



# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/s POWERGRID Fatehgarh and Barmer Augmentation Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Fatehgarh II and Barmer I PS Transmission Limited)

#### **Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

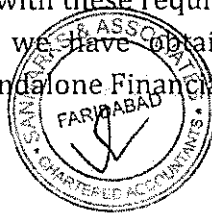
#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **M/s POWERGRID Fatehgarh and Barmer Augmentation Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Fatehgarh II and Barmer I PS Transmission Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to financial statements including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its Loss and Total Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and its Cash Flows for the period ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standard 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.





# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the preparation of these standalone 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) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013, for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone financial statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The company's Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial statements as a whole, and informing our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these Key Audit Matters as per SA 701. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a listed parent but is not a listed entity and there is no law or regulation requires us to report on Key Audit Matters. However, in our professional judgement and based on our detailed discussion with the management, we have determined that the key audit matters to be communicated in our report is nil.





# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

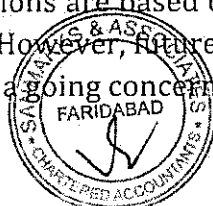
### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone financial statements.

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

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





# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieve fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that individually or in aggregate makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonable knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work and (ii) To evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone Financial Statements.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Pursuant to the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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.





# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

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 and records.

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, being IND AS, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Being a Subsidiary of a Government Company, Section 164(2) of the Act pertaining to disqualification of Directors are not applicable to the Company.

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"**.

Pursuant to Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company, being a subsidiary of Government Company; and

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 and management representations provided to us:

The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its Financial Position;

The Company did not have any Long-Term Contracts including Derivative Contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Pursuant to the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of rule 11 of the Act, we report that,

The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that



# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

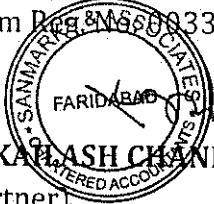
Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations contain any material mis-statement.

We have carried out an examination in accordance with the Implementation Guidelines on Reporting on Audit Trail by Auditors under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 Edition) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Whereby, we have performed test checks for the company whose Standalone Financial Statements have been audited under the Act, we report that the company has used an accounting software i.e. SAP for maintaining its books of accounts as a part of the POWERGRID Group, and the said accounting (ERP) software has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the said audit trail has operated throughout the period for all the relevant transactions recorded in the said software. Further, based on the results of specific audit checks performed during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No. 8083343N)



**CA KAILASH CHAND GUPTA**

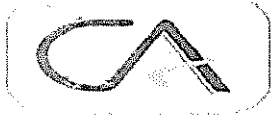
(Partner)

Membership No.: 088219

UDIN: 25088219 BMOJYX3238 [Jeh on 29/7/25]

Place: Faridabad, Haryana

Date: 24/07/2025



# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

### Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditors' Report

As referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of the **M/s POWERGRID Fatehgarh and Barmer Augmentation Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Fatehgarh II and Barmer I PS Transmission Limited)**, on the Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025, we report that:

- (i) a) (A) According to information and explanations given to us, the company has the capital work in progress for establishment of Transmission System for Augmentation at Fatehgarh-II PS, Fatehgarh-IV PS (Section-II) and Barmer-I PS on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis on the balance sheet date and no Property, Plant & Equipment is capitalized on the date.
- (B) According to information and explanations given to us, the company has not capitalized any Intangible asset during the period.
- b) According to information and explanations given to us, the company has not capitalized any Property, Plant & Equipment (including Intangible asset) during the period. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- c) According to information and explanations given to us, the company does not hold any immovable property.
- d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the period. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting requirements in relation to paragraph 3(i) (e) are not applicable to the company.
- (ii) (a) According to information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any inventories hence reporting under paragraph (ii) a is not applicable to the company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited

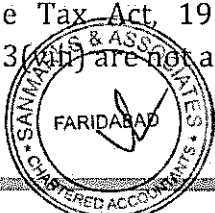


# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) is not applicable to the company. We further report that bank guarantees given as a part of contractual obligations of the company towards its normal course of business are not considered as guarantees given in the nature of loans for the purpose of reporting under this clause.

- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantee or securities to the parties as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposit from the public & no amounts has been deemed to be deposits in accordance with the provisions of the sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act, and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (vi) The company is not required to maintain cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence Paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues with appropriate authorities including Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth 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 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. We note that the company being a subsidiary of the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. and are not having any employee on its role, the provisions of the Provident Fund and the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act are not applicable to the Company.  
b) According to information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub- clause (a) have not been deposited on account of dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not recorded in the books of account any transaction which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, reporting requirements in relation to paragraph 3(viii) are not applicable to the company.







# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

(ix) In our opinion, based on our examination of the records and according to the information and explanations given to us,

(a) The Company has not defaulted during the period in repayment of loans & payment of Interest to its financial institutions, bankers and dues to the Bond holders, as there are nil such loans taken by the company from financial institutions, bankers and or dues to the Bond holders.

(b) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank/financial institution/other lender.

(c) Term loans (received only from the parent company) have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) Funds raised on short term basis (received only from the parent company) have not been utilized for long term purpose.

(e) The Company do not have any Subsidiaries, Joint ventures or Associates. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) are not applicable to the company.

(x) (a) The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period.

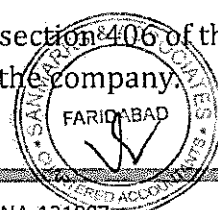
(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) and 3(x)(b) are not applicable to the company.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management, we have been informed that no case of fraud has been committed on or by the company during the period.

(b) As no fraud has been noticed during the period as mentioned at xi(a) above, report under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act in the Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the period by the Company.

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.





# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management, all transactions with the related parties by the company are done ensuring compliance with the requirements of sections 177 and 188 of the Act, wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor u/s138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) is not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(xvi) are not applicable to the company.
- (xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 275.94 Lakh in the current reporting period.
- (xviii) There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the period.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more or turnover of rupees one hundred crore or more or net profit of five crores or more



# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

during the immediately preceding financial period and hence provision of section 135 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company during the financial period. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xx)(a) & 3 (xx) (b) are not applicable to the company.

(xxi) The Company do not have any Subsidiaries, Joint ventures or Associates. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xxi) is not applicable to the company.

For **SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No: 003343N)



**CA KAILASH CHAND GUPTA**

(Partner)

Membership No.: 088219

UDIN: 25088219BMOTYX3238

Place: Faridabad, Haryana

Date: 24/07/2025

[gen on 29/7/25]



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### Annexure – “B” to Independent Auditor’ Report

As referred to in our Independent Auditors’ Report to the Members of the M/s POWERGRID Fatehgarh and Barmer Augmentation Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Fatehgarh II and Barmer I PS Transmission Limited)(‘The Company’), on the Standalone Financial Statements for the Period Ended 31st March 2025, we Report that:

Sr No.	Directions under Section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013	Action taken and Financial Impact
1	Assess the fair valuation of all the investments, both quoted and unquoted, made directly by the Company or through Trusts, for Post retirement benefits of the employees. This includes verifying valuation methodologies, ensuring consistency with Ind AS and reviewing supporting documentation. The auditor shall provide a brief note on the valuation approach, its reasonability, and compliance with applicable regulations, reporting any material deviations or misstatements.	The Company has no such investments relating to post retirement benefits, hence the clause is not applicable.
2	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.	As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT systems.  The Company is having ERP system (SAP) in place for processing all accounting transactions. No accounting transaction is being recorded / processed otherwise than the ERP system in place.

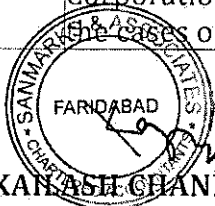




# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

3	Whether funds (grants / subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for as per the applicable accounting standards or norms and whether the received funds were utilised as per its terms and conditions? Whether accounting of interest earned on grants received has been done as per terms and conditions of the Grant. List the cases of deviation.	Based on our verification and explanations given to us, no funds were received / receivable for specific schemes from Central / State Governments or its agencies.
4	Whether the Company has identified the key Risk areas? If yes, whether the Company has formulated any Risk Management Policy to mitigate these risks? If yes, (a) whether the Risk Management Policy has been formulated considering global best practices? (b) Whether the Company has identified its data assets and whether it has been valued appropriately?	Yes, the Company has formulated Risk Management Policy.
5	Whether the Company is complying with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and other applicable rules and regulations of SEBI, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Public Enterprises, Reserve Bank of India, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, CERT-IN, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and National Payments Corporation of India wherever applicable? If not, the cases of deviation may be highlighted.	Yes, the Company has complied with the applicable rules and regulations of relevant authorities.



