



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Ratnagiri Gas & Power Private Limited
NTPC Bhawan, Scope Complex,
7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road,
NEW DELHI - 110 003

RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-03-2025	As at 31-03-2024
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	1,029.43	899.77
Capital Work-in-Progress	5	4.04	4.04
Intangible Assets	6A	-	-
Intangible Assets under Development	6B	-	-
Financial Assets			
Loans	7	0.97	0.32
Other Non Current Assets	8	8.06	30.26
Sub-Total (A)		1,042.50	934.39
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	175.05	155.04
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	10	2,146.95	1,126.92
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	695.15	202.12
Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	173.34	97.39
Loans	12	0.28	0.39
Other Financial Assets	13	4.50	4.50
Other Current Assets	14	34.45	66.59
Asset held for Disposal		-	0.01
Sub-Total (B)		3,229.72	1,652.96
Total Assets (A+B)		4,272.22	2,587.35
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share Capital	15	3,272.30	3,272.30
Other Equity	16	(8.31)	(1,759.38)
Total Equity (C)		3,263.99	1,512.92
LIABILITIES			
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	581.12	604.96
Lease liabilities		-	-
Provisions	18	21.90	19.54
Sub-Total (D)		603.02	624.50
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	19	58.41	153.10
Trade Payables	20		
-Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises		2.32	1.65
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		208.85	192.47
Other Financial Liabilities	21	58.17	58.32
Other Current Liabilities	22	68.37	44.15
Provisions	23	9.09	0.24
Sub-Total (E)		405.21	449.93
Total Equity and Liabilities (C+D+E)		4,272.22	2,587.35

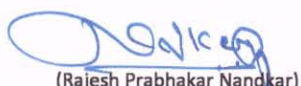
Material Accounting Policies


3

Notes forming an integral part of these financial statements


1 to 54


(Pragati Parnika)
Company Secretary

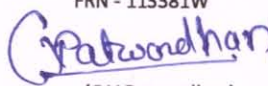

(Rajesh Prabhakar Nandkar)
Chief Financial Officer


(S K Takhele)
Chief Executive Officer


(Ajay Dua)
Director
DIN - 08084037


(Ravindra Kumar)
Chairman
DIN - 10523088

As per our report of even date
For K M Deshpande & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 113381W


(C V Patwardhan)
Partner

Membership No - 132092

UDIN: 25132092BMNRPW6906



Place: Anjanwel

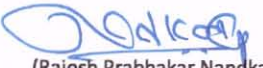
Date: 30th JUNE 2025

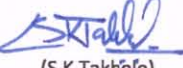
RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025


₹ in crore

Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended 31-03-2025	For the Year ended 31-03-2024
Income			
I. Revenue from Operations	24	3,266.62	2,605.19
II. Other Income	25	107.06	490.23
III Total Income (I+II)		3,373.68	3,095.42
Expenses			
Fuel Cost	26	1,405.13	1,118.20
Employee benefits expenses	27	23.83	21.78
Finance Cost	28	83.03	241.65
Depreciation and amortization expenses	4,6	16.55	7.06
Other expenses	29	129.37	141.18
Impairment of non-current assets	4,5, 6A, 6B	(35.30)	(16.90)
IV. Total Expenses		1,622.61	1,512.97
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)		1,751.07	1,582.45
VI. Tax Expenses		-	-
- Current Year		-	-
-Deferred Tax		-	-
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the Period (V-VI)		1,751.07	1,582.45
Other Comprehensive income		-	-
VIII. Items that maybe reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
IX. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
X. Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income (VII+ X)		1,751.07	1,582.45
Earning Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹10/-each)	44		
- Basic		5.35	4.84
- Diluted		5.35	4.84
Material Accounting Policies	3		
Notes forming an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 54		


 (Pragati Parnika)
 Company Secretary

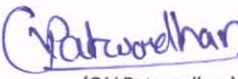

 (Rajesh Prabhakar Nandkar)
 Chief Financial Officer


 (S K Takhe)
 Chief Executive Officer


 (Ajay Dua)
 Director
 DIN - 08084037


 (Ravindra Kumar)
 Chairman
 DIN - 10523088

As per our report of even date
 For K M Deshpande & Co
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN - 113381W


 (C V Patwardhan)
 Partner



Place: Anjanwel
 Date: 30th JUNE 2025

Membership No - 132092
 UDIN: 25132092BMNRPW6906


RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025


1. Share Capital
Equity Share Capital

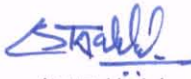
Particulars	Number	₹ Crore	
			Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid			
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3,27,23,02,436		3,272.30
Issue/ (Reduction) of share capital	-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	3,27,23,02,436		3,272.30
Issue/ (Reduction) of share capital	-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	3,27,23,02,436		3,272.30

2. Other Equity


Particulars	Retained earnings	Deemed Equity	Self insurance reserve	₹ Crore	
					Total
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(3,950.82)	408.99	200.00		(3,341.83)
Add: Profit /(Loss) for the period	1,582.45	-	-		1,582.45
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-		-
Self Insurance reserve written back	200.00	-	(200.00)		-
Total comprehensive income	1,782.45	-	(200.00)		1,582.45
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(2,168.37)	408.99	-		(1,759.38)
Add: Profit /(Loss) for the period	1,751.07	-	-		1,751.07
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-		-
Total comprehensive income	1,751.07	-	-		1,751.07
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(417.30)	408.99	-		(8.31)


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Place: Anjanwel
 Date: 30th JUNE 2025

RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

₹ Crore

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-03-2025	For the Year ended 31-03-2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	1,751.07	1,582.45
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	16.55	7.06
Loss/Gain on Fixed Assets	-	(0.01)
Late Payment Surcharge	(24.40)	(72.66)
Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	(27.98)	(13.00)
Finance costs	46.93	94.29
Accretion of provision	36.10	147.36
Provisions for CSA and Actuarial	1.13	0.77
Impairment of assets	(35.30)	(16.90)
Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes	1,764.10	1,729.36
<u>Working capital adjustments:</u>		
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities:		
Trade Payables	16.08	4.10
Other Financial Liabilities	(0.15)	3.78
Other Current Liabilities	24.23	(131.22)
Provisions	8.85	0.01
(Increase)/ Decrease in Current Assets:		
Financial Assets - Loans	0.11	(0.01)
Inventories	(20.01)	(7.83)
Trade Receivables	(1,020.03)	(1,083.84)
Other Financial Assets	-	(0.22)
Other Current Assets	32.15	(12.45)
	805.33	501.68
Income Tax (Paid)/ Refund	22.20	(0.76)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities (A)	827.53	500.92
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase / Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.03	1.65
Purchase of Intangible Assets	-	-
Late Payment Surcharge	24.40	72.66
Purchase of CWIP	(110.93)	(42.13)
Purchase/withdraw of Fixed Deposits	(58.51)	73.10
Interest Received	10.54	5.87
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities (B)	(134.47)	111.16
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities		
Interest Paid	(46.93)	(94.29)
Loan Borrowed	850.00	1,064.32
Repayment of Borrowings	(1,003.10)	(1,417.42)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities (C)	(200.03)	(447.39)

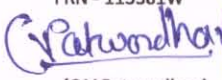

 (Pragati Parnika)
 Company Secretary

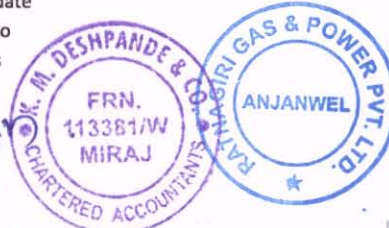

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 Partner



Place: Anjanwel
 Date: 30th JUNE 2025

Membership No - 132092
 UDIN: 25132092BMNR.PW6906

RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the Year ended 31-03-2025	For the Year ended 31-03-2024
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities (A)	827.53	500.92
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities (B)	(134.47)	111.16
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities (C)	(200.03)	(447.39)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	493.03	164.69
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	202.12	37.43
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of Year	695.15	202.12

a. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks and deposits with original maturity of upto three months.


b. Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 11)	695.15	202.12
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flows	695.15	202.12

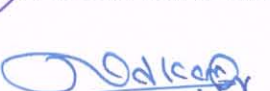
c. Refer Note no. 46 (2)(i) for details of undrawn borrowing facilities that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments."

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

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	Current borrowings	Non-current borrowings	Interest on borrowings
For the Year ended 31 March 2024			
Balance as at 1 April 2024	153.10	604.96	
Loan drawls (in cash) /interest accrued during the year	850.00	-	46.93
Loan repayments/unwinding/interest payment during the year	950.00	53.10	46.93
Other-Adjustment-ICL-1	5.31	(5.31)	
Others- adjustments for unwinding of ICL-2	-	34.56	
Balance as at 31 March 2025	58.41	581.12	-
For the Year ended 31 March 2023			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	53.10	912.11	
Loan drawls (in cash) /interest accrued during the year	1,064.32	-	81.44
Loan repayments/unwinding/interest payment during the year	964.32	453.10	81.44
Others- adjustments for unwinding of ICL-2	-	145.95	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	153.10	604.96	-

There are no non-cash changes on account of effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and fair values.


 (Pragati Parnika)
 Company Secretary


 (Rajesh Prabhakar Nandkar)
 Chief Financial Officer


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 Chief Executive Officer


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 Director
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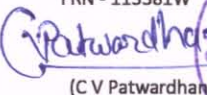

 (Ravindra Kumar)
 Chairman
 DIN - 10523088

As per our report of even date

For K M Deshpande & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 113381W

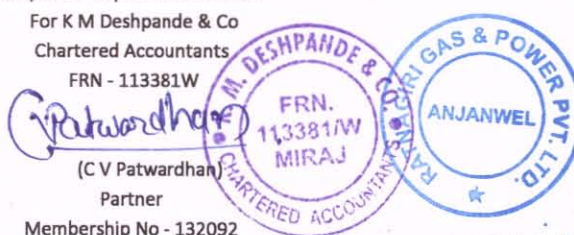

 (C V Patwardhan)

Partner

Membership No - 132092

UDIN: 25132092BMNRPW6966

Place: Anjanwel
 Date: 30th JUNE 2025



RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes Forming part of Financial Statements

Note 1. Company Information

Reporting entity

Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U40105DL2005PTC138458). The address of the Company's registered office is NTPC Bhawan, SCOPE Complex, 7 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003. The Company is primarily involved in the generation and sale of bulk power to State Power Utilities.

Note 2. Basis of preparation

1. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

These Financial Statements were approved for issue by Board of Directors in its meeting held on 30th June 2025.

2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- Plan assets in the case of employees defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in notes to the financial statements.

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in (₹) has been rounded to the nearest crore (upto two decimals), except when indicated otherwise.

4. Current and non-current classification

The Company classifies its assets and liabilities as current/non-current in the balance sheet as per the requirements of Ind AS 1 and considering 12 months period as normal operating cycle.



RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes Forming part of Financial Statements

Note 3. A. Material accounting policies

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

The Company has elected to utilize the option under Ind AS 101- 'First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16- 'Property, plant and equipment' & Ind AS 38- 'Intangible assets' retrospectively and continue to use the previous GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e., 1 April 2015. Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015, i.e., the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

1. Reserves & Surplus

Self- Insurance Reserve of Rs. 50 crores every year is to be created as at end of the year by appropriating current year profit towards future losses which may arise from un-insured risks till the amount of Self Insurance Reserve becomes Rs. 200 crores. Self-Insurance Reserve will be written back on getting insurance cover for machinery break down.

2. Property, plant and equipment

2.1. Initial recognition and measurement

- a) An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- b) Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost. Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses.
- c) When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment that are significant in value and have different useful lives as compared to the main asset, they are recognized separately.
- d) Deposits, payments/liabilities made provisionally towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.
- e) In the case of assets put to use, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be effected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.
- f) Assets and systems common to more than one generating unit are capitalized on the basis of engineering estimates/assessments.
- g) Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss on consumption.
- h) The acquisition or construction of some items of property, plant and equipment although not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular existing item of property, plant and equipment, may be necessary for the Company to obtain future economic benefits from its other assets. Such items are recognized as property, plant and equipment.



