21 April, 2022 have proposed a final dividend of Rs 0.70 per share to be paid on fully paid equity shares. This equity dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting. The proposed equity dividend is payable to all holders of fully paid equity shares. The total liability towards equity dividend amounts to Rs 3,276 Lacs.



16. Leases

Accounting Policy

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. 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. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand alone price.

As a lessee

i) **Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to dismantle. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Right of use for way leave – 17 years

The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property and shown separately under Right of use assets (refer note 7).

ii) **Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company presents lease liabilities in 'Financial Liabilities' in the Balance Sheet (refer note 16).

iii) **Short term leases and leases of low value of assets**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of other income.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,256.49	1,181.61
Additions	-	-
Accretion of Interest	76.30	74.88
Payments	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,332.79	1,256.49
Non-current	713.59	872.31
Current	619.19	384.18

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 34.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8.42%, with maturity between 2019-2036

17. Provisions

Accounting Policy

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

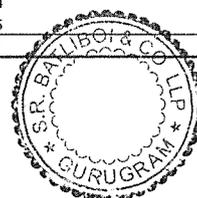
The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous Contracts

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.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Non-current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
(i) Compensated absences	115.02	72.38
(ii) Gratuity (Net)	-	21.18
(iii) Post-retirement defined benefit plan	49.46	53.63
(iv) Other employee benefits	17.40	17.67
	181.88	164.86
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Current		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
(i) Compensated absences	13.43	9.66
(ii) Post-retirement defined benefit plan	3.74	3.07
(iii) Other employee benefits	0.05	0.04
	17.22	12.77



POWERLINKS TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

17.1 The Company participates in defined contribution and benefit schemes, the assets of which are held (where funded) in separately administered funds. For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss is the total of contributions payable in the year.

17.2 Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. The Company's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund is deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits and recognised such contribution and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year it is incurred.

The Company recognised Rs. 45.84 lacs (Previous year Rs. 45.53 lacs) for Superannuation and provident fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at the rate specified in rules to the scheme. As at 31 March, 2022, contribution of Rs. 8.33 lacs (as at 31 March, 2021 Rs. 6.14 lacs) representing amount payable to the Employee Provident Fund in respect of FY 2021-22 (FY 2020-21) reporting period had not been paid to the plans. The amounts were paid subsequent to the end of respective reporting periods.

17.3 Defined benefit plan

The company operates the following funded defined benefit plans:

a) Gratuity Scheme

The gratuity liability arises on retirement, withdrawal, resignation and death of an employee. The aforesaid liability is calculated on the basis of specified no. of day's salary (i.e. last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service subject to completion of five years' service. The Company contributes to funds administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The company operates the following unfunded defined benefit plans:

Post Employment Medical Benefits

The Company provides certain post-employment health care benefits to superannuated employees at some of its locations. In terms of the plan, the retired employees can avail free medical check-up and medicines at Company's facilities.

Ex -Gratia Death Benefits

The company has a defined benefit plan granting ex-gratia in case of death during service. The benefit consists of pre-determined lumpsum amount along with a sum determined based on the last drawn basic salary per month and the length of service.

Retirement Gift

The company has a defined benefit plan granting a pre-determined sum as retirement gift on superannuation of employee.

Pension

The company has a defined benefit plan granting a pre-determined sum as a pension after completing vesting period.

17.4 Risks associated with Plan Provisions

Risks associated with the plan provisions are actuarial risks. These risks are:- (i) investment risk, (ii) interest risk (discount rate risk), (iii) mortality risk and (iv) salary risk.

Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.
Interest risk (discount rate risk)	The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.
Mortality risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ultimate table has been used in respect of the above. A change in mortality rate will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
Demographic risk	The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumption in valuation of the liability. The company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

In respect of the plan in India, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 March, 2022 by Mr. Ritobrata Sankar, Fellow, Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

17.5 Principal actuarial assumptions:

S. No.	Particulars	Refer note below	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2021
			Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)
i.	Discount rate (p.a.)	1	6.80%	6.80%	6.60%	6.60%
ii.	Expected rate of return on assets (p.a.)	2	-	-	7.40%	-
iii.	Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	3	Management- 7%, Non-Management-6%	Management- 7%, Non-Management-5%	Management- 7%, Non-Management-5%	Management- 7%, Non-Management-5%
iv.	Expected rate(s) of medical inflation	4	-	8.00%	-	8.00%
Notes						
1	The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations.					
2	The expected return is based on the expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.					
3	The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.					

17.6 Demographic assumptions:

S. No.	Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
1	Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
2	Mortality Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) modified Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) modified Ult
3	Withdrawal rate (for all ages)	Management -Age 21-44 years-6% 45 Years and above- 2% Non Management 0.5%	Management -Age 21-44 years-6% 45 Years and above- 2% Non Management 0.5%



17.6.1 Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2021
		Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)
		(Rs.in Laacs)	(Rs.in Laacs)	(Rs.in Laacs)	(Rs.in Laacs)
A	Current service cost	12.58	4.25	13.17	3.95
B	Net interest expenses	1.22	3.58	1.34	3.45
C	Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss		13.80	7.83	14.51	7.40

17.6.2 Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2021
		Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)
		(Rs.in Laacs)	(Rs.in Laacs)	(Rs.in Laacs)	(Rs.in Laacs)
A	Actuarial (gains)/losses due to change in demographic assumptions	-	2.55	-	-
B	Actuarial (gains)/losses due to change in financial assumptions	(2.35)	(1.44)	(1.39)	(0.78)
C	Actuarial (gains)/losses due to change in experience variance	(25.39)	(7.42)	(9.16)	(2.59)
D	Return on plan assets	19.68	-	(0.62)	-
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		(8.06)	(6.31)	(11.17)	(3.37)

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in the other comprehensive income.

