Malwa Power Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
I	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	**2,009.45**	2,038.02
	(b) Intangible Assets	3B	**1.26**	0.69
	(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)	14A	-	7.37
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	4	**683.42**	674.20
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	5	**882.23**	806.33
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	**0.87**	0.46
	(iii) Loans	7	-	-
	(c) Other current assets	8	**42.26**	32.43
	Total Assets		**3,619.49**	**3,559.50**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	9	**1,220.97**	1,220.97
	(b) Other Equity	10	**810.02**	231.44
	Liabilities			
(1)	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	11	**165.79**	273.39
	(b) Provisions	12	-	-
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	13	**89.49**	-
(2)	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	**827.50**	993.96
	(ii) Trade Payables	15		
	- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		**396.76**	636.50
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	**52.91**	136.80
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	**11.74**	46.12
	(c) Provisions	18	**7.02**	6.53
	(c) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	19	**37.29**	13.79
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,619.49**	**3,559.50**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other notes to financial statements **1-40**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JKVS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 318086E

Sajal Goyal
Partner
M. No. 523903

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14th September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN: 0928449

Gaurav Narang
Chief Financial Officer

Ranjan K Sarangi
Company Secretary

Balwan Singh Jangra
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Faridabad
Date: 14th September 2022

Malwa Power Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
I	Revenue From Operations	20	**3,783.07**	3,277.56
II	Other Income	21	**31.75**	92.30
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**3,814.82**	**3,369.86**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of Material Consumed	22	**1,521.43**	1,444.30
	Employee Benefit Expenses	23	**563.69**	499.35
	Finance Costs	24	**91.26**	142.67
	Depreciation and Amortization	25	**118.82**	113.65
	Other Expenses	26	**702.29**	825.55
	Total expenses (IV)		**2,997.49**	**3,025.52**
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**817.33**	**344.34**
VI	**Tax expense:**			
	1) Current Tax			
	-Current year		140.58	59.79
	- Relating to earlier years		-	0.14
	2) Deferred Tax Charge / (Credit)	14B	97.23	(159.59)
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**579.52**	**444.00**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss			
	Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	27	(1.32)	3.78
	Tax relating to above		0.38	(0.95)
	(2) Items that will be reclassified to profit & loss		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		**(0.94)**	**2.83**
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		**578.58**	**446.83**
X	**Earnings per Equity Share (Per Share Value of ₹10 each)**			
	Basic	28	4.74	3.66
	Diluted	28	4.74	3.66

Summary of significant accounting policies and other notes to 1-40

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

As per our report of even date

For JKVS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 318086E

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01125121

Ashima Bansal
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DIN: 0928449

Gaurav Narang
Chief Financial Officer

Balwan Singh Jangra
Chief Executive Officer

Sajal Goyal
Partner
M. No. 523903

Ranjan K Sarangi
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14th September 2022

Place: Faridabad
Date: 14th September 2022

Malwa Power Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2022
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		**817.33**	**344.34**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and Amortisation		118.82	113.65
Finance Costs		91.26	142.67
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipments		(0.09)	
Item reclassified to Other comprehensive income		(1.32)	3.78
Interest Income		-	(6.52)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**1,026.00**	**597.92**
Working capital adjustments:			
Increase in Trade and other receivables		(85.72)	(335.26)
Decrease in Inventories		(9.22)	113.07
Decrease in Trade Payables, Other Liabilities and Provisions		(357.50)	234.53
Cash generated from Operations		**573.56**	**610.26**
Direct Tax Paid		**(117.09)**	(70.07)
Net cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Operating Activities		**456.47**	**540.19**
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, plant and equipments		(92.55)	(101.66)
Sale of Property, plant and equipments		1.81	-
Interest Received		-	6.52
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from investing activities		**(90.74)**	**(95.14)**
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Net Proceeds from Borrowings		-	178.00
Repayment of Borrowings		(107.60)	(726.97)
Net Proceeds from Current Borrowings		(166.46)	245.24
Finance Costs paid		(91.26)	(142.67)
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Financing Activities		**(365.32)**	**(446.40)**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)		**0.41**	**(1.35)**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.46	1.81
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 6)		**0.87**	**0.46**

Notes

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard on 'Statement of Cash Flows (Ind AS-7).