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- i) Excess of net sale proceed of items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management is deducted from the directly attributable cost considered as part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

2.2. Subsequent costs

- a) Subsequent expenditure is recognized in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- b) Expenditure on major inspection and overhauls of generating unit is capitalized, when it meets the asset recognition criteria. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection and overhaul is derecognized.
- c) The cost of replacing major part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized regardless of whether the replaced part has been depreciated separately. If it is not practicable to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, the Company uses the cost of the replacement as an indication of what the cost of replaced part was at the time it was acquired or constructed. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

2.3. Decommissioning costs

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

2.4. De-recognition

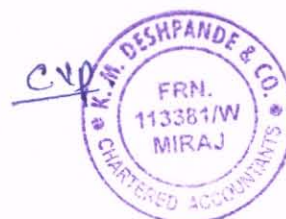
Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between sale proceeds from disposal, if any and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.5. Depreciation/amortization

- a) Depreciation/amortization is recognized in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.
- b) Depreciation on the assets of the generation of electricity business and on the assets of Corporate & other offices of the Company, covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, is charged on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations.
- c) Depreciation on the assets of the oil & gas exploration, power plants not governed by CERC Tariff Regulations, investment properties and consultancy business is charged on straight-line method following the useful life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets referred below.



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

a) Kutcha roads	2 years
b) Enabling works – residential and non-residential buildings, their internal electrification, water supply, sewerage & drainage works, railway sidings, aerodromes, helipads and airstrips.	5-15 years
c) Personal computers & laptops including peripherals	3 years
d) Temporary erections including wooden structures	1 year
e) Energy saving electrical appliances and fittings	2-7 years
f) Furniture, Fixture, Office equipment and Communication equipment	5-15 ears

- e) Major overhaul and inspection costs which have been capitalized are depreciated over the period until the next scheduled outage or actual major inspection/overhaul, whichever is earlier.
- f) Capital spares are depreciated considering the useful life ranging between 2 to 40 years based on technical assessment.
- g) Right-of-use land and buildings relating to generation of electricity business governed by CERC Tariff Regulations are fully amortized on straight line method over the lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC Tariff Regulations.
- h) Right-of-use land and buildings relating to generation of electricity business which are not governed by CERC tariff Regulations are fully amortized on straight line method over the lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower.
- i) Right-of-use land and buildings relating to corporate, and other offices are fully amortized on straight line method over lease period or twenty-five years whichever is lower following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC Tariff Regulations.
- j) Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the month in which the asset is available for use/ sale, disposal or earmarked for disposal.
- k) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities (recognized up to 31 March 2016) on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such asset is charged off prospectively over the remaining useful life determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/ amortization.
- l) Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the expenditure incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a property, plant and equipment along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.
- m) The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of assets other than the assets of generation of electricity business governed by CERC Tariff Regulations, are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.



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- n) Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105 and the date that the asset is derecognized.
- o) Refer policy no. 6 in respect of depreciation/amortization of right-of-use assets other than land and buildings.

3. Capital work-in-progress

- a) Cost incurred for property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use as on the reporting date, is classified under capital work- in-progress.
- b) The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying asset.
- c) Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis on the cost of related assets.
- d) Deposit works/cost plus contracts are accounted for on the basis of statements of account received from the contractors.
- e) Unsettled liabilities for price variation/exchange rate variation in case of contracts are accounted for on estimated basis as per terms of the contracts.
- f) The Company periodically reviews its Capital work-in-progress and in case of abandoned works, provision for unserviceable cost is provided for, as required, basis the technical assessment. Further, provisions made are reviewed at regular intervals and in case work has been subsequently taken up, then provision earlier provided for is written back to the extent the same is no longer required.

4. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

4.1. Initial recognition and measurement

An intangible asset is recognized if and only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are recognized at cost. Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price including import duties, non - refundable taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any directly attributable incidental expenses of preparing the assets ready for its intended use.

Expenditure on development activities is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

4.2. Subsequent costs:

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the



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enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

4.3. De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains or losses on de-recognition of an item of intangible assets is determined by comparing the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

4.4. Amortisation

- a) Cost of software recognized as intangible asset, is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or 3 years, whichever is less. Other intangible assets are amortized on straight line method over the period of legal right to use or life of the related plant, whichever is less.
- b) The amortization period and the amortization method of intangible assets with a finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively wherever required.

5. Borrowing costs

- a) Borrowing costs consist of (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 – 'Financial Instruments' (b) interest expense on lease liabilities recognized in accordance with Ind AS 116– 'Leases'
- b) Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.
- c) When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of all borrowings that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset. However, borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, are excluded from this calculation, until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.
- d) Income earned on temporary investment made out of the borrowings pending utilization for expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.
- e) Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete.
- f) Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.
- g) The Company can incur borrowing costs during an extended period in which it suspends the activities necessary to prepare an asset for its intended use or sale. Such costs are costs of holding partially completed assets and is not eligible for capitalisation. However, the Company does not normally suspend capitalising borrowing costs during a period when it carries out substantial technical and administrative work. The Company also does not suspend capitalising borrowing costs when a temporary delay is a necessary part of the process of getting an asset ready for its intended use or sale.



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6. Inventories

- a) Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- b) The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable, surplus and non-moving items of stores & spares is ascertained on review and provided for.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

8. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

- a) A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.
- b) The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
- c) When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of reimbursement, if any.
- d) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.
- e) Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.
- f) Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

9. Foreign currency transactions and translation

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- a) Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot exchange rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.
- b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the reporting date are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange prevailing on that date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it arises with the exception that exchange differences on long term monetary items related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment recognized up to 31 March 2016 are adjusted to the carrying cost of property, plant and equipment.
- c) Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency which are measured in terms of historical cost are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. In case of advance consideration received or paid in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is when the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

10. Revenue

Company's revenues arise from sale of energy and other income. Revenue from sale of energy is mostly regulated and governed by the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations under Electricity Act, 2003. Certain revenue from sale of energy is recognized based on the rates & terms and conditions mutually agreed with the beneficiaries. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

10.1 Revenue from sale of energy

- a) The majority of the Company's operations in India are regulated under the Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, the CERC determines the tariff for the Company's power plants based on the norms prescribed in the tariff regulations as applicable from time to time. Tariff is based on the capital cost incurred for a specific power plant and primarily comprises two components: capacity charge i.e., a fixed charge, that includes depreciation, return on equity, interest on working capital, operating & maintenance expenses, interest on loan and energy charge i.e. a variable charge primarily based on fuel costs.
- b) Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied, which typically occurs when (or as) control over the products or services is transferred to a customer.
- c) Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognized on the transfer of control to the customer and upon the satisfaction of performance obligations under the contract.
- d) Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue.
- e) Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-time frame contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.



