



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & NOTES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2020-21

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Registered Office: - B-9, Qutab Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi- 110016

CIN :U40300DL2016GOI290075



POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

CIN : U40300DL2016GOI290075

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No	As At 31st March 2021	As At 31st March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	1,46,496.11	7,567.94
Capital Work-in-Progress	5	1,57,768.39	2,53,876.55
Intangible Assets	6	1,757.80	-
Intangible Assets Under Development	7	10.00	1,478.77
Other Non-Current Assets	8	51.24	1,161.52
		3,06,083.54	2,64,084.78
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	3.73	3.68
Other Current Financial Assets	10	4,580.84	-
		4,584.57	3.68
Total Assets		3,10,668.11	2,64,088.46
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	54,963.00	28,933.00
Other Equity	12	1,914.53	(0.18)
		56,877.53	28,932.82
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	2,37,301.95	2,08,225.60
Other Non Current Financial Liability	14	54.29	58.62
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	15	658.87	-
		2,38,015.11	2,08,284.22
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Current Financial Liability	16	15,461.22	26,309.27
Other Current Liabilities	17	314.25	562.15
		15,775.47	26,871.42
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,10,668.11	2,64,088.46

The accompanying Notes (1 to 41) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements

As Per Our Report of Even Date

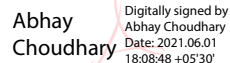
For Jain Seth & Company,
Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 002069W

 Digitally signed by Ramakant Sureka
Date: 2021.06.01 20:29:03 +05'30'

Ramakant Sureka
Partner
Mem. No. 056451

For & On Behalf of The Board of Directors

 Digitally signed by Abhay Choudhary
Date: 2021.06.01 18:08:48 +05'30'

(Abhay Choudhary)
Chairman
DIN- 07388432
Place : Gurgaon

 Digitally signed by SUDHANSHU KUMAR MISHRA
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(Sudhanshu Kumar Mishra)
CFO
Place : Kolkata

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(G. Ravishankar)
Director
DIN-08816101
Place : Gurgaon

 Digitally signed by MRINAL SHRIVASTAVA
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VA
(Mrinal Shrivastava)
Company Secretary
Place : Gurgaon

Place : Kolkata
Date : 01.06.2021

Date : 01.06.2021

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEEARAT TRANSMISSION LTD

CIN : U40300DL2016GOI290075

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Revenue From Operations	18	4,572.00	-
Other Income	19	-	-
Total Income		4,572.00	-
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	20	1,177.03	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	21	686.87	-
Other Expenses	22	134.52	-
Total Expenses		1,998.42	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		2,573.58	-
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		658.87	-
		658.87	-
Profit (Loss) for the Period		1,914.71	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		1,914.71	-
Earnings per Equity Share (Par Value ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (₹)		0.51	-
Diluted (₹)		0.51	-

The accompanying Notes (1 to 41) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements

As Per Our Report of Even Date

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Ramakant Sureka
Date: 2021.06.01
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For & On Behalf of The Board of Directors

Abhay Choudhary
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(Abhay Choudhary)

Chairman

DIN- 07388432

Place : Gurgaon

SUDHANSHU KUMAR MISHRA
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(Sudhanshu Kumar Mishra)

CFO

Place : Kolkata

Ravisankar Ganesan
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(G. Ravisankar)

Director

DIN-08816101

Place : Gurgaon

MRINAL SHRIVASTAVA
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Date: 2021.06.01
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A

(Mrinal Shrivastava)

Company Secretary

Place : Gurgaon

Place : Kolkata
Date : 01.06.2021

Date : 01.06.2021

POWERGRID Medinipur Jeerat Transmission Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended 31st March 2021

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note	For the Year Ended 31st March 2021	For the Year Ended 31st March 2020
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit Before Tax		2,573.58	-
Adjustment for :			
Depreciation & amortization expenses		686.87	
Finance Costs		1,177.03	
Operatating Profit/(Loss) before Changes in Assets and Liabilities		4,437.48	-
Adjustments For Changes in Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets		1,110.28	4,121.62
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Financial Assets		(4,580.84)	0.00
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non Current Financial Liability		(4.33)	(7,887.16)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Financial Liability		(10,848.05)	9,741.43
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Liabilities		(247.90)	107.75
		(14,570.84)	6,083.64
Cash Generated From Operations		(10,133.36)	6,083.64
Net Cash from / (used in) Operating Activities		(10,133.36)	6,083.64
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Property, Plant & Equipments, Capital Work in Progress and Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets Under Development		(28,675.94)	(1,02,917.26)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(28,675.94)	(1,02,917.26)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest on Loan		(16,291.72)	(13,341.50)
Equity issued during the year		26,030.00	28,932.00
Interest on Lease Liability & others		(5.28)	(4.31)
Proceeds from Loan		29,076.35	81,248.08
Net Cash From Financing Activities		38,809.35	96,834.27
D Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		0.05	0.65
E Cash and Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)	9	3.68	3.03
F Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance) (D+E)	9	3.73	3.68

The accompanying Notes (1 to 41) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements

Further Notes :

1. Cash & Cash equivalents consist of balances with bank in current account.
2. Previous year figures have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever required.

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For Jain Seth & Company,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002069W

Ramakant Sureka
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Ramakant Sureka
Date: 2021.06.01
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Ramakant Sureka
Partner
Mem. No. 056451

For & On Behalf of The Board of Directors

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Date: 2021.06.01
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(Mrinal Shrivastava)
Company Secretary
Place : Gurgaon

Place : Kolkata
Date : 01.06.2021

Date : 01.06.2021

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)
As at 1st April, 2020	28,933.00
Changes in equity share capital	26,030.00
As at 31st March, 2021	54,963.00

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)
As at 1st April, 2019	1.00
Changes in equity share capital	28,932.00
As at 31st March, 2020	28,933.00

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Self Insurance Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1st April, 2020	-	(0.18)	(0.18)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		1,914.71	1,914.71
Transfer to Self Insurance Reserve	175.07	(175.07)	-
Other Changes	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2021	175.07	1,739.46	1,914.53

(₹ in Lakh)

	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Self Insurance Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1st April, 2019	-	(0.18)	(0.18)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2020	-	(0.18)	(0.18)

The accompanying Notes (1 to 41) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements

Refer to Note 12 for Nature & Movement of Other Equity.