CA KAILASH CHAND GUPTA

(Partner)

Membership No.: 088219

UDIN: 25088219 BMQJY X3238 [gen. on 29/7/25]

Place: Faridabad, Haryana

Date: 24/07/2025



# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

### ANNEXURE – “C” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

As referred to in our Independent Auditors’ Report to the members of the M/s POWERGRID Fatehgarh and Barmer Augmentation Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Fatehgarh II and Barmer I PS Transmission Limited) (“the Company”), on the Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2025.

### 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 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Standalone Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

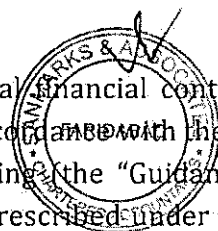
### **Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company’s management and Board of Directors of the Company 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 its business, 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 Companies Act, 2013.

We note that the board of the company has approved to operate and manage the financial reporting process of the company through group company employees deputed by the parent company and that the company does not have any employee on its role. The financial statements and related information and reports produced for our audit are prepared and presented under the control of corporate financial reporting team and the management of the company has confirmed that they comply with the internal financial control over financial reporting as adopted by the parent company.

### **Auditors’ Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical





# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

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.

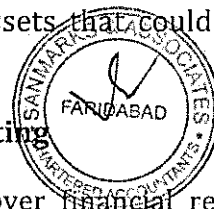
### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

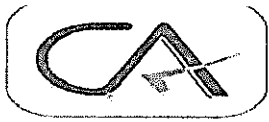
A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's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

### Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, internal financial controls being managed through employees deputed from parent company including chief financial officer of the company, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud





# SANMARKS&ASSOCIATES

## Chartered Accountants

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 2025, 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 SAN MARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No. 003343N)



CA KAILASH CHAND GUPTA

(Partner)

Membership No.: 088219

UDIN: 25088219BMOJYX3238 [gen on 29/7/25]

Place: Faridabad, Haryana

Date: 24/07/2025





# SANMARKS & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

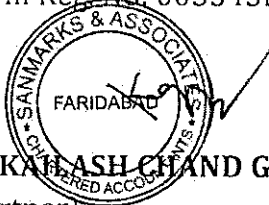
## Compliance Certificate

We have conducted the audit of annual accounts M/s POWERGRID Fatehgarh and Barmer Augmentation Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Fatehgarh II and Barmer I PS Transmission Limited)) for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 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 Directions/Sub-directions issued to us.

For S A N M A R K S & A S S O C I A T E S

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No: 003343N)



CA KAILASH CHAND GUPTA

(Partner)

Membership No.: 088219

UDIN: 25088219 BM0JYX3238 (29/07/25)

Place: Faridabad, Haryana

Date: 24/07/2025

**POWERGRID FATEHGARH AND BARMER AUGMENTATION TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

(Erstwhile Fatehgarh II And Barmer I PS Transmission Limited)

CIN : U42201DL2024GOI440451

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

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2025

(₹ In Lakh)


Particulars	Note	As at 31 March, 2025
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
(a) Capital work in progress	<u>4</u>	690.21
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	<u>5</u>	0.19
		<b>690.40</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	<u>6</u>	1.00
(ii) Other current financial assets	<u>7</u>	22.86
		<b>23.86</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>714.26</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
(a) Equity Share capital	<u>8</u>	1.00
(b) Other Equity	<u>9</u>	-0.56
		<b>0.44</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	<u>10</u>	
(a) Total O/s dues of micro & small enterprises		-
(b) Total O/s dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		0.30
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	<u>11</u>	712.03
(b) Other current liabilities	<u>12</u>	1.49
		<b>713.82</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>714.26</b>

The accompanying notes (1 to 33) form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date  
For SANMARKS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 003343N



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
**Pankaj Pandey**  
Chairperson  
DIN: 10155802  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: 24 July, 2025

  
**Amit Garg**  
Director  
DIN: 10809416  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: 24 July, 2025

**KAILASH CHAND GUPTA**  
Partner  
Mem. No. 088219  
Place: Faridabad  
Date: 24 July, 2025

**POWERGRID FATEHGARH AND BARMER AUGMENTATION TRANSMISSION LIMITED**  
(Erstwhile Fatehgarh II And Barmer I PS Transmission Limited)  
CIN : U42201DL2024GOI440451