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Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

- f) Where performance obligation is satisfied over time, company recognizes revenue using input/ output method based on performance completion till reporting date. Where performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, company recognizes revenue when customer obtains control of promised goods and services in the contract.
- g) Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for based on tariff rates approved by the CERC (except items indicated as provisional) as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to the extent applicable. In case where the tariff rates are yet to be approved/items indicated provisional by the CERC in their orders, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been delivered to the and is measured through a regular review of usage meters. Beneficiaries are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of energy includes an accrual for sales delivered to Beneficiaries but not yet billed i.e. contract assets/unbilled revenue.
- h) The incentives/disincentives are accounted for based on the norms notified/approved by the CERC as per principles enunciated in Ind AS 115 – 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. In cases of power stations where the same have not been notified/approved, incentives/disincentives are accounted for on provisional basis
- i) Part of revenue from sale of energy where CERC tariff Regulations are not applicable is recognized based on the rates & terms and conditions mutually agreed with the beneficiaries and trading of power through power exchanges.
- j) Rebates allowed to beneficiaries as early payment incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.
- k) Sale of energy under Power System Development Fund (PSDF) Support Scheme for stranded gas based Power Plants introduced by the Government of India, is accounted for based on the tariff rates as decided as per the scheme.

10.2 Contract balances

10.2.1 Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note No 20 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

10.2.2 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. It includes Advance from Customer.

10.2.3 Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the



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customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. It includes Unbilled Revenue.

10.3 Other income

- a) Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exist, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR). For credit impaired financial assets, the EIR is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets interest income is recognized by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortized cost of the asset.
- b) Scrap other than steel scrap is accounted for as and when sold.
- c) Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for in the year of acceptance. Other insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.
- d) Revenue from rentals and operating leases is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.
- e) The interest/surcharge on late payment/overdue trade receivables for sale of energy is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.
- f) Interest/surcharge recoverable on advances to contractors and suppliers as well as warranty claims wherever there is uncertainty of realization/acceptance are not treated as accrued and are therefore, accounted for on receipt/acceptance.
- g) Revenue from sharing of common services is billed as per mutually agreed principles/terms & conditions.

11. Employee benefits

All employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of period in which the employee render the related services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc. are recognized during the period in which the employee renders related service.

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

The Company's contribution to the Provident Fund is paid to Employees Provident Funds Organisation, based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary and debited to Statement of Profit and Loss.

11.1 Defined contribution plans

- a) A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to separate entities and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay



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further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefits expense in statement of profit and loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

- b) The Company has a defined contribution pension scheme, wherein Company's contribution towards pension is made to National Pension System Trust (NPS) for the employees. The contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme of the NPS for the year are recognised as an expenses and charged to the Statement of Profit and loss.

11.2 Defined Benefit plans

- a) A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Company's liability towards gratuity, leave benefits for own cadre employees are determined by independent actuary, at year end using the projected unit credit method. Past service costs are recognised on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise. Liability for gratuity as per actuarial valuation is paid to a fund administered through a separate trust.
- b) Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period of plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.
- c) The liability for employees' benefits of employees seconded by the promoter organisations in respect of provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities, compensated absences, long service award, economic rehabilitation scheme and other terminal benefits is retained by the respective organisation.
- d) Company's contribution towards employee benefits of employees seconded from NTPC Limited is determined as a percentage of basic pay and dearness allowance under an agreement and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

12. Other expenses

Expenses on training & recruitment and voluntary community development are charged to statement of profit and loss in the year incurred. Preliminary expenses on account of new projects incurred prior to approval of feasibility report/techno economic clearance are charged to Statement of profit and loss. Net pre-commissioning income/expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets and systems.

13. Income tax

- a) Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly



- in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity, respectively.
- b) Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year computed as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.
 - c) Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. . Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they materialize, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against the current tax liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.
 - d) Deferred tax is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity respectively.
 - e) A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the sufficient taxable profits will be available in future to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized.
 - f) Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT credit is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future taxable profit will be available against which MAT credit can be utilized
 - g) When there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatments, the Company assesses whether a tax authority is likely to accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it concludes that the tax authority is unlikely to accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of the uncertainty on taxable income, tax bases and unused tax losses and unused tax credits is recognized. The effect of the uncertainty is recognized using the method that, in each case, best reflects the outcome of the uncertainty: the most likely outcome or the expected value. For each case, the Company evaluates whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately, or in conjunction with another or several other uncertain tax treatments, based on the approach that best prefixes the resolution of uncertainty.

14. Leases

14.1 As lessee

- a) The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the



lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

- b) At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases for low value underlying assets. For these short-term and leases for low value underlying assets, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.
- c) Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Right-of use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option to extend the lease will be exercised/option to terminate the lease will not be exercised.
- d) The right-of-use assets (other than land and building) are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment losses and adjusted for any reassessment of lease liabilities.
- e) Right-of-use assets are depreciated/amortized from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset by the end of lease term or if the cost of right-of-use assets reflects that the purchase option will be exercised. Otherwise, Right-of-use assets are depreciated/amortized from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.
- f) Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.
- g) The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the present value, lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

14.2 As lessor

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. A specific asset is subject of a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the customer the right to control the use of the underlying asset. Arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey rights to customers/suppliers to use an asset in return for a payment or a series of payments are identified as either finance leases or operating leases.