As per our report of even date

For & on behalf of

Jain Seth & Company

Chartered Accountants

FRN-002069W

Ramakanth Sureka

Ramkant Sureka

Partner

M.No. 056451

For and on behalf of Board Of Directors

Abhay Choudhary

Abhay Choudhary

Chairman

DIN- 07388432

Place : Gurgaon

SUDHANSHU KUMAR MISHRA

(Sudhanshu Kumar Mishra)

CFO

Place : Kolkata

Palce : Kolkata

Date: 01.06.2021

Date : 01.06.2021

Ravisankar Ganesan

G. Ravisankar

Director

DIN-08816101

Place : Gurgaon

MRINAL SHRIVASTAVA

(Mrinal Shrivastava)

Company Secretary

Place : Gurgaon

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate and General Information

M/s Powergrid Medinipur Jeerat Transmission Limited ('the Company') is a public company domiciled and incorporated in India under the provisions of Companies Act and a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at B-9, Qutab Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi, 110016, India.

The company is engaged in business of Power Systems Network, construction, operation and maintenance of transmission lines and other related allied activities.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on **01st June, 2021**.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies**

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified), The Companies Act, 1956 and the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, in each case, to the extent applicable and as amended thereafter.

ii) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (Refer Note no. 2.11 for accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

iii) Functional and presentation currency

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

iv) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although, such estimates and assumptions are made on a reasonable and prudent basis taking into account all available information, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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 years (refer Note no. 3 on critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments).

v) Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The Company recognizes twelve months period as its operating cycle.

2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company had opted to consider the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment as per previous GAAP on the date of transition to Ind AS (1st April, 2015) to be the deemed cost as per Ind AS 101 'First time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment is initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Property, Plant and Equipment acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.

If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection component is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/inspection component is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/ inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection was carried out.

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

Transmission system assets are considered as ready for intended use after meeting the conditions for commercial operation as stipulated in Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) and capitalized accordingly.

The cost of land includes provisional deposits, payments/liabilities towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses wherever possession of land is taken.

Expenditure on leveling, clearing and grading of land is capitalized as part of cost of the related buildings.

Spares parts whose cost is ₹5,00,000/- and above, standby equipment and servicing equipment which meets the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

Subsequent costs

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

The cost of replacing part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

2.3 Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)

Cost of material, erection charges and other expenses incurred for the construction of Property, Plant and Equipment are shown as CWIP based on progress of erection work till the date of capitalization.

Expenditure of office and Projects, directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment are identified and allocated on a systematic basis to the cost of the related assets.

Interest during construction and expenditure (net) allocated to construction as per policy above are kept as a separate item under CWIP and apportioned to the assets being capitalized in proportion to the closing balance of CWIP.

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

2.4 Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under development

The Company had opted to consider the carrying value of Intangible Assets as per previous GAAP on the date of transition to Ind AS (1st April, 2015) to be the deemed cost as per Ind AS 101 'First time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on already capitalized Intangible assets is capitalised when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in an existing asset and is amortised prospectively.

The cost of software(which is not an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use and resulting in significant future economic benefits is recognized as an intangible asset when the same is ready for its use.

Afforestation charges for acquiring right-of-way for laying transmission lines are accounted for as intangible assets on the date of capitalization of related transmission lines.

Expenditure incurred, eligible for capitalization under the head Intangible Assets, are carried as “Intangible Assets under Development” till such assets are ready for their intended use.

An item of Intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.5 Depreciation/ Amortisation

Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation/Amortisation on the items of Property, Plant and Equipment related to transmission business is provided on straight line method based on the useful life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following items of property, plant and equipment on which depreciation is provided based on estimated useful life as per technical assessment and considering the terms of Transmission Service Agreement entered with Long Term Transmission Customers.

Particulars	Useful life
a. Computers and Peripherals	3 Years
b. Servers and Network Components	5 years
c. Buildings (RCC frame structure)	35 years

d. Transmission line	35 years
e. Substation Equipment	35 years

Depreciation on spares parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment which are capitalized, is provided on straight line method from the date they are available for use over the remaining useful life of the related assets of transmission business.

Mobile phones are charged off in the year of purchase.

Residual value is considered as 5% of the Original Cost for all items of Property, Plant and Equipment in line with Companies Act, 2013 except for Computers and Peripherals and Servers and Network Components for which residual value is considered as Nil.

Property, plant and equipment costing ₹5,000/- or less, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Where the cost of depreciable property, plant and equipment has undergone a change due to increase/decrease in long term monetary items on account of exchange rate fluctuation, price adjustment, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such asset is depreciated prospectively.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from Property, Plant and Equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation for items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.

Right of Use Assets:

Right of Use assets are fully depreciated from the lease commencement date on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Leasehold land is fully amortized over lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower. Leasehold land acquired on perpetual lease is not amortized.

Intangible Assets

Cost of software capitalized as intangible asset is amortized over the period of legal right to use or 3 years, whichever is less with Nil residual value.

Afforestation charges are amortized over thirty-five years from the date of capitalization of related transmission assets following the straight line method, with Nil Residual Value.

Amortisation on additions to/deductions from Intangible Assets during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year-end and are accounted for as change in accounting estimates in accordance with Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

2.6 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized (net of income on temporary deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets till the assets are ready for the intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

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

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying

amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at bank, and deposits held at call with banks having a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of the cost, determined on weighted average basis and net realizable value.

Steel scrap and conductor scrap are valued at estimated realizable value or book value, whichever is less.

Spares which do not meet the recognition criteria as Property, Plant and Equipment, including spare parts whose cost is less than ₹5,00,000/- are recorded as inventories.

Surplus materials as determined by the management are held for intended use and are included in the inventory.

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

2.10 Leases

Lease is a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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

i) As a Lessee

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

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

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

Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the accounting policy 2.7 on "Impairment of non-financial assets".

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date.

The interest cost on lease liability is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless eligible for capitalization as per accounting policy 2.6 on "Borrowing costs".

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

ii) As a Lessor

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

a) Finance leases

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as a finance lease.

Net investment in leased assets is recorded at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments as Lease Receivables under current and non-current other financial assets.

The interest element of lease is accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

b) Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, the asset is capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its economic life. Rental income from operating lease is recognized over the term of the arrangement.

2.11 Financial instruments

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

Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- at amortised cost,
- at fair value through other comprehensive income

The classification depends on the following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs, if any, that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

Debt Instruments at Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Debt Instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- i) The right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ii) a) The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset (or) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients and
b) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset (or) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received/receivable is recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

For trade receivables and unbilled revenue, the company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income or finance cost.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.12 Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or ₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated with reference to the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the Balance Sheet. Non-Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate ruling on the date of

initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability, or the date that related item is recognized in the financial statements, whichever is earlier. In case the transaction is recognized in stages, then transaction date is established for each stage. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency translation are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.13 Income Tax

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

Current income tax

The Current Tax is based on taxable profit for the year under the tax laws enacted and applicable to the reporting period in the country where the company operates and generates taxable income and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years..

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the Balance Sheet method. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT 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.

2.14 Revenue

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.