2. As per Ind AS 7, the Company is required to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The Company did not have impact on the Statement of Cash Flows therefore reconciliation has not been given.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other notes to financial statements 1-40

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

As per our report of even date

For JKVS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 318086E

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN: 0928449

Gaurav Narang
Chief Financial Officer

Balwan Singh Jangra
Chief Executive Officer

Sajal Goyal
Partner
M. No. 523903

Ranjan K Sarangi
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14th September 2022

Place: Faridabad
Date: 14th September 2022

Malwa Power Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022 **(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

A. Equity share capital:

Particular	As at 31st March 2022 Equity Shares No. In lakhs	As at 31st March 2022 Equity Shares ₹ lakhs	As at 31st March 2021 Equity Shares No. In lakhs	As at 31st March 2021 Equity Shares ₹ lakhs
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Balance at the beginning of the year	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**

B. Other equity

For the year ended 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2022:

Particicluars	Reserve & Surplus Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2020	(215.39)	(215.39)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Add/ (Less):		
Profit for the year	444.00	444.00
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	2.83	2.83
Balance at the 31st March 2021	**231.44**	**231.44**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Add/ (Less):		
Profit for the year	579.52	579.52
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	(0.94)	(0.94)
Balance at the 31st March 2022	**810.02**	**810.02**

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are profits earned by the Company after transfer to general reserve and payment of dividend to shareholders.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JKVS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 318086E

Sajal Goyal
Partner
M. No. 523903

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14th September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN: 01928449

Gaurav Narang
Chief Financial Officer

Balwan Singh Jangra
Chief Executive Officer

Ranjan K Sarangi
Company Secretary

Place: Faridabad
Date: 14th September 2022

1. Corporate Information

Malwa Power Private Limited referred to as “The Company” is domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is at 1255 Sector-14, Faridabad, Haryana-121007 India. Malwa Power Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of "Dee Development Engineers Ltd" (Public limited company). The Company is mainly engaged in business of Power Generation. The Company has its own operating bio-mass power plant in Gulabewala, Sri Muktsar Sahib (Punjab).

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 14th September 2022.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company comply with all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standards is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard required a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis and the following items, which are measured on following basis on each reporting date:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit liability/(assets): present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:
- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee (‘₹’), which is the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

d. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the company’s accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements
Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:
- Classification of leases into finance and operating lease
- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements for the every period ended is included below:
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used;
- Impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
- Useful life and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment;
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

e. Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset/liabilities is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised/settled (liabilities) or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash and Cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets/liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of the assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements.
The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of Electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognised when effective control incluidng significant risks and rewards have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of import and allowances and rebates.

Surcharge/ Interest Income

Surcharge/ Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

g. Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in Equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:
a) Has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax 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.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

h. Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets)

Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss , if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred upto the date when the assets are ready to use. Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed less any impairment loss, if any. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that there is an increase in the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on Straight Line Method using the rates arrived at on the basis of estimated useful lives given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following which has been determined on the basis of technical evaluation, except for the Plant & Machinery from 15-40 Years.

Depreciation on additions to or on disposal of assets is calculated on pro-rata basis. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
Individual assets costing below Rs. 5000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Capital work-in-progress

Expenditure incurred during the construction period, including all expenditure direct and indirect expenses, incidental and related to construction, is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective property, plant and equipment.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
Amortization on intangible assets is allocated on systematic basis over the best estimate of their useful life and accordingly softwares are amortised on straight line basis over the period of six years or license period which ever is lower.
Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

j. Expenditure on new projects , substantial expansion and during construction period

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure incurred during the construction period, which is not related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss. Income earned during construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

All direct capital expenditure on expansion is capitalised. As regards indirect expenditure on expansion, only that portion is capitalised which represents the marginal increase in such expenditure involved as a result of capital expansion. Both direct and indirect expenditure are capitalised only if they increase the value of the asset beyond its originally assessed standard of performance.

Expenditure during construction/installation period is included under capital work-in-progress and the same is allocated to respective Fixed Assets on the completion of its construction.

k. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets upto the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. The loan origination costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings (e.g. loan processing fee, upfront fee) are amortised on the basis of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method over the term of the loan.
All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

l. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets, wherein, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

m. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:-

Raw materials, Stores, Spares and Other Materials	Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis. In case of agro forestry, cost as per determined by the valuer.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

n. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of assets is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets 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 Cash Generating Unit (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

o. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Based on the best estimate provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation at reporting date.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is probable. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

p. Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

(i) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of bonus, exgratia, incentives are recognized in the period during which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

(a) Defined Contribution Plans

State Government Provident Fund Scheme is a defined contribution plan. The contribution paid/payable under the scheme is recognized in the statement of profit and loss account during the period during which the employee renders the related service.

(b) Defined Benefit Plans
The employee Gratuity Fund Scheme managed by a trust is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation under the projected unit credit method which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employees benefits entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is based on the market yields on government securities as at balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximated to the returns of related obligations. In case of funded plans the fair value of the planned assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognize the obligation on net basis.

(c) Other long-term employee benefits
The Company has long term employment benefit plans i.e. accumulated leave. Accumulated leave is encashed to eligible employees at the time of retirement. The liability for accumulated leave, which is a defined benefit scheme, is provided based on actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary.