Accounting for finance leases

Where the Company determines a long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to be or to



contain a lease and where the off taker has the principal risk and rewards of ownership of the power plant through its contractual arrangements with the Company, the arrangement is considered a finance lease. Capacity payments are apportioned between capital repayments relating to the provision of the plant, finance income and service income. The finance income element of the capacity payment is recognized as revenue, using a rate of return specific to the plant to give a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in each period. The service income element of the capacity payment is the difference between the total capacity payment and the amount recognized as finance income and capital repayments and recognized as revenue as it is earned.

The amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded in the balance sheet as financial assets, classified as finance lease receivables, at the amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Accounting for operating leases

Where the Company determines a long term PPA to be or to contain a lease and where the Company retains the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the power plant, the arrangement is considered an operating lease.

For operating leases, the power plant is capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its economic life. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the arrangement.

15. Impairment of non-financial assets

- a) The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.
- b) The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").
- c) An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.
- d) Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

16. Operating segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segment", the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's



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Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

17. Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

18. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issued during the financial year.

Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also computed using the net profit or loss amounts excluding the net movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

19. Statement of Cash flow

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

20. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability only when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

20.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not valued at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.



Subsequent measurement

Investment in Equity instruments

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale/disposal of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity on sale / disposal of the investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Dividend on such investments is presented under 'Other income'.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures companies are accounted at cost less impairment, if any.

The Company reviews the carrying value of investments at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received/receivable is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except for equity instruments classified as at FVTOCI, where such differences are recorded in OCI.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 – "Financial instruments", the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- (a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- (b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.
- (c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116.



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- (d) Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets under Ind AS 115.
- (e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.
- (f) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

For trade receivables and contract assets/unbilled revenue, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires lifetime expected losses to be recognized from initial recognition.

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

For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a loss allowance is recognized for the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credited losses since initial recognition.

20.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost net of directly attributable transaction cost. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. 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.



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Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity on disposal. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

20.3 Interest rate benchmark reform

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

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

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

20.4 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instruments' and the amount recognized less the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

20.5 Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement.



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The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks of foreign currency loans. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken to statement of profit and loss.

20.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

21. Non -Current Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable.

Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale, and actions required to complete the plan of sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-Current Assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

Note 3. B. Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, revenue expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

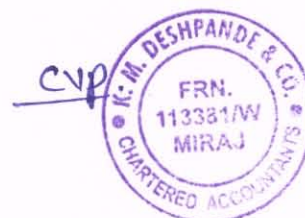
In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as under:

1. Formulation of accounting policies

The accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

2. Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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



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

Useful life of the assets of the generation of electricity business is determined by the CERC Tariff Regulations in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

4. Post-employment benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

5. Revenues

The Company records revenue from sale of energy based on tariff rates approved by the CERC as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, as per principles enunciated under Ind AS 115. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations.

6. Leases not in legal form of lease

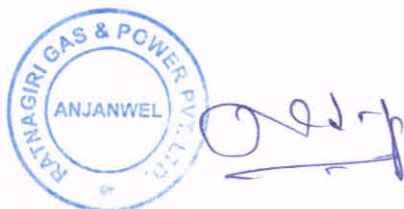
Significant judgment is required to apply lease accounting rules as per Ind AS 116 in determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. In assessing arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the right to use the underlying asset, substance of the transactions including legally enforceable agreements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangements to conclude whether the arrangement meets the criteria as per Ind AS 116.

7. Assets held for sale

Significant judgment is required to apply the accounting of non-current assets held for sale under Ind AS 105 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the availability of the asset for immediate sale, management's commitment for the sale and probability of sale within one year to conclude if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

8. Provisions and contingencies

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



9. Income taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 4 : Property, Plant and Equipment-Tangible Assets

₹ in Crore

Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION			Net Block As at 31.03.2025	Net Block As at 31.03.2024
	As at 01.04.2024	Addition During Year	Deduction/Adjustment	As at 01.04.2024	Addition During Year	Impairment loss during the year*		
Land (including Development Expenses)								
- (1112.56 Acres)	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	
- Freehold (41.26 Acres)	7.64	-	-	7.64	-	-	-	
- Leasehold (1,071.30 Acres)	2.63	-	-	2.34	0.01	-	0.29	
Building								
- Main plant	229.30	-	-	206.08	0.04	-	23.18	
- Others	45.88	-	-	41.55	-	-	4.33	
Leasehold Own	2.82	-	-	2.54	-	-	0.28	
Temporary erection	6.91	-	-	6.49	-	-	0.42	
Water supply, drainage & sewerage system	84.66	-	-	76.20	-	-	8.46	
Plant and equipment - Owned@	8,692.23	108.40	0.04	7,945.39	16.03	(35.30)	974.51	845.84
Furniture and fixtures	4.09	0.20	0.04	4.25	0.09	-	3.75	0.40
Vehicles including Ambulance - Owned	0.97	-	-	0.87	-	-	0.09	
Other Office equipment	3.67	0.03	0.03	3.67	0.01	-	0.02	0.09
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	5.30	0.01	0.01	4.86	0.04	-	3.23	0.43
Electrical installations and equipments	390.98	2.27	0.01	390.25	0.32	-	350.42	40.88
Communication equipments	1.55	-	-	1.55	0.17	-	1.38	0.17
Hospital equipments	0.21	0.02	-	0.19	-	-	0.04	0.02
Laboratory and workshop equipments	31.35	-	-	31.35	-	-	28.22	3.13
Retired assets/ Unserviceable	0.21	-	-	0.21	-	-	0.21	0.21
Sub Total	9,510.60	110.93	0.08	8,580.66	16.55	(35.30)	8,561.87	1,059.58
Less: Provision @	139.34	-	-	109.19	-	-	109.19	30.15
Total	9,371.26	110.93	0.08	8,471.47	16.55	(35.30)	8,452.68	1,029.43