2.14.1 Revenue from Operations

Transmission Income is accounted for based on orders issued by CERC u/s 63 of Electricity Act 2003 for adoption of transmission charges. As at each reporting date, transmission income includes an accrual for services rendered to the customers but not yet billed i.e. Unbilled Revenue.

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

The Transmission system incentive / disincentive is accounted for based on certification of availability by the respective Regional Power Committees (RPC) and in accordance with the Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) entered between the Transmission Service Provider and long term Transmission Customers. Where certification by RPCs is not available, incentive/disincentive is accounted for on provisional basis as per estimate of availability by the company and differences, if any, is accounted upon certification by RPCs.

2.14.2 Other Income

Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Surcharge recoverable from trade receivables, liquidated damages, warranty claims and interest on advances to suppliers are recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability and collectability exists.

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

Insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.

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

2.15 Dividends

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is

recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in equity.

2.16 Provisions and Contingencies

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

b) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

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

2.17 Share capital and Other Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Self-insurance reserve is created @ 0.12% p.a. on Original Gross Block of Property, Plant and Equipment and value of inventory except ROU assets and assets covered under insurance as at the end of the year by appropriation of current year profit to mitigate future losses from un-insured risks and for taking care of contingencies in future by procurement of towers and other transmission line materials including strengthening of towers and equipment of AC substation. The Reserve created as above is shown as "Self Insurance Reserve" under 'Other Equity'.

2.18 Prior Period Items

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented, by restating the opening statement of financial position.

2.19 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the shareholders and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

2.20 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared as per indirect method prescribed in the Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

3 Critical Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which may significantly vary from the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment while applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors

(such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of plant and equipment and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

Estimates and judgments are periodically 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.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

In assessing the recoverability of trade receivables and unbilled revenue, the company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. As the company's revenue is based on CERC tariff order and falls under essential services and based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

Income Taxes:

Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for current and deferred tax, including amount expected to

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Note 4/Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Cost					Accumulated depreciation					Net Book Value	
	As at 1st April, 2020	Additions during the year	Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 1st April, 2020	Additions during the year	Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Land												
Freehold	6,218.01	56.18	-	-	6,274.19	-	-	-	-	-	6,274.19	6,218.01
Buildings												
a) Sub-Stations & Office		283.19			283.19		1.10			1.10	282.09	-
Roads & Bridges		49.52			49.52		0.19			0.19	49.33	-
Plant & Equipment												
a) Transmission		1,01,520.04			1,01,520.04		523.23			523.23	1,00,996.81	-
b) Substation		37,089.23			37,089.23		143.42			143.42	36,945.81	-
c) Unified Load Despatch & Communication		651.86			651.86		6.19			6.19	645.67	-
Furniture Fixtures	9.36		-	-	9.36	1.56	0.59	-	-	2.15	7.21	7.80
Workshop & Testing Equipments	5.52		-	-	5.52	0.25	0.15	-	-	0.40	5.12	5.27
Office equipment	6.48		-	-	6.48	0.46	0.41	-	-	0.87	5.61	6.02
ROU Assets - Leasehold	1,425.37		-	-	1,425.37	94.53	46.57	-	-	141.10	1,284.27	1,330.84
Total	7,664.74	1,39,650.02	-	-	1,47,314.76	96.80	721.85	-	-	818.65	1,46,496.11	7,567.94

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Cost						Accumulated depreciation						Net Book Value	
	As at 1st April, 2019	Initial recognition/ Reclassification on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	Additions during the year	Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March 2020	As at 1st April, 2019	Reclassification on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	Additions during the year	Sale/ Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Land														
Freehold	5,866.40		351.61	-	-	6,218.01	-		-	-	-	-	6,218.01	5,866.40
Leasehold Land	1,366.75	(1,366.75)				-	47.90	(47.90)				-	-	1,318.85
Furniture Fixtures	9.36		-	-	-	9.36	0.97		0.59	-	-	1.56	7.80	8.39
Vehicles	-					-						-	-	-
Workshop & Testing Equipments	-		5.52	-	-	5.52			0.25	-	-	0.25	5.27	-
Office equipment	1.59		4.89	-	-	6.48	0.09		0.37	-	-	0.46	6.02	1.50
ROU Assets - Leasehold		1,425.37	-	-	-	1,425.37		47.90	46.63	-	-	94.53	1,330.84	-
Total	7,244.10	58.62	362.02	-	-	7,664.74	48.96	-	47.84	-	-	96.80	7,567.94	7,195.14

Further Note -

a) The Company owns 66.79 hectare (Previous Year 66.47 hectare) of land amounting to ₹ 7699.56 Lakh (Previous Year 7643.38 Lakh) out of which 33.20 hectare (Previous Year 32.88 hectare) of land amounting to ₹ 6274.19 Lakh (Previous Year ₹ 6218.01 Lakh) has been classified as freehold land based on available documentation and 33.59 hectare (Previous Year 33.59 hectare) of ROU Asset- Leasehold land amounting to ₹ 1425.37 Lakh (In Previous Year ₹ 1425.37 Lakh Lease hold land) based on available documentation.

b) b) Freehold land acquired by the company includes 33.20 hectare (Previous Year 32.88 hectare) amounting to ₹6274.19 Lakh (Previous Year ₹6218.01 Lakh) in respect of land acquired by the company for which mutation in revenue records is pending

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Note 5/Capital Work in Progress

(₹ in Lakh)					
Particulars	As at 1st April 2020	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March , 2021
Plant & Equipments (including associated civil works)					
a) Transmission	90,548.49	72,534.11	-	85,603.21	77,479.39
b) Sub-Station	31,201.54	29,726.56	-	31,353.41	29,574.69
Expenditure Pending Allocation	-				
Expenditure During Construction Period (Net) (Note 23)	33,129.42	16,653.33		22,923.44	26,859.31
Sub Total	1,54,879.45	1,18,914.00	-	1,39,880.06	1,33,913.39
Construction Stores	98,997.10		75,142.10		23,855.00
Grand Total	2,53,876.55	1,18,914.00	75,142.10	1,39,880.06	1,57,768.39

(₹ in Lakh)					
Particulars	As at 1st April 2019	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March , 2020
Plant & Equipments (including associated civil works)					
a) Transmission	56,615.15	33,933.34	-	-	90,548.49
b) Sub-Station	2,632.83	28,568.71	-	-	31,201.54
Expenditure Pending Allocation					-
Expenditure During Construction Period (Net) (Note 23)	14,743.15	18,386.27	-	-	33,129.42
Sub Total	73,991.13	80,888.32	-	-	1,54,879.45
Construction Stores	64,888.68	34,108.42		-	98,997.10
Grand Total	1,38,879.81	1,14,996.74		-	2,53,876.55