(d) Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income.

q. 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

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 that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classifications
The company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including cash credit and financial guarantee contracts.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

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

r. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of Directors identified as chief operating decision-maker (CODM). Since the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single segment, i.e. Power generation, the Company has not provided segment wise disclosures in accordance with Ind AS 108.

s. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

t. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after Tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after Tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares which would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

u. Standard issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 1st April, 2022, as below:

i. Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework - The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

ii. Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use -The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

iii. Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

iv. Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021) - The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 (All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3A. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 31st March 2021	Additions	Deletions	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	For the year	Deletions	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022
Tangible Assets										
Freehold land	225.30		-	225.30	-	**-**	-	-	225.30	225.30
Building	446.44		-	446.44	96.54	**19.43**	-	115.97	349.90	330.47
Furniture and fixtures	10.67	0.47	-	11.14	3.69	**0.70**	-	4.39	6.98	6.75
Plant and equipment	1,848.13	72.42		1,920.55	413.35	**93.43**	-	506.78	1,434.78	1,413.77
Electrical Installations and Equipment	1.17		-	1.17	0.07		-	0.07	1.10	1.10
Office equipments	9.33	2.79	-	12.12	3.78	**1.35**	-	5.13	5.55	6.99
Vehicles	30.29	13.43	14.93	28.79	18.94	**2.24**	13.03	8.15	11.35	20.64
Computers and Data processing	7.80	2.89	-	10.69	4.74	**1.52**	-	6.26	3.06	4.43
Total	**2,579.13**	**92.00**	**14.93**	**2,656.20**	**541.11**	**118.67**	**13.03**	**646.75**	**2,038.02**	**2,009.45**

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 31st March 2020	Additions	Deletions	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020	For the year	Deletions	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2021
Tangible Assets										
Freehold land	225.30	-	-	225.30	-	-	-	-	225.30	225.30
Building	443.73	2.71	-	446.44	77.17	19.37	-	96.54	366.56	349.90
Furniture and fixtures	10.67	-	-	10.67	3.01	0.68	-	3.69	7.66	6.98
Plant and equipment	1,752.31	95.82	-	1,848.13	325.00	88.35	-	413.35	1,427.31	1,434.78
Electrical Installations and Equipment	1.17	-	-	1.17	0.07	-	-	0.07	1.10	1.10
Office equipments	7.45	1.88	-	9.33	2.81	0.97	-	3.78	4.64	5.55
Vehicles	30.29	-	-	30.29	16.13	2.81	-	18.94	14.16	11.35
Computers and Data processing	7.08	0.72	-	7.80	3.43	1.31	-	4.74	3.65	3.06
Total	**2,478.00**	**101.13**	**-**	**2,579.13**	**427.62**	**113.49**	**-**	**541.11**	**2,050.38**	**2,038.02**

(i) Assets pledged and hypothecated against borrowings - Refer Note 11 and 14.
(ii) There were no revaluation carried out by the Company during the year.
(iii) All title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

3B. Intangible Assets

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 31st March 2021	Additions	Deletions	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	For the year	Deletions	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022
Software	1.88	0.72	-	2.60	1.19	0.15	-	1.34	0.69	1.26
Total	**1.88**	**0.72**	**-**	**2.60**	**1.19**	**0.15**	**-**	**1.34**	**0.69**	**1.26**

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 31st March 2020	Additions	Deletions	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020	For the year	Deletions	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2021
Software	1.35	0.53	-	1.88	1.03	0.16	-	1.19	0.32	0.69
Total	**1.35**	**0.53**	**-**	**1.88**	**1.03**	**0.16**	**-**	**1.19**	**0.32**	**0.69**

(i) Assets pledged and hypothecated against borrowings - Refer Note 11 and 14.
(ii) There were no revaluation carried out by the Company during the year.

		As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
4	**Inventories**		
	Current		
	(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
	Raw Materials	514.46	508.71
	Stores and Spares	131.83	129.41
	Agroforestry	37.13	36.08
		683.42	**674.20**
i.	Inventories are hypothecated to secure borrowings. Refer Note 11 and 14.		
ii.	Material in Transit	-	-
5	**Trade receivables**		
	Current		
	Unsecured, considered good	882.23	806.33
	Provision for expected credit loss	-	-
		882.23	**806.33**

i No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

ii Trade receivables are interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 days.

iii Trade Receivables are hypothecated to secure borrowings. Refer Note 11 and 14.

iv **Ageing Schedule for trade receivables**

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**Total**
Undisputed – considered good	882.23	-	882.23
Undisputed – considered doubtful	-	-	-
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-
Disputed - considered doubtful	-	-	-
Total receivable	**882.23**	-	**882.23**