As at 31 March 2024

Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION			Net Block As at 31.03.2024	Net Block As at 31.03.2023
	As at 01.04.2023	Addition During Year	Deduction/Adjustment	As at 01.04.2023	Addition During Year	Impairment loss during the year*		
Land (including Development Expenses)								
- (1112.56 Acres)	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	
- Freehold (41.26 Acres)	7.64	-	-	7.64	-	-	-	
- Leasehold (1,071.30 Acres)	2.63	-	-	2.33	0.01	-	0.29	
Building								
- Main plant	228.95	0.36	0.01	206.06	0.03	(0.09)	23.22	22.89
- Others	45.88	-	-	41.55	-	-	4.33	4.33
Leasehold Own	2.82	-	-	2.54	-	-	0.28	0.28
Temporary erection	6.91	-	-	6.48	0.01	-	0.43	0.43
Water supply, drainage & sewerage system	84.66	-	-	76.20	-	-	8.46	8.46
Plant and equipment - Owned@	8,692.23	37.17	0.01	7,852.98	6.84	(15.98)	7,845.39	8,02.08
Furniture and fixtures	4.04	0.06	0.01	4.09	0.01	-	3.69	0.34
Vehicles including Ambulance - Owned	0.87	-	-	0.78	-	-	0.09	0.09
Other Office equipment	3.62	0.05	-	3.67	0.02	-	3.24	0.43
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	5.12	0.21	0.03	5.30	0.02	-	4.86	0.32
Electrical installations and equipments	389.26	1.72	0.01	350.02	0.08	-	350.10	39.24
Communication equipments	1.54	0.01	-	1.55	0.17	-	1.37	0.17
Hospital equipments	0.21	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.02	0.02
Laboratory and workshop equipments	31.35	-	-	31.35	-	-	28.22	3.13
Retired assets/ Unserviceable	0.21	-	-	0.21	-	-	0.21	0.21
Sub Total	9,471.07	39.58	0.05	8,580.66	7.07	(16.07)	8,580.66	929.92
Less: Provision @	139.34	-	-	109.19	-	-	109.19	30.15
Total	9,331.73	39.58	0.05	8,471.47	7.07	(16.07)	8,471.49	899.77

₹ in Crore



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

*. The Company has carried out the impairment study of its assets during the year through independent expert (Refer Note 43)
@ Plant & machinery includes Single Point Mooring (SPM) which was sunk in sea during financial year 2015-16 in monsoon period. The WDV as on 31/03/2018 is ₹ 30.15 crores. (Refer Note 34)
a) Carrying amount of tangible assets are disclosed as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 17 & 19)
b) Property, plant & equipment costing ₹ 5,000/- or less, are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.
c) Deduction/adjustment from Gross Block and depreciation and amortisation for the year includes:

Disposal of assets	Gross Block		Depreciation and Amortization	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Disposal of assets	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.04
Others	0.08	0.04	0.05	(1.64)
				(1.60)

d) Exchange differences capitalized are disclosed in the 'Addition' column of Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) and allocated to various heads of CWIP in the year of capitalisation through 'Deductions/Adjustments' column of CWIP. Exchange differences in respect of assets already capitalised are disclosed in the 'Deductions/Adjustments' column of Property, plant and equipment. Asset-wise details of exchange differences and borrowing costs included in the cost of major heads of Property, plant and equipment and CWIP through 'Addition or Deductions/Adjustments' column are given below:

Building/Plant & Machinery/Other/etc.	For the year ended 31.03.2025		For the year ended 31.03.2024	
	Exchange differences included in PPE/CWIP		Exchange differences included in PPE/CWIP	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024

e) Gross carrying amount of the fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that are still in use:

Description	₹ crore	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Leasehold	7.64	7.64
Roads, bridges, culverts & helpads	1.46	1.46
Building Freehold Main Plant	228.95	228.95
Building Freehold Others	51.74	51.74
Temporary erection	6.83	6.83
Water supply, drainage & sewerage system	84.66	84.66
Plant and equipment - Owned@	8448.00	8,445.41
Furniture and fixtures	4.07	4.02
Vehicles including Ambulance - Owned	0.87	0.87
Other Office equipment	3.47	3.50
EDP, WIP machines and sascom equipment	4.99	4.99
Electrical installations and equipments	387.29	388.30
Communication equipments	1.49	1.49
Hospital equipments	0.21	0.21
Laboratory and workshop equipments	31.35	31.35
	9,263.09	9,261.43



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 5 : Capital Work in Progress as at 31 March 2025						
Description	As at 01.04.2024	Addition During Year	Deduction/Adjustment	Impairment Loss during the year	Capitalised during the Year	Closing As at 31.03.2025
Roads, bridges, culverts & flyovers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Machinery	-	108.40	-	-	108.40	-
Capital Spares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	0.20	-	-	0.20	-
Other Office equipment	-	0.03	-	-	0.03	-
EDP, WP machines and sitcom equipment	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-
Electrical installations and equipments	-	2.27	-	-	2.27	-
Hospital Equipment	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-
Water Supply, Drainage & Sewerage	4.04	-	-	-	-	4.04
TOTAL	4.04	110.93	-	-	110.93	4.04

Capital Work in Progress as at 31 March 2024						₹ In Crore
Description	As at 01.04.2023	Addition During Year	Deduction/Adjustment	Impairment Loss during the Year	Capitalised during the Year	Closing As at 31.03.2024
Roads, bridges, culverts & helpads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	-	0.36	-	-	0.36	-
Temporary erection	-	37.17	-	-	37.17	-
Plant & Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	0.06	-	-	0.06	-
Other Office equipment	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	-
EDP, WIP machines and satcom equipment	-	0.21	-	-	0.21	-
Electrical installations and equipments	-	1.72	-	-	1.72	-
Communication equipments	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-
Water supply, Drainage & Sewerage	0.66	2.55	-	(0.33)	-	4.04
TOTAL	0.66	42.13	-	(0.33)	39.58	4.04

a) Carrying amount of tangible assets are pledged as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 17 & 19)
b) Details of exchange differences and borrowing costs capitalised are disclosed in Note 4 (d)
c) Capital work in progress also includes fully impaired buildings with gross carrying amount of ₹ 33.21 crores

Note 6A : Intangible Assets as at 31 March 2025

GROSS BLOCK									
Description	As at 01.04.2024	Addition During Year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	Addition During Year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2025	Net Block As at 31.03.2025
Software	2.71	-	-	2.71	2.71	-	-	2.71	-
TOTAL	2.71	-	-	2.71	2.71	-	-	2.71	-

Intangible Assets as at 31 March 2024									
GROSS BLOCK									
Description	As at 01.04.2023	Addition During Year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2024	As at 01.04.2023	Addition During Year	Deduction/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2024	Net Block As at 31.03.2024
Software	2.71	-	-	2.71	2.71	-	-	2.71	-
TOTAL	2.71	-	-	2.71	2.71	-	-	2.71	-

a) Carrying amount of tangible assets are pledged as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 17 & 19)
b) Gross carrying amount of the fully amortized intangible assets that are still in use.