Note 5/Capital Work in Progress (Details of Construction Stores)

(At cost)

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March , 2020
Costruction Stores		
Towers	3,412.54	29,749.77
Conductors	9,334.63	34,612.02
Other Line Materials	1,620.21	7,716.35
Sub-Station Equipments	8,243.00	23,601.76
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Eqnts	-	14.42
Unified Load Despatch & Communication(ULDC) Materials	554.22	1,197.74
Telecom Materials	475.18	2,074.76
Others	215.22	30.28
TOTAL	23,855.00	98,997.10
Construction Stores include:		
i)Material in Transit		
Sub-Station Equipments	-	2,209.84
Total	-	2,209.84
Material with Contractors		
Towers	3,412.54	29,749.77
Conductors	9,334.63	34,612.02
Other Line Materials	1,620.21	7,716.35
Sub-Station Equipments	8,243.00	21,391.92
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Eqnts	-	14.42
Unified Load Despatch & Communication(ULDC) Materials	554.22	1,197.74
Telecom Materials	475.18	2,074.76
Others	215.22	30.28
Total	23,855.00	96,787.26
Grand Total	23,855.00	98,997.10

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 6/INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Cost					Accumulated depreciation					Net Book Value	
	As at 1st April, 2020	Additions during the year	Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 1st April, 2020	Additions during the year	Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Right of Way-Afforestation Expenses	-	1,764.98	-	-	1,764.98	-	7.18	-	-	7.18	1,757.80	-
Total	-	1,764.98	-	-	1,764.98	-	7.18	-	-	7.18	1,757.80	-

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD
Note 7/INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 1st April 2020	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March , 2021
Right of Way-Afforestation expenses	1,478.77	9.99	-	1,478.76	10.00
					-
Total	1,478.77	9.99	-	1,478.76	10.00

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 1st April 2019	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March , 2020
Right of Way-Afforestation expenses	585.24	893.53			1,478.77
Total	585.24	893.53	-	-	1,478.77

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note- 8/Other Non-Current Assets

(Unsecured considered Good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Advances for Capital Expenditure		
Against Bank Guarantees	13.55	1,067.65
Others *	37.69	93.87
Total	51.24	1,161.52

* Advance against Land

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 9/Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Balance with Banks		
-In Current accounts	3.73	3.68
Total	3.73	3.68

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note-10/OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Unsecured Considered Good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Unbilled Revenue*	4,572.00	-
Receivable from Related Parties		
M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.**	8.84	-
Total	4,580.84	-

* Unbilled Revenue includes Transmission Charges for the month of February & March in the Financial Year amounting to ₹ 4460.00 Lakh (Net of Provision for Rebate) (Previous Year ₹ NIL) billed to beneficiaries in the month of April ,2021, Transmission Incentive of ₹ 112.00 Lakh (Previous Year ₹ Nil) and Surcharge of ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ Nil) for the Period ended March 2021 to be billed in Upcoming period.

**Refer note number 33 for related Party transactions.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 11/Equity Share capital

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March , 2020
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
6000000000 (Previous year 6000000000) equity share of ₹ 10/- each	60,000.00	60,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
549630000 (Previous Year 289330000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	54,963.00	28,933.00
Total	54,963.00	28,933.00

Further Notes:

1) Reconciliation of Number and amount of share capital outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2021		For the year ended 31st March , 2020	
	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakh	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakh
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	2893,30,000	28,933.00	10,000	1.00
Shares Issued during the year	2603,00,000	26,030.00	2893,20,000	28,932.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5496,30,000	54963.00	2893,30,000	28933.00

2) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share.

3) The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their shareholding at meetings of the Shareholders.

4) Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares of the Company :-

Particulars	As at 31st March , 2021		As at 31st March , 2020	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
i) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Holding Company)*	549630000	100%	289330000	100%

* Out of 549630000 Equity shares (Previous year 289330000 Equity shares) 6 equity shares (Previous year 6 Equity Shares) are held by nominees of M/s Powergrid Corporation Of India Limited on its behalf .

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 12/Other Equity

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March , 2020
Reserve & Surplus		
<u>(i) Self Insurance Reserve #</u>		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year		
Additions During The Year	175.07	
Balance at the End of the Year		175.07
Surplus (Balance in statement of Profit and Loss)		
As per last balance sheet	(0.18)	(0.18)
Add: Additions	-	
Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss	1,914.71	
Less: Appropriations		
Transfer to Self Insurance Reserve	175.07	
Closing Balance		1739.46 (0.18)
Total	1914.53	(0.18)

Further notes:

Self Insurance Reserve

"Self-insurance reserve is created @ 0.12% p.a. on Original Gross Block of Property, Plant and Equipment and value of inventory except ROU assets and assets covered under insurance as at the end of the year by appropriation of current year profit to mitigate future losses from un-insured risks and for taking care of contingencies in future by procurement of towers and other transmission line materials including strengthening of towers and equipment of AC substation."

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 13/Borrowings

(₹ in Lakh)

Description	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March , 2020
Term Loan From Others		
Rupee Loans (Unsecured)		
Loan From M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd. (Holding Co.)	2,42,369.29	2,11,654.20
Less: Interest accrued on borrowings from Related Parties - M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	5,067.34	3,428.60
Total	2,37,301.95	2,08,225.60

Further Note -

Inter Corporate Loan is provided by the Holding Company on cost to cost basis carrying interest rate ranging from 5.95% To 8.36% and the loan is repayable generally over a Period of 4 to 14 Year starting from 27-Sep-2022.

Refer note number 33 for related Party transactions.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 14/Other Non Current Financial Liability

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at 31st March , 2021	As at 31st March , 2020
Others		
Lease Liability ROU Assets	54.29	58.62
Total	54.29	58.62

Further Note -

Disclosure with regard to Micro and Small Enterprises as required under “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” is given in Note 32

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 15/Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Lakh)

Description	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Deferred Tax Liability		
Difference in book Depreciation and Tax Depreciation	2,838.01	-
Deferred Tax Liability (A)	2,838.01	-
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unused Tax Losses (Income Tax Loss)	2,179.14	-
Deferred Tax Assets (B)	2,179.14	-
Net Deferred Tax Liability (Net) (A-B)	658.87	-

Movements in Deferred Tax Liabilities

(₹ in Lakh)

	Property, Plant and Equipment	Total
	-	-
Charged/(Credited)		
- to Profit or Loss	2,838.01	2,838.01
- to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	2,838.01	2,838.01

Movements in Deferred Tax Assets

(₹ in Lakh)

	Unused Tax Losses	Total
Charged/(Credited)		
- to Profit or Loss	(2,179.14)	(2,179.14)
As at 31st March 2021	(2,179.14)	(2,179.14)