17.6.3 The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefits plans as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Gratuity Scheme (Funded)	
		As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
		(Rs. / Laacs)	(Rs. / Laacs)
A	Present value of defined benefit obligation	(162.24)	(169.28)
B	Fair value of plan assets	177.57	148.11
Funded status (deficit)		15.33	(21.17)

S. No.	Particulars	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	
		As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
		(Rs in Laacs)	(Rs in Laacs)
A	Present value of defined benefit obligation	(58.19)	(56.68)
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)		(58.19)	(56.68)

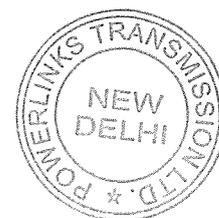
S. No.	Particulars	Gratuity Scheme (Funded)	
		Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
		(Rs. / Laacs)	(Rs. / Laacs)
A.	Opening defined benefit obligation	169.28	179.83
B	Current service cost	12.58	13.17
C	Interest cost	11.00	10.44
D	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(27.73)	(10.55)
E	Benefits paid	(5.31)	(38.33)
F	Acquisition adjustment	2.42	14.72
Closing defined benefit obligations (A+B+C+D+E+F)		162.24	169.28

17.6.5 Movement in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
		(Rs. / Laacs)	(Rs. / Laacs)
A	Opening fair value of plan assets	148.11	141.70
B	Actual return on plan assets	9.78	9.10
C	Employer's contributions	-	0.16
D	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	19.68	0.62
E	Benefits paid	-	(3.47)
F	Actuarial gain / (loss)	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets (A+B+C+D+E+F)		177.57	148.11

The plan assets of the Company managed through a trust are managed by Life Insurance Corporation ("LIC") of India. The details of investments relating to these assets are not shown by LIC. Hence, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes to the fair value of the total plan assets has not been disclosed.

The Company expects to make a contribution of Rs. 5.47 laacs (as at 31 March, 2021: Rs. 6.06 laacs) to the defined benefit plan during the next financial year



17.6.6 Movement in the fair value of the defined benefit obligation:

S. No.	Particulars	Other Employee benefits (Non Funded)	
		Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
		(Rs in Lacs)	(Rs in Lacs)
A.	Opening defined benefit obligation	(56.68)	(53.61)
B.	Current service cost	(4.25)	(3.95)
C.	Interest cost	(3.58)	(3.45)
D.	Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	6.32	3.37
E.	Benefits paid	-	0.96
F.	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
		<u>(58.19)</u>	<u>(56.68)</u>

17.6.7 Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	Gratuity scheme (Funded)	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)
	As at 31st March 2022 (Rs in Lacs)		As at 31st March 2022 (Rs in Lacs)		As at 31st March 2021 (Rs in Lacs)		As at 31st March 2021 (Rs in Lacs)	
	(Decrease)/Increase	(Decrease)/Increase	(Decrease)/Increase	(Decrease)/Increase	(Decrease)/Increase	(Decrease)/Increase	(Decrease)/Increase	(Decrease)/Increase
Discount Rate (-/+0.5%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	(5.62)	(3.32)	6.01	3.75	(6.65)	(3.62)	7.13	4.09
Salary Growth Rate (-/+0.5%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	5.97	0.44	(5.63)	(0.43)	7.08	0.59	(6.66)	(0.57)
Attrition Rate (-/+ 5% of attrition rates) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	(1.77)	(12.99)	-	-	(2.03)	(15.49)	-	-
Mortality Rate (+/- 1 year) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-	1.40	-	(1.37)	-	1.58	-	(1.56)
Medical inflation rate(+/- 0.5%)	-	2.94	-	(2.59)	-	3.07	-	(2.70)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

17.6.8 The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Expected cash flows over the next	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2021
	Gratuity scheme (Funded) Rs in lacs	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)	Gratuity scheme (Funded) Rs in lacs	Post retirement defined benefit plan(Non Funded)
1 year	5.47	3.86	6.06	3.16
2 to 5 years	64.10	17.31	65.97	16.56
6 to 10 years	86.12	25.45	82.96	28.78
More than 10 years	-	-	-	-

The average duration of the (Gratuity) defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7.40 years. (31 March, 2020: 7.40 years)

The average duration of the (PRMB) defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 17.20 years. (31 March, 2020: 16.81 years)

17.6.9 Actuarial assumptions for compensated absences

S. No.	Particulars	Refer note below	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
i	Discount rate (p.a.)	1	6.80%	6.60%
ii	Expected rate of return on assets (p.a.)	2	0.00%	7.40%
ii	Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	3	Management- 7%, Non-Management-6%	Management- 7%, Non-Management- 5%

Notes

- The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations
- The compensated absences plan is unfunded
- The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.



18. Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)

Accounting Policy

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefits of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

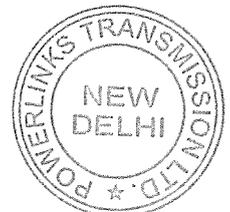
Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
MAT credit entitlement	26,886.26	28,078.36
Deferred tax liabilities	(17,895.66)	(17,806.01)
Net Deferred tax Asset / (liabilities)	<u>8,990.60</u>	<u>10,272.35</u>

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2021	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to				
Service concession arrangement and others	(17,806.01)	(89.65)	-	(17,895.66)
MAT credit entitlement	28,078.36	(1,192.10)	-	26,886.26
	<u>10,272.35</u>	<u>(1,281.75)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,990.60</u>

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2020	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to				
Service concession arrangement and others	(17,518.16)	(287.85)	-	(17,806.01)
MAT credit entitlement	25,794.36	2,284.00	-	28,078.36
	<u>8,276.20</u>	<u>1,996.15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,272.35</u>

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are being offset as they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.
- The Company started availing the tax benefit under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, with effect from the financial year 2011-12, whereby the Company is entitled to a tax holiday for 10 years. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at 31 March, 2021, reflect the quantum of tax liabilities accrued up to year end but payable after the expiry of tax holiday period. The Tax holiday period has ended on 31 March 2021.
- Deferred tax liabilities includes difference between carrying value of Service Concession Arrangement and tax base of Property, plant and equipment as at the year end.
- As on March 31, 2022 company has MAT credit entitlement aggregating to Rs. 26,886.26 lacs (March 31, 2021 : Rs 28,078.36 lacs). For the purpose of ascertaining the recoverability of MAT credit, projections for future taxable profits are prepared and evaluated by the management at the end of each reporting period.



Income taxes

Accounting Policy

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

18.1 Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

	Year ended 31st March 2022 (INR Lacs)	Year ended 31st March 2021 (INR Lacs)
Income taxes		
Income taxes recognised in profit & loss		
Current tax		
In respect of current year	3,398.30	2,927.04
	3,398.30	2,927.04
Deferred tax (credit)/expense		
a) In respect of temporary differences	89.65	287.85
b) MAT credit entitlement		
-In respect of Current year	-	(2,284.00)
	89.65	(1,996.15)
Total income tax expense/(credit) recognised	3,487.95	930.89

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Year ended 31st March 2022 (INR Lacs)	Year ended 31st March 2021 (INR Lacs)
Profit before tax	12,627.04	11,132.08
Statutory Income tax	29.120%	29.120%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	3,676.99	3,241.66
Add: Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	99.03	67.85
Less: Effect on tax due to tax holiday exemption under 80IA	-	(2,351.91)
Less: Other tax adjustment	(288.07)	(26.71)
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	3,487.95	930.89

The tax rate used for the financial years 2021-22 and 2020-21 is corporate tax rate of 29.12%. Reconciliations above is the corporate tax payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31st March 2022 (INR Lacs)	Year ended 31st March 2021 (INR Lacs)
Current tax		
Arising on Income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation	(15.65)	(2.54)
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(15.65)	(2.54)

	As at 31 March 2022 INR lacs	As at 31 March 2021 INR lacs
19. Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.48	6.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	525.85	598.30
	527.33	604.73

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1.48	-	-	-	1.48
(ii) Others	438.48	28.88	57.46	-	524.82
(iii) Disputed dues with MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -others	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for				Total
	Less than 6 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	6.43	-	-	-	6.43
(ii) Others	514.35	78.20	5.70	-	598.25
(iii) Disputed dues with MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -others	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

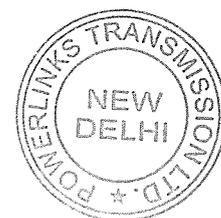


	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
20. Other Financial Liabilities		
Current		
Unearned income - to be utilised in future tariff determination*	-	4,398.10
Other payables	-	2.16
	-	4,400.26

The Company has received order dated 2 November 2021 for truing up for period FY 2014-19 and Tariff determination for period FY 2019-24. Basis the order, the Company has refunded the future tariff liability to Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTUIL) after getting the confirmation from them.

* During the previous year company got permission from CERC by order dated January 27th, 2021 to bill the customer based on the proposed Transmission Charges for the period FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 claimed in the tariff petitions filed by the Petitioner before the Commission. Pending approval of the final tariff order, the Company had accrued income from service concession arrangement under financial model as per tariff norms and CERC regulation 2019. In the current year ,basis receipt of the final order Company has refunded the Future Tariff in FY 2022.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
21. Other Liabilities		
Current		
Statutory liabilities	489.63	30.60
Advance and progress payments received	699.61	1,587.71
Other payables	72.27	1.22
	1,261.51	1,619.53



22. Revenue from Operations

Revenue recognition

Accounting Policy

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefit will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for actual rebates given and other similar allowances.