As at 31st March 2021

Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**Total**
Undisputed – considered good	806.33	-	806.33
Undisputed – considered doubtful	-	-	-
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-
Disputed - considered doubtful	-	-	-
Total receivable	**806.33**	-	**806.33**

		As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
6	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with Scheduled banks:		
	In Current Accounts	0.26	0.26
	Cash in hand	0.61	0.20
		0.87	**0.46**
7	**Loans $**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
		-	-

$ during the year, as per revised schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, security deposits have been reclassed from "Loans" to "Other current assets"

		As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
8	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Prepaid expenses	13.67	14.74
	Security deposits	0.04	0.04
	Advance to Suppliers	16.94	3.38
	Others @	11.61	14.27
		42.26	**32.43**

@ includes recoverable in kind.

9 Equity share capital

(A) Authorised share capital:

Particulars	Equity shares No.	Equity shares ₹ in lakhs
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each :		
As at 1st April 2020	13,000,000	1,300.00
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	**13,000,000**	**1,300.00**
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**13,000,000**	**1,300.00**

(B) Issued, subscribed and paid-up

Particulars	No. of shares	₹ in lakhs
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each :		
At 1st April 2020	12,209,680	1,220.97
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31st March 2021	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**12,209,680**	**1,220.97**

(C) Terms, rights, preferences attached to Equity shares:

Each Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend except interim dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Nos.	% of holding	Nos.	% of holding
M/S Dee Development Engineers Limited **(Holding Company)** (including nominee shareholders)	12,209,680	100.00%	12,209,680	100.00%

(E) Details of promoter's shareholder holding:

Promoter Name	No. of Shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the year end	%of total shares	% Change during the year
Dee Development Engineers Limited.	12,209,679	Nil	12,209,679	100.00%	Nil

(F) In preceeding five (5) years, there was no issue of bonus, buy back, cancellation and issue of shares for other than cash consideration.

10 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(A) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	231.44	(215.39)
Add: Profit for the year	579.52	444.00
Add : transfer from Other Comprehensive Income	(0.94)	2.83
Closing balance	**810.02**	**231.44**
(B) Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.94)	2.83
Less : transfer to retained earnings	0.94	(2.83)
Closing balance	-	-
Total reserves	**810.02**	**231.44**

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
11 Non Current Borrowings		
Secured		
Term Loan from a bank (refer note (a) below)	271.98	347.99
	271.98	347.99
Less: Current maturities of Non-current borrowings disclosed under "Current Borrowing"	106.19	74.60
	165.79	**273.39**

Notes:

a) Secured by first charge on both movable and immovable property, plant and equipments situated at village Gulabewala, personal guarantee of promoters and corporate guarantee of holding company.

Repayment Schedule of Borrowings for Current & Non Current Portion

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Secured Loans		
Presently 10.35% (Previous Year 11%) p.a. [Repayable in 39 (previous year 51) monthly installments]	130.00	169.99
Presently 7.50% (Previous Year 7.5%) p.a. [Repayable in 26 (previous year 36) monthly installments]	141.98	178.00
	271.98	**347.99**

12 Provisions

Particulars	**Non-current**	
	As at 31st March 2022	**As at 31st March 2021**
Provisions for employee benefits (Full value ₹ 27776 previous year ₹ 27212)	-	-
	-	-

13 Deferred tax

A Cumulative balance	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortization charged for the financial reporting	(465.12)	(428.52)
MAT Credit assets (refer (i) below)	330.53	190.95
Unabsorbed depreciation as per tax return (refer (i) below)	45.10	244.94
Net deferred tax asset / (liabilities)	**(89.49)**	**7.37**

B Balance recognised in Statement of profit and loss	**For the year ended 31st March 2022**	**For the year ended 31st March 2021**
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortization charged for the financial reporting	36.60	113.00
MAT Credit assets (refer (i) below)	(139.59)	(190.95)
Unabsorbed depreciation as per tax return (refer (i) below)	199.84	(80.68)
Deferred tax expense / (income)	**96.85**	**(158.63)**

i Till previous year ended 31st March 2021, deferred tax assets were not recognised in respect of these losses and MAT due to uncertainty in offsetting taxable profits within specified period.