Amount taken to Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Tax Liabilities	2,838.01	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Deferred Tax Assets	(2,179.14)	-
Net Amount taken to Statement of Profit and Loss	658.87	-

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 16/Other Current Financial Liability

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Interest accrued on borrowings from		
Related Parties ** - M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	5,067.34	3,428.60
	5,067.34	3,428.60
Others		
Dues for Capital Expenditure	592.54	7,927.70
Deposits/Retention money from contractors and others.	9,273.61	14,219.59
Related parties ** - M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	523.41	729.07
Lease Liability	4.32	4.31
	10,393.88	22,880.67
Total	15,461.22	26,309.27

Further Note -

Disclosure with regard to Micro and Small Enterprises as required under “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” is given in Note 32

**Refer note number 33 for related Party transactions.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 17/Other current liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Statutory Dues	314.25	562.15
Total	314.25	562.15

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 18/REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
Transmission Charges	4,572.00	-
	4,572.00	-
Less: Transferred to Expenditure during Construction(Net)-Note 23	-	-
Total	4,572.00	-

Refer note 37 for Disclosure as per Ind AS 115 " Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 19/Other Income

<i>(₹ in Lakh)</i>		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
Interest from Advances to Contractors	38.38	314.83
Miscellaneous income	0.11	0.03
	38.49	314.86
Less: Transferred to Expenditure during Construction(Net)-Note 23	38.49	314.86
Total	-	-

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 20/Finance Costs

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
A) i) Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Unwinding of discount on financial liabilities		
Interest on Loan From Holding Co. (M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.)*	16,291.72	13,341.50
Interest on Lease liability	4.31	4.31
B) Other Finance charges		
Others	0.97	-
	16,297.00	13,345.81
Less: Transferred to Expenditure during Construction (Net) - Note 23	15,119.97	13,345.81
Total	1,177.03	-

***Refer note number 33 for related Party transactions.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 21/Depreciation and amortization expense

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipments	675.28	1.21
Amortization of Intangible assets	7.18	-
Depreciation on ROU Assets	46.57	46.63
	729.03	47.84
Less: Transferred to Expenditure during Construction (Net) - Note 23	42.16	47.84
Total	686.87	-

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 22/Other expenses

		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020	
Other Expenses			
Repair and maintenance			
Transmission Lines	84.25	-	
Sub-Stations	26.05		
Power Charges		0.21	
Legal Expenses	11.88	319.99	
Professional charges	0.66	-	
Consultancy expenses	1,460.81	4,955.66	
Payments to Statutory Auditors			
Audit Fees	0.70	0.82	
Tax Audit Fees	0.18	-	
Advertisement and Publicity	2.83	-	
Cost Audit and Physical verification Fees	0.12	-	
CERC Petition Charges	5.00	5.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	28.72	0.84	
Security Expenses	24.04	-	
Rates and taxes	18.97	24.96	
	1,664.21	5,307.48	
Less: Transferred to Expenditure during Construction (Net) - Note 23	1,529.69	5,307.48	
Total	134.52	-	

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 23/ Expenditure during Construction (Net)

	(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
Other Expenses		
Power Charges	-	0.21
Legal Expenses	11.88	319.99
Professional charges	0.66	
Consultancy expenses	1,460.81	4,955.66
Payment to Statutory Auditors		
Audit Fees	0.81	0.82
Advertisement and Publicity	2.83	
CERC Petition Charges	5.00	5.00
Miscellaneous expenses	28.73	0.84
Rates and taxes	18.97	24.96
Total	1,529.69	5,307.48
Depreciation/Amortisation		
Depreciation on Plant,Property & Equipments	42.16	47.84
Total	42.16	47.84
Finance Costs		
Indian Banks, Fin Inst. & Coprorations/ Related Party	15,115.78	13,341.50
Interest on Lease Liability	3.22	4.31
Other	0.97	-
Total	15,119.97	13,345.81
Less: Other Income		
Miscellaneous income	0.11	0.03
Interest from Advance To Contractors	38.38	314.83
Total	38.49	314.86
Grand Total	16,653.33	18,386.27

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 24/ Employee Benefit Obligations

The Company does not have any permanent employees. The personnel working for the company are from holding company on secondment basis and are working on time share basis. The employee cost (including retirement benefits such as Gratuity, Leave encashment, post-retirement benefits etc.) in respect of personnel working for the company are paid by holding company and holding company is raising the invoice to the Subsidiary company towards Consultancy charges.

Since there are no employees in the company, the obligation as per Ind AS 19 " Employee Benefits" does not arise. Accordingly, no provision is considered necessary for any retirement benefit like gratuity, leave salary, pension etc., in the books of the company.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 25/ Fair Value Measurements

(₹ in Lakh)

Financial instruments by category	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	Amortised Cost	Amortised cost
Financial Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.73	3.68
Other Financial Assets		
Current	4,580.84	.
Total Financial Assets	4,584.57	3.68
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	2,42,369.29	2,11,654.20
Other Financial Liabilities		
Non Current	54.29	58.62
Current	10,393.88	22,880.67
Total Financial Liabilities	2,52,817.46	2,34,593.49

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

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

(₹ in Lakh)

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Level	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
Financial Assets		-	-
Total Financial Assets		-	-
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	2	2,41,593.33	2,09,154.63
Deposits/ Retention money from contractors and others.	2	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		2,41,593.33	2,09,154.63

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year. The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2

(iii) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

(₹ in Lakh)

	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	2,42,369.29	2,41,593.33	2,11,654.20	2,09,154.63
Total Financial Liabilities	2,42,369.29	2,41,593.33	2,11,654.20	2,09,154.63

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other current Financial Assets and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy since significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 26/ Earnings Per Share

(in ₹)

(a) Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Total Basic and Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company from Continuing Operations	0.51	-

(₹ in Lakh)

(b) Reconciliation of earnings used as numerator in calculating earnings per share	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Total Earnings attributable to the equity holders of the company	1,914.71	-

(No. of Shares)

(c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	376335342	131813443

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 27/ Capital Management

Risk Management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to

- maximize the Shareholder Value
- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the company's capital management, equity capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, regulate investments in new projects, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The debt - equity ratio of the Company was as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar-2020
Long Term Debt	2,37,301.95	2,11,654.20
Equity	56,877.53	28,932.82
Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio	81:19	88:12

B) Dividend

Dividend not recognised at the end of reporting period

The Board of Directors on 01st June 2021 recommended the payment of Final Dividend of Rs. 0.30 per fully paid equity share. The Proposed Dividend is subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 28/ Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings denominated in Indian rupees, and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's capital investments and operations.

The Company's activities expose it to the following financial risks, namely,

- a) Credit risk,
- b) Liquidity risk,
- c) Market risk.