22.1 Service Concession Arrangement ('SCA')

a. Recognition and measurement

The Company had been set up to construct, operate and maintain 1,116 Kilometres of five 400 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line and 220 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Siliguri in West Bengal via Bihar to Mandola in Uttar Pradesh under the "Build-Own-Operate-Transfer" (BOOT) basis. These transmission lines and related assets will be transferred to POWERGRID in terms of agreement at the end of the term of contract. Power is being evacuated from the Tala Hydro Electric Power Project in Bhutan, a Project developed by Government of India and Government of Bhutan, and from surplus power in Eastern India, which is being transferred to Northern India.

In terms of application of Ind AS 115, Appendix D "Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)", the fair value of future cash flows receivable under the above project have been initially recognised under financial assets as 'Receivables under Service Concession Arrangements' and have been recognised at amortised cost subsequently. The term of the TSA agreement between Power grid Corporation of India Limited and Powerlink Transmission Limited is 25 years and may be extended to 30 years.

With respect to SCA, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to transmission services and those relating to operation and maintenance services, and are accounted for separately. Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable. The infrastructure used in the concession arrangements is classified as financial asset, based on the nature of the payment entitlements established in the SCA.

b. Contractual obligation to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability

The Company has contractual obligations to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability or to restore the infrastructure to a specified condition before it is handed over to the grantor of the SCA consequent to the right available with the grantor under the transmission service agreement. In case of SCA under financial asset model, such costs are recognised in the period in which such costs are actually incurred.

c. Revenue recognition

Once the infrastructure is in operation, the treatment of income is recognised as Revenue from operations under SCA in accordance with the financial asset model using effective interest method. Revenues from operations and maintenance services and overlay services are recognised in each period as and when services are rendered.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer

e. Borrowing cost

In case of concession arrangement under financial asset model, borrowing costs attributable to construction of the infrastructure is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred.

22.2 Rendering of services

Service Revenue primarily includes rendering of services for providing project management, consultancy and supervision services. Revenue from consultancy and supervision services on time and material basis is recognised as services are rendered as it best depicts the value to the customers complete satisfaction of performance obligation.

Revenue from time and material contracts on fixed fee is recognized considering the extent of progress towards completion measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of performance obligation. Revenue, including estimated fees or profits, are recorded proportionally based on measure of progress.

If the Company has recognized revenue but not issued a bill, then the entitlement to consideration is recognized as a contract asset or unbilled revenue. The contract asset is transferred to receivable when the entitlement to payment becomes unconditional.

The Company receives payments from customers based on billing schedule established in contracts.

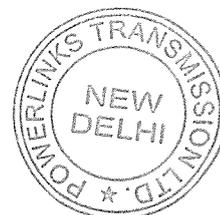
There is no significant judgement involved while evaluating the timing as to when customers obtain control of promised goods and services.

22.3 Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Revenue in respect of late payment surcharge is recognised as and when recovered because its ultimate collection is uncertain.



	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Revenue from Operations		
(i) Income from Service concession arrangement	13,067.09	11,393.49
(ii) Incentive on transmission service charges	177.01	164.06
(Less): Cash discount	(47.85)	(65.96)
	13,196.25	11,491.59
Other Operating Revenue		
Consultancy, project management and supervision fee	6.57	202.98
Way leave charges income	664.85	-
Miscellaneous	2.52	6.68
	673.94	209.66
	13,870.19	11,701.25

The Company has received order dated 2 November 2021 for truing up for period FY 2014-19 and Tariff determination for period FY 2019-24. Basis the order, the Company has refunded the future tariff liability to CTUIL after getting the confirmation from them. Based on the Order dated 2nd November 2021 the Company has revised its billing for FY 22. During the year CERC has allowed way leave charges to be recovered from beneficiaries. Amount pertains to way leave charges till 31 March 2022.

22.4 Contract Balances

The Company primality earns revenue from transmission service income

Contract Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Contract Assets		
Work in progress against customer contracts	107.29	132.29
	107.29	132.29
Contract Liabilities		
- Advance from consumers	699.61	1,586.74
- Income received in advance	0.01	4,400.27
	699.62	5,987.01
Receivables		
-Trade Receivables (Gross) (refer note 11)	1,799.81	108.90
Less : Allowances for doubtful debts	(11.75)	-
-Unbilled revenue (refer note 5)	1,736.83	1,646.87
	3,524.89	1,755.77

Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the year/period are as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
Opening Balance	132.29	5,987.01	582.22	10,349.89
Less : Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	-	(988.11)	(582.22)	(989.19)
Add : Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	-	2.88	-	7,719.45
Transfer from contract assets to receivables	-	(844.87)	-	-
Contract liabilities refunded during the year	-	(3,457.27)	-	(11,092.17)
Add : Work in progress against the contract Liabilities	-	-	132.29	-
Less: Contract assets reversed during the year	(25.00)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	107.29	699.64	132.29	5,987.98

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date. The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially satisfied as of March 31, 2022, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, is Rs.623.41 lacs (previous year : Rs 662.57 Lacs) .Out of this, the Company expects to recognize revenue 100% within next one year .