Particulars	**Year of expiry**	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**Year of expiry**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
Unabsorbed depreciation	No expiry	841.12	No expiry	154.88
MAT Credit assets	next 10 to 15 years	190.95	next 11 to 15 years	330.53
Total		**1,032.07**		**485.41**

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ii Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by Indian domestic tax

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Profit before tax from operations	579.52	444.00
Tax using the Company's Domestic Tax Rate @ 29.12%	168.76	129.29
Tax effect of :-		
- Tax related to earlier years	-	0.14
- Tax on expenses not allowed	8.81	-
- MAT Credit related to earlier year, accounted in current year	0.99	(131.16)
- MAT Credit related to current year	(140.58)	(59.79)
- Utilisation of tax lossess on which deferred tax assets was not created in earlier years	199.84	(38.13)
Tax Expense recognised in the Statement of profit or loss	**237.81**	**(99.66)**

14 Current Borrowings

Secured (repayable on demand)		
Cash Credit & Packing Credit Facility from a bank (refer note (a) below)	602.06	679.09
	602.06	679.09
Current maturities of Long term debts	106.19	74.60
	106.19	74.60
Unsecured (repayable on demand)		
Inter Corporate Loan from Holding Company	119.25	240.27
	827.50	**993.96**

Notes:

a) Secured by hypothecation of current assets i.e. present & future stock of raw material, work in progress, finished goods, store & spares, book debts etc. The Loan is further secured by corporate guarantee of the Holding Company and personal guarantee of Promotor - Directors.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
15 Trade Payables		
Trade payables to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Trade payables dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	396.76	636.50
	396.76	**636.50**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule#

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and	396.76	-	-	-	**396.76**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-
Total					

As at 31 March 2021	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and	636.50	-	-	-	**636.50**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-
Total					

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(a)	Based on the information available and as identified by the Company, there are certain vendors who have confirmed that they are covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Disclosures relating to dues of Micro and Small enterprises under section 22 of 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, are given below:		
	Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as on	-	-
	Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
	the amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid during the accounting year.	-	-
	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	-	-
16	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Interest accrued on borrowings - Holding Company	-	45.87
	Interest accrued on borrowings - Others	1.90	5.49
	Employees Emoluments	46.84	79.00
	Other Payables	4.17	6.44
		52.91	**136.80**
17	**Other Current liabilities**		
	Statutory Dues	11.74	46.12
		11.74	**46.12**
18	**Provisions**		
	Employee benefits	7.02	6.53
		7.02	**6.53**
19	**Current Tax Liabilities**		
	Current Tax (Net)	37.29	13.79
		37.29	**13.79**

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Sale of Electricity	3,783.07	3,277.56
	3,783.07	**3,277.56**

A. Disaggregated revenue information

i The Company presented disaggregated revenue based on the type of goods sold or services rendered directly to customers. Revenue is recognised for goods transferred or services rendered at a point in time or completion of performance obligation.

ii **Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Revenue as per contract price	3,783.07	3,277.56
Less: Rebates, incentives, discounts etc.	-	-
Revenue as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**3,783.07**	**3,277.56**

iii **Receivables, assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers**

Trade receivables	882.23	806.33
Advances from customers (Contract liabilities) #	-	-
Receivables (Contract assets)	-	-

NIL (Previous year NIL) revenue recognised in the reporting period out of the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

21 Other income

Interest income	-	6.52
Insurance claim received	6.13	21.72
Sundry balances written back	0.20	7.50
Scrap sales	13.40	52.39
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipments	0.09	-
Miscellaneous income	11.93	4.17
	31.75	**92.30**

22 Materials consumed

Raw materials (Fuel)	**1,521.43**	**1,444.30**

23 Employee benefits expense

Salaries,wages, bonus etc	508.78	449.78
Contribution to provident and other funds	19.03	17.94
Contribution to gratuity fund	10.86	7.58
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	25.02	24.05
	563.69	**499.35**

24 Finance costs

Interest Expense		
- On Term Loans	26.35	27.69
- To Others	59.76	107.36
-To Interest on delayed payment of taxes	2.13	4.09
Other Borrowing Cost	3.02	3.53
Total	**91.26**	**142.67**

25 Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation	118.67	113.49
Amortisation	0.15	0.16
Total	**118.82**	**113.65**

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2022	For the year ended 31st March 2021
Stores and Spare Parts Consumed	84.14	79.26
Fabrication and Job Charges	243.93	240.03
Repair and Maintenance:		
- Buildings	5.91	8.27
- Plant and Machinery	176.80	311.14
- Others	18.25	13.35
Rent including lease rentals (Refer 26.2)	22.02	23.37
Rates and Taxes	17.88	2.90
Insurance	34.80	35.21
Power, Fuel and Water Charges	19.96	19.36
Auditors Remuneration (Refer 26.1)	2.95	2.55
Advertisment	0.74	0.74
Ash Handling	24.06	20.93
Freight & Forwarding	3.60	4.24
Legal & Professional	6.69	6.84
Travelling	2.16	3.41
Bank Charges	0.30	0.30
Security & Servicing Charges	27.28	24.82
Miscellaneous	10.82	28.83
Total	**702.29**	**825.55**

26.1 **Payment to auditors :**

As auditor:		
- Audit fee	2.00	1.60
- Tax audit fee	0.40	0.40
- Reimbursement of Goods and Service tax	0.39	0.39
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.16
Total	**2.95**	**2.55**

26.2 The Company has entered into rental agreements for a period upto 12 months considered as short term lease against which expense of ₹ 22.02 Lakhs (Previous year : ₹ 23.37 lakhs) for the year ended 31st March 2022.