This note presents information regarding the company's exposure, objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks.

The management of financial risks by the Company is summarized below: -

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents carried at amortised cost.

(i) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 3 years of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined considering the business environment in which the Company operates and other macro-economic factors.

Assets are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Trade Receivables and Unbilled Revenue

The Company primarily provides transmission facilities to inter-state transmission service customers (DICs) comprising mainly state utilities owned by State Governments. CERC tariff regulations allows payment against monthly bills towards transmission charges within a period of 45 days from the date of the bill and levy of charge on delayed payment beyond 45 days. A graded rebate is provided by the company for payment made within 45 days.

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

Other Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents as on 31st March, 2021 of ₹ 3.73/- Lakh (Previous year: ₹ 3.68/- Lakh). The cash and cash equivalents are held with public sector banks and high rated private sector banks and do not have any significant credit risk.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

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

Rs in Lakh		
Particulars	31 st March, 2021	31 st March, 2020
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.73	368
Total	3.73	368
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Unbilled Revenue	4572.00	0.00
Total	4572.00	0.00

(ii) Provision for Expected Credit Losses

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

The Company has assets where the counter- parties have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. At initial recognition, financial assets (excluding trade receivables and unbilled revenue) are considered as having negligible credit risk and the risk has not increased from initial recognition. Therefore, expected credit loss provision is not required.

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

The Company has customers most of whom are state government utilities with capacity to meet the obligations and therefore the risk of default is negligible. Further management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are 30 days past due date are still collectible in full, based on the payment security mechanism in place and historical payment behaviour.

Considering the above factors and the prevalent regulations, the trade receivables and unbilled revenue continue to have a negligible credit risk on initial recognition and thereafter on each reporting date.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. The Company has entered into an agreement with the holding company for providing funds for the completion of the project

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company depends on both internal and external sources of liquidity to provide working capital and to fund capital expenditure.

(i) Financing Arrangements

The company had access to the borrowing facilities with the Parent Company as per Agreement at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The tables below analyse The company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(₹ in Lakh)					
Contractual Maturities of Financial Liabilities:	Within 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Beyond 5 Years	Total
31-Mar-21					
Non-Derivatives					
Borrowings	21,898.13	45,676.65	1,27,761.87	1,71,757.47	3,67,094.12
Other Financial Liabilities	10,389.56	-	-	-	10,389.56
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	32,287.69	45,676.65	1,27,761.87	1,71,757.47	3,77,483.68
31-Mar-20					
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	15,785.64	16,008.22	94,151.60	2,17,276.99	3,43,222.45
Other Financial Liabilities	22,876.36	-	-	-	22,876.36
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	38,662.00	16,008.22	94,151.60	2,17,276.99	3,66,098.81

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises following types of risk:

- i. Currency risk
- ii. Interest rate risk

i) Currency risk

As on Reporting date the Company does not have any exposure to currency risk in respect of foreign currency denominated loans and borrowings. The company is exposed to currency risk mainly due to procurement of goods and services.

ii) Interest rate risk

The company has taken borrowings from Parent Company on cost to cost basis. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings. The various sources of loans being extended to the company by parent company are Fixed interest and floating interest rate which get reset periodically. The Company manages the interest rate risks by maintaining a debt portfolio of fixed and floating rate borrowings.

POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LTD

Note 29/Income Tax Expense

This Note provides an analysis of the Company's Income Tax Expense, and how the Tax Expense is affected by

(a) Income Tax Expense (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Deferred Tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	658.87	-
Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Benefit)	658.87	-
Income Tax Expense	658.87	-

(b) Reconciliation of Tax Expense and the Accounting Profit multiplied by India's Domestic Tax Rate:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021	For the Year ended 31st March 2020
Profit Before Tax	2,573.58	-
Tax using company's domestic Tax Rate i.e. 25.168%	-	-
Tax Effect of : Deferred Tax	658.87	-
Tax Expenses recognise in statement of Profit & Loss	658.87	-

- -

Note 30.

Balances of Advances for Capital Expenditure Shown under Other Non-Current Assets (Note-8) & Dues for Capital Expenditure Shown under Other Current Financial Liabilities (Note-16) include balances subject to confirmation/reconciliation and consequential adjustments if any. However reconciliations are carried out on ongoing basis and Balance Confirmation are carried out on balances as on 31st March 2021.

Note 31.

Borrowing Cost of ₹ 15119.97/-Lakh (Previous Year ₹13345.81/- Lakh) has been adjusted in the Property Plant & Equipment (PPE) / Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) as per Ind AS 23- "Borrowing Costs".

Note 32.

Based on information available with the company, there are No Suppliers/Service providers who are registered as Micro, Small or Medium Enterprise under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). Information in respect of Micro, Small or Medium Enterprise as required by MSMED Act, 2006 is given as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at end of each accounting year: Principal Interest	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
2	The amount of Interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	Nil	Nil

Note 33: Related Party Transactions

a) Holding Co.

		Proportion of Ownership Interest	
Name of entity	Place of business/country of incorporation	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	India	100%	100%

b) List of Fellow Subsidiaries Co. (Subsidiary Co. of Holding Co.)

		Proportion of Ownership Interest	
Name of entity	Place of business/country of incorporation	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
PowergridVizag Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid NM Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
PowergridUnchahar Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Kala Amb Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Jabalpur Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
PowergridWarora Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
PowergridParli Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Southern Interconnector Transmission System Limited	India	N.A	N.A
PowergridVemagiri Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
PowergridMithilanchal Transmission Limited (erstwhile ERSS XXI Transmission Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Varanasi Transmission System Limited(erstwhile WR-NR Power Transmission Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
PowergridJawaharpur Firozabad Transmission Limited (erstwhile JawaharpurFirozabad Transmission Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
PowergridKhetri Transmission System Limited (Erstwhile Khetri Transco Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Bhuj Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Bhuj-II Transmission Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid BhindGuna Transmission Limited (Erstwhile BhindGuna Transmission Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Ajmer Phagi Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Ajmer Phagi Transco Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Fatehgarh Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Fatehgarh-II Transco Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Rampur Sambhal Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Rampur Sambhal Transco Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Meerut Simbhavali Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Meerut-Simbhavali Transmission Limited)	India	N.A	N.A
Central Transmission Utility of India Limited 1	India	N.A	N.A
Powergrid Ramgarh Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Ramgarh New Transmission Limited) 2	India	N.A	N.A
Jaypee Powergrid Limited 3	India	N.A	N.A
Bikaner-II Bhiwadi Transco Limited 4	India	N.A	N.A

¹ Incorporated on 28.12.2020.

² 100% equity acquired from REC Power Distribution Company Limited on 09.03.2021.