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
23. Other Income		
Interest Income		
Interest on banks deposits	122.56	143.22
Surcharge on late payment received	24.22	330.15
Interest on Income-tax refund	-	44.71
Interest from Inter-corporate Deposits	-	1.48
	146.78	519.56
Gain on Investments		
Change in fair value of mutual fund investments	398.63	511.63
	398.63	511.63
	545.41	1,031.19

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24. Employee Benefits Expense

Accounting Policy

24.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefits plans

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs
- Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements;
- Net interest expense or income

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

24.2 Short term and other long-term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the statement of Profit and loss account of the reporting period in which the related service rendered. These benefits includes wages, salaries and performance incentive.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits like annual leave and sick leave is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary at the reporting period end. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Salaries and wages	781.48	660.19
Contribution to provident fund & other fund	54.17	52.31
Gratuity	9.86	10.89
Staff welfare expenses	100.34	60.26
	945.85	783.65

25. Finance Costs

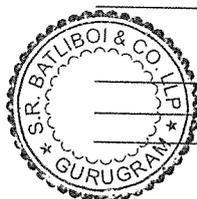
Accounting Policy

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
Interest Expense:		
Borrowings		
a. Interest on inter-Company Deposit	-	-
Others		
Interest on lease liabilities (note : 16)	76.30	74.88
Interest on delayed payment of income tax	3.06	1.79
	79.36	76.67
Other Borrowing Cost:		
Other finance costs	2.06	0.96
	2.06	0.96
	81.42	77.63



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
26. Transmission, administration and other expenses		
Rent	9.55	10.64
Repairs and maintenance	50.82	36.42
Rates and taxes (refer note A)	3.52	0.30
Insurance	14.00	11.81
Other Operation expenses	126.45	103.40
Travelling and Vehicle Hire Charges	63.77	65.81
Consultants' fees	38.04	66.18
Legal & professional charges	46.28	32.51
Payment to auditors (refer note B)	23.35	24.95
Cost of services procured	76.58	79.28
Bad Debts	7.35	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances (Net)	11.75	-
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note C)	215.50	233.00
Miscellaneous expenses	6.02	3.73
	692.98	668.03
A. Rates and taxes		
Less: reimbursements received/receivable for application fee and license fee paid	35.02	34.48
	(31.50)	(34.18)
	3.52	0.30
B. Payment to auditors (including taxes)		
(a) for Statutory audit	9.39	9.09
(b) for Limited review	10.80	9.79
(b) for Tax audit	2.19	2.12
(c) for Certification fee & Other services	-	3.01
(d) Reimbursement of expenses	0.97	0.94
	23.35	24.95
C. Corporate social responsibility expenses		
a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended 31 March, 2022 Rs. 215.50 lacs (Previous year Rs. 232.57 lacs).		
b. Amount spent during the year ended 31 March, 2022.		
	(All amounts are in Rs. / Lacs)	
Particulars	Paid	Yet to be paid
	(A)	(B)
(a) amount required to be spent by the Company	215.50	-
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	(232.57)	(-)
	141.92	73.58
(c) shortfall at the end of the year	(232.57)	(-)
	73.58	-
(d) total of previous year shortfall	(-)	(-)
	-	-
(e) reason for shortfall	(-)	(-)
(f) nature of CSR activities	Refer note 1	-
(g) detail of related party transactions	Refer note 2	-
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred into a contractual obligation, the movement in the provision during the year should be shown separately	-	-
	73.58	-
Note -1 : CSR amount for FY 21-22 is 215.50 lacs out of Rs 75.58 lacs unspent, Rs 68 lacs to be carry forward due to multiyear project in separate bank account for Powerlinks unspent CSR fund and balance Rs 5.58 lacs to be transferred to PM relief fund .		
Note-2 : The CSR amount spent for Education and Employment projects		
(Note: Figures in brackets pertains to the previous year.)		
D. System operation charges		
Less: recoverable from beneficiaries	133.04	83.79
	(133.04)	(83.79)
	-	-



27 Segment Reporting

The Company had been set up to construct, operate and maintain 1,116 Kilometres of five 400 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line and 220 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Siliguri in West Bengal via Bihar to Mandola in Uttar Pradesh under the "Build-Own-Operate-Transfer" (BOOT) basis. The Company has obtained the Transmission License from CERC for setting up the Project on a BOOT basis and for selling its entire available transmission capacity exclusively to POWERGRID under transmission service agreement.

The Company has determined its operating segment as Transmission Service Income, based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) i.e. Board of Directors in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108-'Operating Segment Reporting', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

28 Earnings per share

Accounting Policy

a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after income tax affect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares; and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Basic earnings per equity share has been computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
a.	Profit for the year Lacs	9,139.09	10,201.19
b.	Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing the basic and diluted earnings per share No. of shares	46,80,00,000.00	46,80,00,000.00
c.	Earnings per share basic and diluted Rs.	1.95	2.18

29 Contingent liabilities

Accounting Policy

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

Particulars	As at 31st March,2022	As at 31st March,2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
A. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts *		
- Disputed demands raised by sales tax authorities [refer (a) below]	5,754.93	5,435.93
- Disputed demands raised by income tax authorities [refer (b) &(c) below]	-	-
- others	393.71	431.78
	<u>6,148.64</u>	<u>5,867.71</u>

* No provision is considered necessary since the Company expects favourable decisions.