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

Statement of Cash Flows For the period from 27 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2025

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the period from 27 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2025
A	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
	Profit Before Tax	(0.75)
	Adjustment for :	
	Adjustment for Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities & Provisions	1.79
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial assets	(22.86)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other current financial liabilities	712.03
		690.96
	Cash generated from operations	690.21
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	690.21
B	<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
	Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Capital Work in Progress (including Advances for Capital Expenditure)	(690.21)
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(690.21)
C	<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
	Issue of Shares	1.00
	Proceeds from Borrowings	
	Non Current	-
	Current	594.60
	Repayment of Borrowings	
	Current	(594.60)
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	1.00
D	Net change in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1.00
E	Cash and Cash equivalents (Opening balance)	-
F	Cash and Cash equivalents (Closing balance)	1.00


Further Notes

Note 1 - Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks.

As per our report of even date  
For SANMARKS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 003343N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



  
**Pankaj Pandey**  
Chairperson  
DIN: 10155802  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: 24 July, 2025

  
**Amit Garg**  
Director  
DIN: 10809416  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: 24 July, 2025

**KAILASH CHAND GUPTA**  
Partner  
Mem. No. 088219  
Place: Faridabad  
Date: 24 July, 2025

## Notes to Financial Statements

### Note 1 Corporate and General Information

POWERGRID FATEHGARH AND BARMER AUGMENTATION TRANSMISSION LIMITED (Erstwhile Fatehgarh II And Barmer I PS Transmission Limited) ("the Company") is a public company domiciled and incorporated in India under the provisions of The 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-110 016, India and Corporate Office of the Company is situated at SCO Bay No. 5 to 10, Sector 16A, Faridabad - 121002, Haryana.

The Company was incorporated on 27 December, 2024 for establishment of Transmission system for Augmentation at Fatehgarh-II PS, Fatehgarh-IV PS (Section-II) and Barmer-I PS on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis. POWERGRID has acquired 100% equity shares from PFC Consulting Limited on 21 March, 2025.

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

The financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 March 2025 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 July, 2025.

### Note 2 Material Accounting Policy Information

A summary of the material accounting policy information 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.

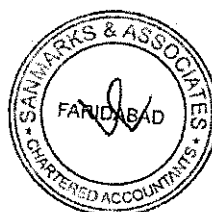
#### 2.1 Basis of Preparation

##### 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 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).



## 2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

### 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.

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

Expenditure on levelling, clearing and grading of land if incurred for construction of building is capitalised as part of cost of the related building.

Spares parts individually costing more than ₹10,00,000/- standby equipment and servicing equipment which meets the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalised.

### Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognised 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 & Equipment is recognised 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 derecognised. 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.

The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

### Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from derecognition 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 derecognition.

## 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 capitalisation.



Depreciation on spares parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment which are capitalised, 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.

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 price adjustment, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortised 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 amortised over lease period or useful life of the related plant whichever is lower Leasehold land acquired on perpetual lease is not amortised.

#### **Intangible Assets**

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

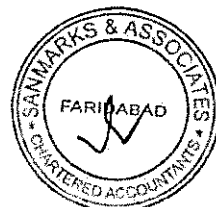
Amortisation on additions to/deductions from Intangible Assets during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

The amortisation period and the amortisation 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 capitalised (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.



## 2.10 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 recognises the lease payments on straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised 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 capitalisation as per accounting policy 2.6 on "Borrowing costs".

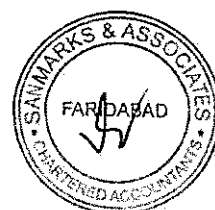
Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the financial statements and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

### 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.



#### **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.

**Debt instruments at Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income and net gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVPL are recognised in statement of profit and loss and presented within other income in the period in which it arises.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

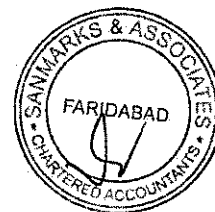
A financial asset is derecognised only when

- 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 contract assets, 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.





#### **Derecognition 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.

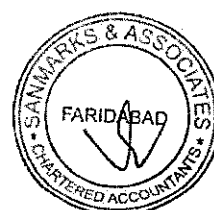
#### **(b) Transactions and balances**

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 recognised in the financial statements, whichever is earlier. In case the transaction is recognised in stages, then transaction date is established for each stage.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/ (losses).