27 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (Net of tax)

A. Retained Earnings		
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans [net of taxes]	(0.94)	2.83
	(0.94)	**2.83**

28 Earnigs per share (EPS)

The following table reflects the income and shares data used in computation of the basic and diluted earnings per share:

(a)	Profit for the year (₹ Lakhs)	578.58	446.83
(b)	Face value per share (₹)	10	10
(c)	Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	12,209,680	12,209,680
	Number of equity shares at the end of the year	12,209,680	12,209,680
(d)	Weighted average number of equity shares*	12,209,680	12,209,680
(e)	**Earning Per Share :**		
	Basic (₹ / share) [(a)/(d)]	4.74	3.66
	Diluted (₹/ share) [(a)/(f)]	4.74	3.66

*There have been no transactions involving Equity shares or Potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of approval of these financial statements that would have an impact on the outstanding weighted average number of equity shares as at the year end.

29 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund: During the year, the Company has recognised ₹ 19.03 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 17.94 Lakhs) as contribution to Employee Provident Fund in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Defined benefit plans - General Description

The Company made provision for gratuity in accordance with Ind-AS 19 "Employee Benefits". Each employee rendering continuous service of 5 years or more is entitled to receive gratuity amount equal to 15/26 of the monthly emoluments for every completed year of service subject to maximum of INR 20 Lakhs at the time of separation from the company.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 31st March 2022 wherein expense and liabilities in respect of gratuity were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method : The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans:

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Service cost	10.14	7.11
Net interest cost	0.72	0.47
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**10.86**	**7.58**
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income		
Net actuarial loss/(gain) recognised in the year	1.32	(3.78)
Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income	**1.32**	**(3.78)**
Balance sheet		
Benefit asset/ (liability)		
Present value of defined obligation at the end of the period	75.80	60.45
Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	(68.86)	(49.99)
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet	**(6.94)**	**(10.46)**
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Opening defined benefit obligation	60.46	53.49
Current service cost	10.14	7.11
Interest cost	4.10	3.64
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligation	1.10	(3.78)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**75.80**	**60.46**
Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
Opening fair value of plan assets	49.99	46.50
Expected Return on Plan Assets	3.73	3.46
Fund Manager Charges	(0.56)	(0.57)
Contribution by the employer	15.70	0.60
Closing fair value of plan assets	**68.86**	**49.99**
C. Expected contribution for the next Annual reporting period	7.84	7.76
D. Major categories of plan assets (as percentage of total plan assets)		
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 (All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021

E. The principal acturial assumptions used in determining gratuity are as follows:

(a) Economic assumptions		
Discount rate	7.18%	6.80%
Expected rates of return on any plan assets	8.00%	8.00%
Average Salary escalation rate	6.00%	6.00%
Average remaining working life of the employees (years)	16.85	18.17

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(b) Demographic assumptions

Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality table	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)

F. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31st March is as shown below:

Assumptions	Sensitivity Level	Impact on defined benefit obligation
Discount rate:		
31st March 2022	Increase of 0.50%	(3.14)
	Decrease of 0.50%	3.41
31st March 2021	Increase of 0.50%	(2.95)
	Decrease of 0.50%	3.21
Future salary increases:		
31st March 2022	Increase of 0.50%	3.44
	Decrease of 0.50%	(3.19)
31st March 2021	Increase of 0.50%	3.22
	Decrease of 0.50%	(2.98)

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are insignificant & hence ignored. Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

G. The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	13.59	10.55
Between 2 and 5 years	18.35	11.74
Beyond 5 years	43.86	38.17
Total expected payments	**75.80**	**60.46**

H. Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) **Salary Increases** : Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) **Investment Risk** : If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) **Discount Rate** : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) **Withdrawals** : Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

I. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 13.95 years (31st March 2021: 14.82 years)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 (All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 Related party transactions

(A) List of related parties:

(i) Holding Company:
- Dee Development Engineers Ltd.