(a) The amount represent demand amounting to Rs. 2,658.28 Lacs and interest accruing at rate of 18% p.a. amounting to Rs.3,096.65 Lacs levied by the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes (DCCT) for the Financial Year 2004-05 to 2009-10 under section 10A of Central Sales Tax Act. The Company is in process of filing revision and stay petition in High Court Lucknow.

(b) Additional Commissioner of Income tax has made additions to income amounting to Rs.1,485 Lacs on account of excess deduction claimed by assessee under Section 80IA of Income Tax Act for AY 2012-13. Company has filed appeal with Commissioner of Income tax(Appeals), company is confident that no liability will devolve against it.

(c.) Additional Commissioner of Income tax has made additions to income amounting to Rs.1,016.22 Lacs on account of disallowance of depreciation , amounting Rs 122.78 lacs on account of disallowance of rebate on transmission charges , amounting Rs 52.48 lacs on account of disallowance under section 80G and amounting Rs 59.89 lacs on account of disallowance of any other amount claimed on Schedule BP for AY 2017-18. Company has filed appeal with Commissioner of Income tax(Appeals), company is confident that no liability will devolve against it.

- B. The Company had paid income tax amounting to Rs. 1,249.19 lacs (including interest of Rs. 136.55 lacs due to delayed payments) during the year ended 31 March, 2009 towards income taxable on account of Advance Against Depreciation (AAD) allowed by the CERC for the years ended 31 March, 2008 and 2009 pursuant to an advance ruling given in case of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) by Income Tax Authorities for Advance Rulings which opined that tax was payable on AAD. The Company had recorded transmission service income of Rs. 594.66 lacs and Rs. 654.53 lacs during the year ended 31 March, 2008 and 31 March, 2009 respectively against the aforesaid tax payment.

As per the Supreme Court ruling dated 5 January, 2010 in case of "National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited Vs Commissioner of Income Tax", the Supreme Court had opined that AAD cannot be considered as income being income received in advance which would be taxed in the year in which income is accrued. Accordingly, the Company had revised its income tax returns in August 2010 and claimed a refund of Rs. 611.40 lacs and Rs. 636.14 lacs for the years ended 31 March, 2008 and 31 March, 2009 respectively.

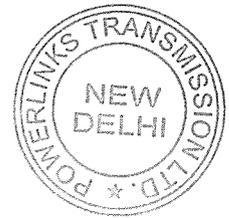


The Company had received a refund of Rs. 636.14 lacs (including interest of Rs. 51.19 lacs) pertaining to the year ended 31 March, 2009 during the year ended 31 March, 2013. Accordingly, the Company had made an adjustment to transmission service charges amounting to Rs. 654.53 lacs (including tax adjustment related to the refund amount). In the earlier year, the refund of interest of Rs. 51.19 lacs was included under 'other income' and refund of tax amount of Rs. 580.38 lacs was credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax adjustment relating to prior years.

The accounting for tax paid on Advance Against Depreciation for the year ended 31 March, 2008 would be done on its receipt and will be based on the prevalent tariff regulations.

30 Commitments

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
	INR lacs	INR lacs
a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for	56.14	63.67
b. The Company has other commitments, for purchases/service orders which are issued after considering requirements per operating cycle for purchase / sale of services, in the normal course of business.		
c. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.		



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

31 Related party transactions

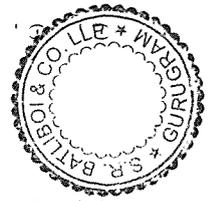
The Company's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with whom the Company routinely enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business.

a. List of related parties

- (i) Joint Venturer
 · The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)
 · Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)
- (ii) Subsidiary of Joint Venturer
 Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
 · Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTUIL)
- (iii) Promoters holding more than 20% in controlling entities with its subsidiary
 Tata Sons Private Limited
 President of India represented through Ministry of Power
- (iv) Key Management Personnel
 · Yogesh Luthra- Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director till 31.10.2020
 · Kiran Gupta- Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director w.e.f 1.11.2020
 · Monica Mehra -Company Secretary till 31.10.2021
 · Ajay Kalsie -Company Secretary w.e.f 01.11.2021
 · Mohit Jain-Chief Financial Officer till 17.03.2021
 · Nita Jha-Chief Financial Officer w.e.f 18.03.2021
- (v) Others- Post employment benefit plan
 Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme
 Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Superannuation Cum Life Assurance Scheme

b. Transactions/balances outstanding with Related Parties

S. No.	Particulars	Joint Venturer			Subsidiary of Joint Venturer			Key Management Personnel (KMP)			Others- Post employment benefit plan			Sub total	Total
		(TPCL)	(PGCIL)	Sub total	CTUIL (refer note 34)	TPDDL	Sub total	Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme	Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Superannuation Cum Life Assurance Scheme	Sub total	Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme	Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Superannuation Cum Life Assurance Scheme	Sub total		
Transactions during the year															
1	Transmission service charges	-	(11,393.49)	(11,393.49)	13,067.09	-	13,067.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,067.09	(11,393.49)
2	Incentive on transmission service charges	-	(164.06)	(164.06)	177.01	-	177.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	177.01	(164.06)
3	Surcharge	-	(330.15)	(330.15)	24.22	-	24.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.22	(330.15)
4	Managerial remuneration (see note 1 & note 2 below)	-	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	157.60	(221.16)	-	-	-	-	157.60	(221.16)
5	Rebate on transmission charges	-	(65.96)	(65.96)	47.85	-	47.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.85	(65.96)