### **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.



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 (RPCs) and in accordance with the Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) signed by the Company along with applicable rules and regulations. 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 recognised, 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 recognised when no significant uncertainty as to measurability and collectability exists.

Income from Scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

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

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

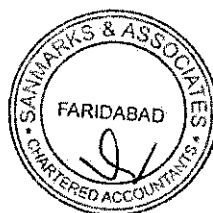
#### **2.15 Dividends**

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.



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'.

#### **Note 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.

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.

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.

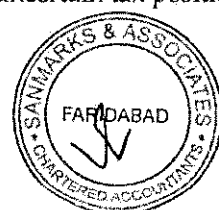
The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of plant and equipment, and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**Provisions and contingencies:**

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

**Income Taxes:**

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



## Note 5 Deferred tax Assets (Net)

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>	
Unused Tax Losses	0.19
<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	0.19
<b>Deferred tax assets (Net)</b>	0.19

## Movement in Deferred Tax Assets

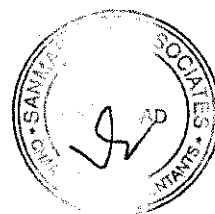
(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Unused Tax Losses	Total
As at 31 March, 2024	-	-
- (Charged) / Credited to Profit or Loss	0.19	0.19
As at 31 March, 2025	0.19	0.19

## Amount taken to Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the period from 27 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2025
Increase/ (Decrease) in Deferred Tax Liabilities	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deferred Tax Assets	(0.19)
<b>Net Amount taken to Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>



Note 8 Equity Share Capital

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025
Equity Share Capital Authorised	
10000 equity shares of ₹10/- each at par	1.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up	
10000 equity shares of ₹10/- each at par	1.00
Total	1.00

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 period from 27 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2025	
	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakh Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	10,000	1.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1.00

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

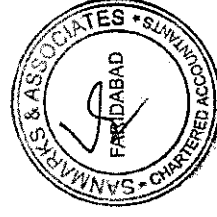
3 The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their shareholding at meetings of the Shareholders.

4 Shareholding of Promoters and Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares of the Company :-

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of holding
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Promoter) #	10,000	100%
PFC Consulting Limited*	-	0%

#Out of 10000 Equity shares 600 equity shares are held by nominees of M/s Power Grid Corporation of India Limited on its behalf.

\*100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from PFC Consulting Limited on 21 March, 2025. Therefore, PFC Consulting Limited ceased to be Holding Company w.e.f. 21 March, 2025.



Note 10 Trade payables

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars

As at 31 March, 2025

For goods and services

(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises

(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises

Related Parties

Others

Total

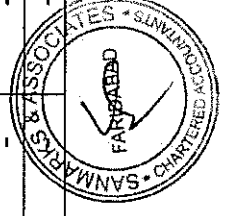
Further Notes:

1 Disclosure with regard to Micro and Small enterprises as required under "Division II of Schedule III of The Companies Act, 2013" and "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" is given in Note 21.

2 Refer Note 25 for amount payable to related parties.

3 Ageing of Trade Payables is as follows:

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	<1Y	1Y-2Y	2Y-3Y	>3Y	Total
As at 31 March, 2025							
MSME							
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others							
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
Total	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
Total Trade Payables	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30



## Note 14 Other expenses

(₹ In Lakh)

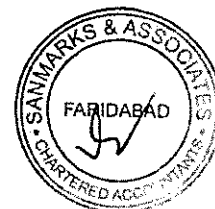
Particulars	For the period from 27 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2025
Consultancy expenses	593.73
Payments to Statutory Auditors	
Audit Fees	0.59
Regulatory Commission Petition & Other charges	26.00
Miscellaneous expenses	68.22
	<hr/>
	688.54
Less: Transferred to expenditure during construction (Net) - Note 15	687.79
	<hr/>
	0.75
Charged To Statement of Profit & Loss	0.75

## Note 15 Expenditure during Construction (Net)

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the period from 27 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2025
<b>A. Other Expenses</b>	
Consultancy expenses	593.73
Miscellaneous expenses	94.06
<b>Total (A)</b>	<hr/>
	687.79
<b>B. Finance Costs</b>	
a) Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities at amortised cost	-
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Holding Company)	1.48
PFC Consulting Limited	0.94
	2.42
<b>Total (B)</b>	2.42
<b>GRAND Total</b>	<hr/>
	690.21