GROSS BLOCK									
Description	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2025
Software	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71



RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 68 : Intangible Assets under Development as at 31 March 2025						
Description	As at 01.04.2024	Addition During Year	Deduction/Adjustment	Impairment Loss during the year	Capitalised during the Year	₹ In Crore Closing As at 31.03.2025
Software	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets under Development as at 31 March 2024						
Description	As at 01.04.2023	Addition During Year	Deduction/Adjustment	Impairment Loss during the year	Capitalised during the Year	₹ In Crore Closing As at 31.03.2024
Software	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 7 - Non Current Financial Assets - Loans

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Loans (Considered Good, Unless otherwise stated)@		
Employees (including interest accrued)		
Secured	0.79	0.09
Unsecured	0.18	0.23
Total	0.97	0.32

@ Loans given to employees have been recognised at book value in view of insignificant amount

Due from directors and officers of the Company

Directors
Officers

- -
- -

Note 8 - Other Non - Current Assets

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Security deposits (Considered good unless otherwise stated)	2.59	2.17
Advance tax and Tax Deducted at Source	5.47	28.09
Less: Provision for Tax	-	-
Total	8.06	30.26

Note 9 - Inventories

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Stores and spares *	169.90	149.57
Others	6.30	6.62
Less: Provision for Losses/Obsolescence	(1.15)	(1.15)
Total	175.05	155.04

* - Stores & Spares include material transit and under inspection ₹ 20.64 crore (Previous Year ₹ 4.62 crore)

a) Carrying amount of tangible assets are pledged as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 17 & 19)

b) Inventory items have been valued as per accounting policy no 6 (Note 3).

c) Paragraph 32 of Ind AS 2 - Inventories provides that 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. The Company is operating in the regulatory environment and as per CERC Tariff Regulations, cost of fuel and other inventory items are recovered as per extant tariff regulations. Accordingly, the realizable value of the inventories is not lower than the cost.

d) Refer Note 36 for information on inventories consumed and recognised as expense during the year.

Note 10 Trade receivables

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Trade receivables		
- Considered good, Secured	-	-
- Considered good, Unsecured	2,143.56	1,125.23
-Unbilled revenue	3.39	1.69
-Receivables credit impaired	174.56	174.56
Less: Allowances for bad & doubtful debts	(174.56)	(174.56)
Total	2,146.95	1,126.92

a) Carrying amount of tangible assets are pledged as security for borrowings. (Refer Note 17 & 19)

b) Amounts receivable from related parties are disclosed in Note No 37

c) Considering the non-payment and uncertainty in realisation of the dues from Railways, a provision of ₹ Nil crores has been made during the current year (Previous Year ₹ 19.86 crores).



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 10 Trade receivables (Contd.....)

d) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at **31 March 2025**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	3.39	-	-	218.94	-	-	-	222.33
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,924.62	1,924.62
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1.49	173.07	174.56
Sub Total	3.39	-	-	218.94	-	1.49	2,097.69	2,321.51
Less: Allowances for bad & doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	1.49	173.07	174.56
Total	3.39	-	-	218.94	-	-	1,924.62	2,146.95

e) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at **31 March 2024**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1.69	-	231.34	0.02	-	-	-	233.05
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	893.87	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	27.97	146.59	174.56
Sub Total	1.69	-	231.34	0.02	-	27.97	1,040.46	1,301.48
Less: Allowances for bad & doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	27.97	146.59	174.56
Total	1.69	-	231.34	0.02	-	-	893.87	1,126.92



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 11 - Cash and Bank balances		₹ Crore
As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Cash & cash equivalents:		
Balances with banks:		
- Current accounts	0.20	15.35
- Deposits with original maturity less than three months (incl. interest accrued)	694.95	186.77
Cash in hand/Imprest	-	-
(A)	<u>695.15</u>	<u>202.12</u>
Other bank balances:		
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (incl. interest accrued)	6.51	4.84
Margin against Letter of Credit (incl. interest accrued)	145.52	71.29
Margin against Bank Guarantee (incl. interest accrued)	21.31	21.26
(B)	<u>173.34</u>	<u>97.39</u>
Total (A+B)	<u>868.49</u>	<u>299.51</u>

a) 100% Margin against Letter of credit is deposited with State Bank of India.

b) Margin of ₹ 20.87 crore (Previous Year ₹ 20.80 crore) is with IDBI Bank Limited, Mumbai, for furnishing Bank Guarantee of ₹ 80 crore (Previous Year ₹ 80 crore) to Customs Department

c) Margin of ₹ 0.42 crore, (Previous Year ₹ 0.40 crore) is with State Bank of India, Chiplun, for furnishing Bank Guarantee of ₹ 0.30 crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.30 crore) to Pollution Control Department.