³ Wholly owned subsidiary from 25.03.2021 (Joint venture till 24.03.2021).

⁴ 100% equity acquired from PFC Consulting Limited on 25.03.2021.

c) List of Fellow Joint Ventures (JVs of Holding Co.)

Name of entity	Place of business/country of incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest	
		31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Powerlinks Transmission Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Torrent Power Grid Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Jaypee Powergrid Limited 1	India	N.A	N.A
Parbati Koldam Transmission Company Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Teestavalley Power Transmission Limited 2	India	N.A	N.A
North East Transmission Company Limited	India	N.A	N.A
National High Power Test Laboratory Private Limited	India	N.A	N.A
Bihar Grid Company Limited	India	N.A	N.A
KalingaVidyutPrasaran Nigam Private Limited 3	India	N.A	N.A
Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited	India	N.A	N.A
RINL Powergrid TLT Private Limited 4	India	N.A	N.A
Power Transmission Company Nepal Ltd	Nepal	N.A	N.A

1 Joint venture till 24.03.2021 (Wholly owned subsidiary from 25.03.2021).

2 POWERGRID & Teesta Urja Ltd are the Joint venture partners in Teestavalley Power Transmission Limited & holds 26% & 74 % equity, respectively as per Shareholding agreement. On call of additional equity by Teestavalley Power Transmission limited, POWERGRID contributed their share while the other JV partner has not yet contributed their share of money. Consequently, the holding of POWERGRID increased to 30.92% against 26% provided in shareholding agreement.

3 The present status of the Company (M/s KBPNL) as per MCA website is "Strike Off".

4 POWERGRID's Board of Directors in its meeting held on 01.05.2018 accorded in principle approval to close RINL Powergrid TLT Private Limited (RPTPL) and seek consent of other JV Partner Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). RINL's Board of Directors in its meeting held on 01.03.2019 has agreed in principle for winding up proceedings of RPTPL & to seek the approval from Ministry of Steel, Government of India, for closure of RPTPL. RINL's Board of Directors in its meeting held on 05.11.2019 has advised to put up the closure proposal again to Ministry of steel for onward submission to NITI Ayog. The Approval from Government is awaited.

d) List of Key Management Personnel

Name	Designation	Date of Appointment
Shri R.K. Chauhan	Chairman & Director	22.01.2019 to 31.10.2020
Shri K.S.R Murty	Director	15.03.2018 to 31.07.2020
Shri Abhay Choudhary	Director	w.e.f 07.05.2018 and Continuing
Shri Abhay Choudhary	Chairman & Director	w.e.f 28.12.2020 and Continuing
Shri Rajesh Kumar	Director	w.e.f 30.12.2019 and Continuing
Shri A.K. Maiti	Director	w.e.f 19.02.2020 and Continuing
Shri Seema Gupta	Director	w.e.f 22.05.2020 and Continuing
Shri B. Dash	Director	w.e.f 10.08.2020 and Continuing
Shri N.L. Dhar	CFO	w.e.f 30.12.2019 and continuing
Shri Mrinal Shrivastava	Company Secretary	w.e.f 04.01.2020 and Continuing

(e) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As on 31st March 2021	As on 31st March, 2020
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (<u>Holding Company</u>)		
Consultancy Charges & O&M maintenance (excluding Taxes)	1331.44	4199.71
Loan received during the year	29076.35	81248.08
Investments Received during the year (Equity)	26030.00	28932.00
Interest on Loan	16291.72	13341.50
Reimbursement of BG extension charges (excluding taxes)	24.34	-

(f) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As on 31st March 2021	As on 31st March, 2020
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (<u>Holding Company</u>)		
Purchases of goods and services – O&M Maintenance / Consultancy	523.41	729.07
Loans from Holding Company	237301.95	208225.60
Interest Accrued on Loan	5067.34	3428.60
Amount recoverable from Holding company (payment received on 02.04.2021)	8.84	-

Note 34. Segment Information**Business Segment**

The Board of Directors is the company's Chief operating decision maker who monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The Company has Single Reportable Segment i.e. Transmission, identified on the basis of product/services.

The operations of the company are mainly carried out within the country and therefore there is no reportable geographical segment.

Note 35. Capital and other Commitments

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	9544.39	33095.72

Note 36. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent Liabilities:

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

The contingent liabilities for land compensation of ₹250.00 Lakh (previous year ₹250.00 Lakh) has been estimated.

Note 37. Disclosure on Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

- (a) The following table discloses the movement in unbilled revenue during the period ended 31st March, 2021 and 31st March 2020.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the Year ended 31st March, 2020
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Add: Revenue recognised during the period	4572.00	-
Less: Invoiced during the period	-	-
Less: Impairment/reversal during the period	-	-
Add: Translation gain/(Loss)	-	-
Balance at the end	4572.00	-

- (b) The Company does not have any contract liability during the period ended 31st March, 2021 and 31st March 2020.

- (c) The entity determines transaction price based on expected value method considering its past experiences of refunds or significant reversals in amount of revenue. In estimating significant financing component, management considers the financing element inbuilt in the transaction

price based on imputed rate of return. Reconciliation of revenue recognized vis-a-vis revenue recognized in profit or loss statement is as follows :

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 st March, 2020
Contracted price	4460.00	-
Add/ (Less)- Discounts/ rebates provided to customer	-	-
Add/ (Less)- Performance bonus	112.00	-
Add/ (Less)- Adjustment for significant financing component	-	-
Add/ (Less)- Other adjustments	-	-
Revenue recognized in profit or loss statement	4572.00	-

Note 38. Ind AS 116 – Leases

a) As a Lessee:-

The company only has Lease hold land which has been assessed and accounted as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 – “Leases” and required disclosures as per the said Ind AS are as follows:

(i) ROU Assets:

Additions, termination/disposal and depreciation charge on right of use assets for the year and carrying amount of the same as at the end of the financial year by class of underlying asset is been disclosed in note no 4 as a separate line item.

(ii) Lease Liabilities:

Interest expense on lease liabilities for the year is shown under note no 20 and total cash outflow for leases for the year has been disclosed in statement of cash flow under financing activities as separate line item and maturity analysis of lease liabilities has been disclosed in note no 14.

(iii) Short term leases and Low value leases:

The company does not have any short term and low value leases.

b) As a Lessor:-

The company does not have any lease arrangements as a lessor

Note 39. Auditors Remuneration (Including Taxes)

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
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1	Audit Fees	0.70	0.82
2	Tax Audit	0.18	-
	Total	0.88	0.82

Note 40. Disclosure of material impact of Covid-19 pandemic

A) Disclosure on Covid-19 Impact

The company is mainly engaged in the business of transmission of electricity and the tariffs for the transmission services are regulated in terms of the CERC Tariff Regulations which provide for recovery of the annual transmission charges based on system availability. As per the Government of India guidelines, transmission units and services fall under the category of essential services and exempted from lockdown.