1 Refer Note 25 for Expenses paid to related parties.



(B) **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company has entered into Inter-Corporate Loan Agreement for Funding of its obligations. For this, Company provided The Company depends on both internal and external sources of liquidity to provide working capital and to fund Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amount disclosed in the table is the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(₹ in lakh)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Within a year	Between 1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
As at 31 March, 2025				
Borrowings (including interest outflows)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	0.30			0.30
Other financial liabilities	712.03			712.03
Lease liabilities				-
Others				-
Total	712.33	4,511.68	4,511.68	712.33

(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 two types of risk:

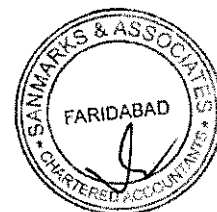
- (i) Currency risk
- (ii) Interest rate risk

(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 and procurement of goods and services whose purchase consideration foreign

(ii) **Interest rate risk**

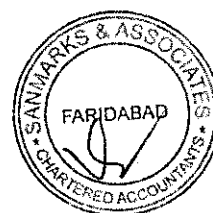
The company has taken borrowings from Parent Company on cost to cost basis. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings. The various sources of loans being extended to the company by parent company are Fixed interest and floating interest rate which get reset periodically. The Company manages the interest rate risks by maintaining a debt portfolio of fixed and floating rate borrowings. The Company's interest rate risk is not considered significant; hence sensitivity analysis for the risk is not disclosed.





f) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables (before deducting provision)	0.00	NA		
g) Trade payable turnover ratio	Gross Other Expense (-) FERV, Provisions, Loss on disposal of PPE	Average Trade payables	4668.07	NA		
h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Current Assets - Current Liabilities	0.00	NA		
i) Net profit ratio	Profit for the period	Revenue from Operations	0%	NA		
j) Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	-304%	NA		
k) Return on investment	$\{MV(T1) - MV(T0) - \text{Sum } [C(t)]\}$	$\{MV(T0) + \text{Sum } [W(t) * C(t)]\}$	NA	NA		

- m) The company has not received/advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) through Intermediaries during the financial year.
- n) The Company does not have any transaction that was not recorded in the books of accounts and has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- o) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.



Note 24 Fair Value Measurement

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Instruments by category	As at 31 March, 2025
	Amortised cost
<b>Financial Assets</b>	
Cash & cash Equivalents	1.00
<b>Other Financial Assets</b>	
Current	22.86
Non-Current	-
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>23.86</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	
Trade Payables	0.30
<b>Other Financial Liabilities</b>	
Other Current Financial Liabilities	712.03
Non-Current	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>712.33</b>

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at fair value and 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.

The carrying amounts of trade payables, 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.

For financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

**Level 1:** Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity bonds which are traded in the stock exchanges, 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) 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 assets 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.

**Valuation technique used to determine fair value:**

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments includes:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

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

Note 25 Disclosure as per Ind AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures"

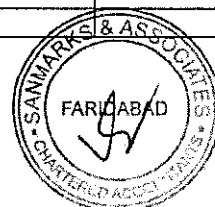
(a) Holding Company

Name of entity	Place of business/ Country of incorporation	Proportion of Ownership
		As at 31 March, 2025
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	India	100%
PFC Consulting Limited*	India	0%

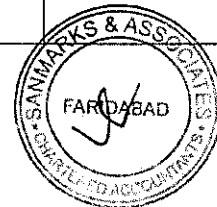
\*100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from PFC Consulting Limited on 21 March, 2025. Therefore, PFC Consulting Limited ceased to be Holding Company w.e.f. 21 March, 2025.