Powerlinks Transmission Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

S. No.	Particulars	Joint Venture		Subsidiary of Joint Venture		Key Management Personnel (KMP)		Others- Post employment benefit plan				INR lacs
		(TPCL)	(PGCIL)	Sub total	CTUIL (refer note : 34)	TPDDL	Sub total	Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme	Powerlinks Transmission Limited Group Superannuation Cum Life Assurance Scheme	Sub total	Total	
15	Share capital											
	As at 31.03.2022	23,868.00	22,932.00	46,800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,800.00
	(As at 31.03.2021)	(23,868.00)	(22,932.00)	(46,800.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(46,800.00)
16	Trade payables											
	As at 31.03.2022	31.47	16.49	47.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.96
	(As at 31.03.2021)	(8.00)	(25.86)	(33.86)	(-)	(0.61)	(-)	(-)	(1.17)	(1.17)	(1.17)	(35.64)
17	Advance from customers											
	As at 31.03.2022	-	-	-	74.15	-	74.15	-	-	-	-	74.15
	(As at 31.03.2021)	-	(919.03)	(919.03)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(919.03)
18	Unearned income - to be utilised in future tariff determination											
	As at 31.03.2022	(-)	(4,398.10)	(4,398.10)	-	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	(4,398.10)
	(As at 31.03.2021)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Trade receivables											
	As at 31.03.2022	-	-	-	1,744.99	-	1,744.99	-	-	-	-	1,744.99
	(As at 31.03.2021)	-	(3,100.02)	(3,100.02)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3,100.02)
20	System operation charges recoverable											
	As at 31.03.2022	(-)	(1.47)	(1.47)	42.61	-	42.61	-	-	-	-	42.61
	(As at 31.03.2021)	(-)	(1.47)	(1.47)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.47)
21	Unbilled revenue											
	As at 31.03.2022	(-)	(1,633.46)	(1,633.46)	1,723.42	-	1,723.42	-	-	-	-	1,723.42
	(As at 31.03.2021)	(-)	(1,633.46)	(1,633.46)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1,633.46)



32 Financial instruments

32.1 Fair value measurement:

Amount in lacs

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Service concession arrangement-Non Current	-	-	74,667.49	74,667.49	74,667.49
Other financial assets-Non Current	-	-	36.86	36.86	36.86
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	380.15	380.15	380.15
Other bank balances	-	-	2,262.12	2,262.12	2,262.12
Investments	8,075.48	-	-	8,075.48	8,075.48
Trade receivables	-	-	1,788.06	1,788.06	1,788.06
Unbilled revenues	-	-	1,736.83	1,736.83	1,736.83
Service concession arrangement- Current	-	-	1,384.65	1,384.65	1,384.65
Other financial assets- Current	-	-	113.92	113.92	113.92
Total	8,075.48	-	82,370.08	90,445.56	90,445.56
Liabilities:					
Lease Liability-Non current	-	-	713.59	713.59	713.59
Trade payables	-	-	527.33	527.33	527.33
Other financial liabilities- Current	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability-Current	-	-	619.19	619.19	619.19
Total	-	-	1,860.11	1,860.11	1,860.11

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Service concession arrangement-Non Current	-	-	76,033.00	76,033.00	76,033.00
Other financial assets-Non Current	-	-	36.86	36.86	36.86
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	822.71	822.71	822.71
Other bank balances	-	-	2,229.50	2,229.50	2,229.50
Investments	9,800.03	-	-	9,800.03	9,800.03
Trade receivables	-	-	108.90	108.90	108.90
Unbilled revenue	-	-	1,646.87	1,646.87	1,646.87
Service concession arrangement- Current	-	-	1,356.95	1,356.95	1,356.95
Other financial assets- Current	-	-	82.80	82.80	82.80
Total	9,800.03	-	82,317.59	92,117.62	92,117.62
Liabilities:					
Lease Liability-Non current	-	-	872.31	872.31	872.31
Trade payables	-	-	604.73	604.73	604.73
Other financial liabilities- Current	-	-	4,400.26	4,400.26	4,400.26
Lease Liability-Current	-	-	384.18	384.18	384.18
Total	-	-	6,261.48	6,261.48	6,261.48

The management of the company consider that the carrying amount of the financial asset & financial liabilities at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

32.2 The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis;

As at March 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund Investment	8,075.48	-	-	8,075.48
Total	8,075.48	-	-	8,075.48

As at March 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund Investment	9,800.03	-	-	9,800.03
Total	9,800.03	-	-	9,800.03



32.3 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholder through optimisation of debt and equity balance.

The Capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (external borrowings offset by cash and bank balances as detailed in notes 12 and 13) and total equity of the Company.