The company has considered various internal and external information available up to the date of approval of Financial Results and there has been no material impact on the operations of the company for the year ended 31st March 2021. The company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

B) Recent Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification dated March 24, 2021, has amended Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 w.e.f. April 1, 2021. The Company will assess and implement the amendments to Division II in FY 2021-22, as applicable.

Note 41. Previous Year Figures

(a) The Previous Year's Figures have been reclassified/re-grouped wherever necessary

(b) Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees in Lakh upto two decimal.

As per our report of even date
For Jain Seth & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN-002069W

For and on behalf of Board Of Directors

Ramakant Sureka
Digitally signed by Ramakant Sureka
Date: 2021.06.01 20:32:36 +05'30'

Ramakant Sureka
Partner
M.No. 056451

Abhay Choudhary
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Date: 2021.06.01 18:11:22 +05'30'

Abhay Choudhary
Chairman
DIN: 07388432
Place: Gurgaon

Ravisankar Ganesan
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G. Ravisankar
Director
DIN: 08816101
Place: Gurgaon

SUDHANSHU KUMAR MISHRA
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Date: 2021.06.01 18:03:19 +05'30'

(Sudhanshu Kumar Mishra)
CFO
Place: Kolkata

MRINAL SHRIVASTAVA
Digitally signed by MRINAL SHRIVASTAVA
Date: 2021.06.01 18:05:27 +05'30'

(Mrinal Shrivastava)
Company Secretary
Place: Gurgaon

Place: Kolkata
Date: 01.06.2021

Date: 01.06.2021

Compliance Certificate

We have conducted the audit of annual stand-alone accounts of **M/s POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LIMITED** for the year ended 31st March 2021 in accordance with the directions / sub - directions issued by the C&AG of India under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the direction/Sub-directions issued to us.

For M/s Jain Seth & Company,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No-002069W

Ramakant Sureka
Digitally signed
by Ramakant
Sureka
Date: 2021.06.01
19:50:44 +05'30'

Ramakant Sureka
Partner
M. No.:-056451

Dated: - 01.06.2021
Place: - Kolkata

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **M/s POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

Report on the Ind-AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **M/s POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 2021, statement of Profit & Loss A/c (including other comprehensive income), its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit

BRANCH OFFICE : JHARSUGUDA ✪ ROURKELA

of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under and the Order issued under section 143 (11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial

statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure "A"**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. In terms of sub section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure "B"** a statement on the directions issued under the aforesaid section by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
3. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the relevant rules issued thereunder.
- e. Being a Subsidiary of a Government Company, Section 164(2) of the Act pertaining to disqualification of Directors are not applicable to the Company.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of the Company and the Operating Effectiveness of such Controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure "C"**.
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note No. 36 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.

For Jain Seth & Company,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 002069W

Ramakant Sureka
Digitally signed by
Ramakant Sureka
Date: 2021.06.01
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Ramakant Sureka

Partner

Mem. No. 056451

UDIN: 21056451AAAACH6609

Place: Kolkata

Date: 01.06.2021

Annexure - "A"

As referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the **M/s POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LIMITED ('the Company')** on the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2021, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained records, showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Fixed Assets.
- (b) Land , Buildings, Road & Bridges, Plant & Equipment Furniture and fixtures and Office equipment are the only Fixed Asset. Physical Verification of Fixed Assets are conducted during the year.
- (c) The Company is having leasehold land of 33.59 hectares valuing Rs. 14.25 Crore for which the lease deed is already executed.
- (d) The Company is having freehold land of 33.20 hectares valuing Rs. 62.74 Crore for which the title deed is executed but mutation in revenue records is pending.
- (ii) The company does not hold any inventories as on 31.03.21 hence clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any Loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties Covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, investments guarantees and securities. Accordingly clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The company has not accepted any deposits from Public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- (vi) There is no such Cost Records specified by Central Government u/s 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues with appropriate authorities including Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to the Company and that there are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) Based on our audit and explanations given to us, there are no disputed dues of Duty of Customs or Duty of Excise of Sales Tax which have not been deposited.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any loan from any financial institution or bank or debenture holders, hence clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.

(ix) The company has not raised Money by way of IPO & FPO including debt instruments. However, Loan from holding Company are applied for the purposes for which they are raised.

(x) Based on our audit Procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) Based on our audit Procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, Managerial Remuneration & Other Payments relating to Staff are made from Holding Co. Hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the order is Not Applicable.

(xii) The company is not an Nidhi company as prescribed U/s 406 of the act. Accordingly clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.

(xiii) All transactions with the "Related Parties" in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are disclosed.

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

(xv) Based on our audit Procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) The Co. is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as the Co. is not a NBFC.

For Jain Seth & Company,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002069W

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Ramakant Sureka
Date: 2021.06.01
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Ramakant Sureka
Partner
Mem. No. 056451
Place: Kolkata
Date: 01.06.2021

Annexure - "B"

As referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of the **M/s POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LIMITED ('The Company')**, on the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2021 issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, we report that:

S. No.	Directions	Auditors Comments	Action Taken By Management	Impact on Financial Statements
1.	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on The integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	All accounting transaction of the Company are processed through the ERP (SAP System) that has been implemented by the Company. No Accounting transaction is being recorded / processed otherwise than through the ERP system in place. Hence no further disclosure is required in this regards.	N/A	Nil
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	There are no cases of restructuring of existing loan or cases of waiver / write off of debts / loans / interest etc.	N/A	Nil
3.	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	No fund has been received from Central/State agencies.	N/A	Nil

For Jain Seth & Company,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 002069W

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 Date: 2021.06.01
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Ramakant Sureka

Partner

Mem. No. 056451

Place: Kolkata

Date: 01.06.2021

ANNEXURE - "C"

As referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the **M/s POWERGRID MEDINIPUR JEERAT TRANSMISSION LIMITED** ("the Company"), on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

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

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of the company as at 31st March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining Internal Financial Control 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 business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the Prevention and Detection of Frauds and Errors, the accuracy and completeness of the Accounting Records, and the Timely Preparation of Reliable Financial Information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls System over Financial Reporting and their Operating Effectiveness. Our audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting included obtaining an understanding of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting, assessing the risk that 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 System over Financial Reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for External Purposes in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. A company's Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's Assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate Internal Financial Controls System over Financial Reporting and such Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2021, based on "the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of Internal Control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India."

For Jain Seth & Company,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 002069W

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Ramakant Sureka
Partner
Mem. No. 056451
Place: Kolkata
Date: 01.06.2021