(b) Subsidiaries of Holding Company

Name of entity	Place of business/ Country of incorporation
POWERGRID Vemagiri Transmission Limited	India
POWERGRID NM Transmission Limited	India
POWERGRID Unchahar Transmission Limited	India
POWERGRID Southern Interconnector Transmission System Limited	India



POWERGRID Khavda PS1 & 3 Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Khavda PS1 & 3 Transmission Limited)	India
POWERGRID Bhadla Bikaner Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Bhadla-III & Bikaner-III Transmission Limited)	India
POWERGRID South Olpad Transmission Limited (Erstwhile South Olpad Transmission Limited)	India
POWERGRID Bhadla-III Power Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Bhadla III Power Transmission Limited)	India
POWERGRID Kurawar Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Rajasthan IV H1 Power Transmission Limited)	India
POWERGRID Jam Khambhaliya Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Jam Khambhaliya Transmission Limited)	India
POWERGRID West Central Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Khavda V-A Power Transmission Limited)	India
POWERGRID Barmer I Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Barmer I Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from PFC Consulting Limited on 07-Nov-2024	India
POWERGRID Bikaner IV Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Bikaner A Power Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from REC Power Development Consultancy Limited on 11-Nov-2024	India
POWERGRID Siwani Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Bikaner B Power Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from REC Power Development Consultancy Limited on 11-Nov-2024	India
POWERGRID Kudankulam Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Kudankulam ISTS Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from PFC Consulting Limited on 10-Jan-2025	India
POWERGRID Koppal Gadag Augmentation Transmission Limited (Erstwhile Gadag II and Koppal II Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from PFC Consulting Limited on 16-Jan-2025	India
POWERGRID KPS 1 and 2 Augmentation Transmission Limited (erstwhile Khavda V-B1B2 Power Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from REC Power Development Consultancy Limited on 18-Feb-2025	India
POWERGRID Bidar Augmentation Transmission Limited (erstwhile Bidar Transco Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from REC Power Development Consultancy Limited on 18-Feb-2025	India
POWERGRID Chitradurga Bellary Transmission Limited (erstwhile Chitradurga Bellary REZ Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from PFC Consulting Limited on 21-Mar-2025	India
POWERGRID Fatehgarh and Barmer Augmentation Transmission Limited (erstwhile Fatehgarh II And Barmer I Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from PFC Consulting Limited on 21-Mar-2025	India
POWERGRID Banaskantha Augmentation Transmission Limited (erstwhile Banaskantha Transco Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from REC Power Development Consultancy Limited on 24-Mar-2025	India
POWERGRID Kurnool-IV Transmission Limited (erstwhile Kurnool-IV Transmission Limited) -100% equity acquired by POWERGRID from REC Power Development Consultancy Limited on 24-Mar-2025	India



The above transactions are in the course of normal day-to-day business operations and are not considered to be significant keeping in view the size, either individually or collectively.

(g) 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 at 31 March, 2025
<b>Amounts payable</b>	
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (Holding Company)	
Purchases of goods and services – Consultancy	712.03
<b>Amounts Receivable</b>	
PFC Consulting Limited (Holding Company till 21 March, 2025)	22.86

(h) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties (excluding taxes):

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the period from 27 December, 2024 to 31 March, 2025
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (Holding Company)	
Reimbursement of Expenses	26.00
Interest paid on Loan	1.48
PFC Consulting Limited (Holding Company till 21 March, 2025)	
Purchase of Goods or Services – Consultancy Expense	500.00
Reimbursement of Expenses	61.22
Repayment of Loan	594.60
Loan obtained during the year	594.60
Investments Received during the year (Equity/Share application Money)	1.00
Interest paid on Loan	0.94

**Note 26 Segment Information**

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. One reportable segment has been identified on the basis of product/services. The company has a single reportable segment i.e., Power transmission network for transmission system.

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

**Note 27 Contingent Liabilities and contingent assets**

**A. Contingent Liabilities**

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts : NIL

**B. Contingent Assets**

Company has no contingent assets as at reporting date.

**Note 28 Capital management**

**a) 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.



**Note 32 Recent Pronouncements**

**Amendments to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):**

On 12.08.2024, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024 applicable from 01.04.2024 introducing Ind AS 117 "Insurance Contracts", and amendments to Ind AS 116 "Lease". The Company has assessed that the amendments have no effect on the Accounts of the Company.

**Note 33** Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupees in lakh up to two decimals.


As per our report of even date  
For **SANMARKS & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 003343N



**KAILASH CHAND GUPTA**

Partner  
Mem. No. 088219  
Place: Faridabad  
Date: 24 July, 2025

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

  
**Pankaj Pandey**  
Chairperson  
DIN: 10155802  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: 24 July, 2025

  
**Amit Garg**  
Director  
DIN: 10809416  
Place: Gurugram  
Date: 24 July, 2025