The management reviews the capital structure of the Company on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 0% and 20%

32.4 Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	(All amounts in Rs. Lacs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Debt (i)	-	-
Cash and bank balances (ii)	(2,642.27)	(3,052.21)
Net debt	(2,642.27)	(3,052.21)
Total Equity	97,532.39	95,843.22
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	-	-

Note

(i) Debt is defined as long term and short term borrowings

(ii) Cash and bank balances is defined as cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents as described in note 12 and 13

(iii) The Company has no external borrowing as on 31 March 2022 therefor gearing ratio is zero.

32.5 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which includes market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's focus is to ensure liquidity which is sufficient to meet the Company's operational requirements. The Company monitors and manages key financial risks so as to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company has a risk management policy which covers the risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The details for managing each of these risks are summarised below.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the expected cash flows or fair value of a financial instrument could change owing to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The Company's activities expose it primarily to price risk [see note (ia) below]

Company do not have any currency risk as there is no currency other than reporting currency involved. Since the Company does not have borrowing hence there is no risk to the company on account of fluctuation of interest rate. Financial instruments affected by market risk are FVTPL investments.



(ia) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in net assets value (NAV) of the financial instruments held

The Company manages the surplus funds majorly through investments in debt based mutual fund schemes. The price of investment in these mutual fund schemes is reflected through Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the Asset Management Company on daily basis as reflected by the movement in the NAV of invested schemes. The Company is exposed to price risk on such investments

The carrying amount of the Company's investments designated as at fair value through profit or loss at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 INR Laacs	As at 31st March 2021 INR Laacs
Investments in mutual funds	8,075.48	9,800.03

Price Sensitivity

For the year ended 31 March, 2022 and 31 March, 2021, every 0.50 percentage increase / decrease in the NAV of investments, will affect the Company's profit before tax by Rs 49 lacs and Rs.51.25 lacs, respectively.

(ii) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Company had entered into a Transmission Agreement (Refer Note no. 3) with POWERGRID, whereby the Company earns revenue significantly from one customer, i.e. POWERGRID. In respect of trade and other receivables and other non current assets, there are no indicators as at the year end that defaults in payment obligation will occur.

(iii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

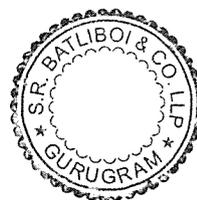
The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. The Company generates sufficient cash flows from current operations which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments provide liquidity both in the short-term as well as in the long-term. Below note sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

Expected maturity for financial liabilities	0-1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total
31 March, 2022				
Lease Liability	619.19	488.39	1,202.18	2,309.76
Trade payables	527.33	-	-	527.33
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	1,146.52	488.39	1,202.18	2,837.09
31 March, 2021				
Lease Liability	384.18	368.72	1,414.03	2,166.93
Trade payables	604.73	-	-	604.73
Other financial liabilities	4,409.26	-	-	4,409.26
Total	5,398.17	368.72	1,414.03	7,180.92

33 India and other global markets experienced significant disruption in operations resulting from uncertainty caused by the worldwide coronavirus pandemic. Considering that the Company is in the business of essential services, there is not much of an impact likely due to this pandemic. However, the Company is closely monitoring developments, its operations, liquidity and capital resources and is actively working to minimize the impact of this unprecedented situation.

34 Ministry of Power vide Gazette notification dated 09.03.2021 notified that, with effect from 01.04.2021, a Government Company and wholly owned subsidiary of Powergrid, as the Central Transmission Utility' (CTU) to undertake and discharge all functions of CTU pursuant to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 or any regulations or directions of the central commission or authority or any other directions or functions prescribed by the Central Government in that regard. POWERGRID shall continue to be a deemed Transmission Licensee under the Act and discharge functions incidental and connected therewith and would also undertake functions as directed by the Central Government or Authority in that regard.

In pursuant to referred notification, the functions of CTU are transferred from PGCL to CTUIL w.e.f. 01.04.2021



35 Financial Ratios

Sl No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	6.63	2.33	184%	Difference due to Company has paid the Future Tariff Liability in Mar 21
b)	Return on equity ratio	Net Profit	Total Equity	9%	11%	-11%	
c)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Average Trade Receivables	Gross Sales	72.72	111.21	-35%	Lower Trade receivables due to recovery of Revenue on time
d)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Average Trade Payables	Net Credit purchases	289.36	355.29	-19%	
e)	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working capital	0.97	1.26	-23%	-
f)	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	capital Employed	0.11	0.09	18%	-
j)	Return on investment	Interest Income+Income on Investment	Average Investment	0.05	0.05	-7%	-

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36 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 21, 2022

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No-301003E/E300005

T. Das Mahapatra

per Tanmoy Dasmahapatra
Partner
Membership No: 058239

Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 April 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K. Sreekant

K. Sreekant

Chairman

Place: Gurugram

Nita Jha

Nita Jha
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida
Date: 21 April 2022

Kiran Gupta

Kiran Gupta

Chief Executive Officer
& Executive Director
Place: New Delhi

Ajay Kalsie

Ajay Kalsie
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 April 2022