(ii) Key management personnel:
- Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal (Chairman and Managing Director)
- Mr. Atul Krishan Bansal (Director and Son of Shri K.L. Bansal)
- Mrs. Ashima Bansal (Non Executive Director and Wife of Shri K.L. Bansal)
- Mr. Balwan Singh Jangra (Chief Executive Officer)
- Mr. Gaurav Narang (Chief Financial Officer)
- Mr. Ranjan Kumar Sarangi (Company Secretary)

(iii) Relative of key management personnel
- Mrs. Shruti Aggarwal (Daughter of Mr. K.L. Bansal)
- Mrs. Kamlesh Jangra (Wife of Mr. B.S. Jangra)

(B) The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Name of related party	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
(i) With Holding Company - DEE Development Engineers Ltd.		
Purchase of Goods *	3.88	41.92
Purchase of property, plant & equipment *	1.95	-
Interest Paid & Payable	14.10	49.58
Loan Received	78.98	847.10
Repayment of Loan	200.00	1,301.86
Corporate Guarantee given to Banker for loan availed by the Company	1,019.00	-
* Amount Inclusive of GST		
(ii) With Key management personnel and their relatives:		
Rent paid to Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	0.60	0.60
Remuneration to KMP #		
- Short term employee benefits		
Remuneration paid to Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	84.00	84.00
Remuneration paid to Mr. Balwan Singh Jangra	40.72	42.08
Remuneration paid to Mrs Kamlesh Jangra	17.35	14.43
Remuneration paid to Mr Gaurav Narang	24.00	12.00

The amount related to gratuity cannot be ascertained separately since they are included in the contribution in respect made to the insurance company on a group basis for all employees together. As the liability for leave encashment are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, hence not included in above.

(C) Following are the balances oustanding as at year end:

Name of related party	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(i) With Holding Company - DEE Development Engineers Ltd.		
Loans Received	119.25	240.27
Interest Accrued	-	45.87
Corporate Guarantee received to Indian Banker	732.06	849.08
(ii) With Key management personnel and their relatives:		
Account Payable:		
Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal	4.27	38.43
Mr BS Jangra	2.76	-
Mrs Kamlesh Jangra	0.89	-
Mr. Gaurav Narang	3.74	-

******Remuneration do not include provision for leave encashment and contribution to the approved gratuity fund of the company, which are actuarially determined for the Company as a whole.

Apart from above, Mr. Krishan Lalit Bansal has given personal guarantee as a collateral for securing borrowings from the banks.

(D) Compensation of key management personnel of the Company
NIL

(E) Others
Guarantee related transactions - Refer Note 11 and 14.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 (All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(A) Financial assets (at Amortised cost)				
Current				
Trade Receivables	882.23	806.33	882.23	806.33
Security deposits	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cash and bank balances	0.87	0.46	0.87	0.46
Total financial assets	**883.14**	**806.83**	**883.14**	**806.83**
(B) Financial liabilities (at Amortised cost)				
Non-Current				
Borrowings	165.79	273.39	165.79	273.39
Current				
Borrowings (including Current maturities of Non-current Borrowings)	827.50	993.96	827.50	993.96
Trade payables	396.76	636.50	396.76	636.50
Interest accrued on borrowings	1.90	51.35	1.90	51.35
Employee's Emoluments	46.84	79.00	46.84	79.00
Total financial liabilities	**1,438.80**	**2,034.20**	**1,438.80**	**2,034.20**

Note:-
The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loan to employees, current portion of security deposits, other current assets, interest accrued on fixed depsoits, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
a. Term deposits- The fair value of term deposits is equal to carrying value since they are carrying market interest rates as per the banks.

b. Long-term borrowings - The fair value of long-term borrowings is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The carrying value and fair value of the borrowings has been considered the same since the existing interest rate approximates its fair value.

c. Others- For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 (All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32 Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are
(a) recognised and measured at fair value and
(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
(i) the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
(ii) the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves
(iii) the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

A. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31st March 2022:

			Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**Date of valuation**	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**31-Mar-22**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**31-Mar-22**	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

B. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31st March 2021:

			Fair value measurement using		
Particulars	**Date of valuation**	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**31-Mar-21**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**31-Mar-21**	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits given, employee advances, trade and other receivables, cash and term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings. The Company is not exposed to currency risk and other price risk.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31st March 2022.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations;

The following assumption have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:
- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because Company borrows funds at both floating interest rates. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management. The Company regularly monitors the market rate of interest to mitigate the risk exposure. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase / Decrease in basis point	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on Equity, after tax	Increase / Decrease in basis point	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on Equity, after tax
	31st March 2022			31st March 2021		
Loan from banks	+50	4.37	3.10	+50	5.51	3.90
	-50	-4.37	-3.10	-50	-5.51	-3.90

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables:

Trade receivables do not have any significant potential credit risk for the Company as the business of the Company is majorly cash based. Accordingly, any significant impairment analysis is not required to be performed by the management at each reporting date except on individual basis for major clients. The Company is a power generating company. The company is dealing with single customer having good credit worthiness, and no impairment loss has been recognized against these customers. In monitoring customer credit risk, customer is reviewed according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, their geographic location, industry and existence of previous financial difficulties

Particulars	Neither due nor impaired (including unbilled)	Past due			
		Up to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Above 12 months	Total
As at 31st March 2022	882.23	-	-	-	882.23
As at 31st March 2021	806.33	-	-	-	806.33

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credits and bank loans. Most of loans borrowed by the Company's will not mature in less than one year at 31st March 2022 other than repoted in current borrowings based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

As at 31st March 2022, the Company has available ₹ 109.64 lakhs (March 31, 2021: ₹ 21.59 lakhs) of undrawn borrowing facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31st March 2022						
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	-	26.55	79.65	165.79	-	271.99
Short term borrowings	721.31		-	-	-	721.31
Trade payables	396.76	-	-	-	-	396.76
Other financial liabilities	48.75	-	-	-	-	48.75
	1,166.82	**26.55**	**79.65**	**165.79**	**-**	**1,438.81**
Year ended 31st March 2021						
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	-	10.00	64.61	273.39	-	348.00
Short term borrowings	919.35					919.35
Trade payables	636.50	-	-	-	-	636.50
Other financial liabilities	130.35	-	-	-	-	130.35
	1,686.20	**10.00**	**64.61**	**273.39**	**-**	**2,034.20**

34 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Borrowings (refer note 12)	1,099.49	1,267.35
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6)	(0.87)	(0.46)
Net debts (A)	**1,098.62**	**1,266.89**
Equity share capital	1,220.97	1220.97
Other Equity	810.02	231.44
Total Capital (B)	**2,030.99**	**1,452.41**
Total capital and net debts (C) = (A) + (B)	**3,129.61**	**2,719.30**
Gearing ratio (C) / (B)	**35.10%**	**46.59%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2021.

35 Balances of certain trade advances, trade payables and other liabilities are in the process of confirmation and/or reconciliation.

36 Lease

A. As a Lessee

(a) The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases of premises for storage. These leasing arrangements, which are cancellable, are generally for a period of 11 months and are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms.

(b) The Company has entered into rental agreements for a period upto 12 months considered as short term lease against which expense of ₹ 23.37 Lakhs (Previous year : ₹ 17.96 lakhs) for the year ended 31st March 2021.

B. As a Lessor

There is income of ₹ 2.40Lakhs from subleasing right-of-use to Himalaya Exports and no gains or losses from sales and leaseback for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

37 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
A.	**The Company does not have any contingent labilities and contingent assets.**		
B.	**Capital Commitments**		
	Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account [Net of Advances] not provided for	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 (All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

38 Other Disclosures

a Ratios and their Elements as per the requirements of Schedule III to Companies Act 2013

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	3/31/2022	3/31/2021	% Change	Reason of Change
Current Ratio (Times)	Current Asset	Current Liability	**1.21**	**0.83**	46.21%	Due to increase in profit
Debt Equity Ratio (Times)	Total Debt	Shareholder Equity	**0.49**	**0.87**	43.95%	Due to repayment of borrowings
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Times)	EBITDA	Debt Service*	**6.14**	**3.33**	84.37%	Due to repayment of borrowings
Return on Equity	Profit after tax	Shareholder Equity	**0.33**	**0.36**	-7.90%	
Inventory Turnover Ratio (Times)	Sales	Average Inventory	**2.24**	**1.98**	13.40%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Times)	Sales	Average Trade Receivables	**4.48**	**5.14**	12.80%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Times)	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	**2.94**	**2.52**	17.08%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Times)	Net Sales	Working Capital	**(169.21)**	**(19.59)**	763.88%	Due to increase in profit and revenue
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Net Sales	**0.15**	**0.14**	13.08%	
Return on Capital Employed	EBITDA	Capital Employed	**0.42**	**0.19**	117.74%	Due to increase in profit

b **Details of Benami Property held:**

There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

c **Willful Defaulter:**

The Company has not been declared as Willful Defaulter by any Bank or Financial Institution or other Lender.

d **Relationship with Struck off Companies :**

During the year, the Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013.

e **Compliance with number of layers of companies:**

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

f **Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:**

During the financial year ended 31st March 2022, other than the transactions undertaken in the normal course of business and in accordance with extant regulatory guidelines as applicable.

(i) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

g **Undisclosed Income:**

The Company does not have any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961). Also, there are nil previously unrecorded income and related assets.

h **Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency:**

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

39 Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company is not required to spent any amount under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

40 Previous Year's figures have been reclassified/regrouped to conform to current year figure.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

As per our report of even date

For JKVS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 318086E

Krishan Lalit Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01125121

Ashima Bansal
Director
DIN: 01928449

Balwan Singh Jangra
Chief Executive Officer

Sajal Goyal
Partner
M. No. 523903

Gaurav Narang
Chief Financial Officer

Ranjan K Sarangi
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14th September 2022

Place: Faridabad
Date: 14th September 2022