Note 12 - Current Financial Assets - Loans		₹ Crore
As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Loans		
(Considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Employees (including interest accrued)		
Secured	0.05	0.02
Unsecured	0.23	0.37
Total	<u>0.28</u>	<u>0.39</u>
Due from directors and officers of the Company		
Directors	-	-
Officers	-	0.02

Note 13 - Other Current Financial Assets		₹ Crore
As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Deposits With Court	4.28	4.28
Deposits With others (Appeals)	0.22	0.22
Total	<u>4.50</u>	<u>4.50</u>



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 14 - Other Current Assets

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Claims recoverables *		
Unsecured considered good	24.66	25.49
Considered doubtful	33.67	33.67
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(33.67)	(33.67)
Others		
Unsecured **	9.79	41.10
Total	34.45	66.59

* Includes the following:

a) Includes ₹15.86 crore (P.Y. ₹15.86 crore) being differential Regasification charges recoverable from GAIL (India) Ltd against fuel bills

b) Includes ₹27.50 crore (P.Y. ₹28.53 crore) recoverable from Konkan LNG Ltd on account of sharing of common services, CISF & Chiller Services

** includes the following:

a) Includes ₹5.26 crore (P.Y. ₹10.90 crore) accrued income from Konkan LNG Limited on account of sharing of common services & Chiller Services



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 15 - Share capital

₹ Crore

As At 31-Mar-25 31-Mar-24

Share capital

Authorised

600,00,00,000 Ordinary shares of par value of ₹10/- each (600,00,00,000 Ordinary shares of par value ₹ 10/- each as at 31st March, 2024)	6,000.00	6,000.00
400,00,00,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of par value of ₹10/- each (400,00,00,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of par value of ₹10/- each as at 31st March, 2024)	4,000.00	4,000.00
	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

327,23,02,436 Ordinary equity shares of par value of ₹10/- each (327,23,02,436 Ordinary equity shares of par value ₹ 10/- each as at 31st March, 2024)	3,272.30	3,272.30
	<u>3,272.30</u>	<u>3,272.30</u>

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No of Shares	₹ in crore	No of Shares	₹ in crore
At the beginning of the year	3,27,23,02,436	3,272.30	3,27,23,02,436	3,272.30
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,27,23,02,436	3,272.30	3,27,23,02,436	3,272.30

Terms and rights attached to equity shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value ₹10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meetings of shareholders.

b) Details of Equity shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	% of Holding	Number of Shares	% of Holding	Number of Shares
NTPC Limited	86.49%	2,83,00,76,305	86.49%	2,83,00,76,305
MSEB Holding Company Limited	13.51%	44,22,26,131	13.51%	44,22,26,131

c) Details of shareholding of promoters:

Shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2025

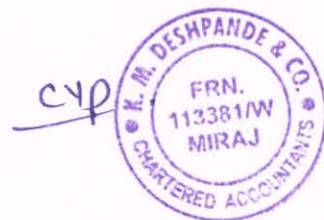
Promoter name	No. of shares	%age of total shares	%age changes during the year
NTPC Limited	2,83,00,76,305	86.49%	0.00%

Shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2024

Promoter name	No. of shares	%age of total shares	%age changes during the year
NTPC Limited	2,83,00,76,305	86.49%	0.00%



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 16 - Other equity

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Other equity:		
Retained earnings		
As per last financial statements	(2,168.37)	(3,950.82)
Add: Self Insurance written back	-	200.00
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	1,751.07	1,582.45
Less: Transferred to self insurance reserve	-	-
Sub-Total (a)	(417.30)	(2,168.37)
Other reserves:		
- Self insurance reserve		
As per last financial statements	-	200.00
Add: Creation/(written back) during the year	-	(200.00)
Sub-Total (b)	-	-
- Deemed Equity- NTPC		
As per last financial statements	408.99	408.99
Add: Creation during the year	-	-
Sub-Total (c)	408.99	408.99
Total (a+b+c)	(8.31)	(1,759.38)

a) Self Insurance Reserve, created out of profit in the year 2011-12 & 2017-18, has been written back in accordance to the material accounting policy (No.1- reserve and surplus) on getting Machinery Break Down cover under agreement entered into with insurance companies w.e.f. FY 2023-24.

b) Difference between transaction price and present value of the NTPC Coporation Loan (ICL-2) has been recognised as deemed equity under other reserve with effect from 31.12.2020, i.e. transaction date.

Note 17 - Non-current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Term loans - Secured		
From Others (Rupee Term Loan):		
NTPC Ltd - Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) - 1	200.92	259.32
NTPC Ltd - Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) - 2	380.20	345.64
Total	581.12	604.96

a) The Term Loan from NTPC Ltd - subsiquent to prepayment of ₹400 cores on 21st March 2024, Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) – 1 is repayable in 17 un-equated Quarterly installments. The tenure Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) – 1 is upto 30th June, 2029, carrying interest @10% p.a., which shall be reviewed and mutually decided at the beginning of each financial year.

b) As per the Loan Agreement with NTPC Ltd, for Novated Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) – 2, principal repayment shall start from financial year 2034-35 or after full repayment of ICL-1, whichever is earlier as per mutually decided schedule. In case of early repayment of ICL-1 in full, repayment of ICL-2 shall be advanced accordingly. The rate of interest will be mutually decided at the time of start of repayment of ICL-2.

Accordingly, total amount of ₹ 570.19 crores novated and payable under loan agreement ICL-2 has been recognised at present value of ₹ 161.39 crores on 31.12.2020, considering interest rate @10%, in compliance to Ind AS 32 / Ind AS 109. The difference between transaction value and present value of ICL-2 as on transaction date, i.e. 31.12.2020, of ₹ 408.99 crores has been recognised as deemed equity under other reserves with effect from 31.12.2020, i.e. transaction date.

c) Consequent upon prepayment under ICL-1 mentioned at (a) above, the value of the The Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) - 2 has been restated during the year.(Refer Note 53)

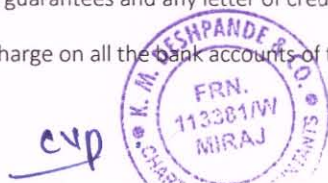
d) Term Loans are secured by:

(i) A first ranking pari passu charge / mortgage on the assets (moveable and immovable, tangible and intangible) of the Borrower, both present and future.

(ii) A first ranking pari passu charge on the entire cash flows, Current Assets, receivables, book debts, goodwill and revenues of the Borrower of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, both present and future.

(iii) A first ranking pari passu charge on all rights, title's, interests, benefits, claims and demand (including without limitation the Clearances, Insurance Contracts, proceeds under the Insurance Contracts, performance bonds, contractors' guarantees, bank guarantees, advance payment guarantees and any letter of credit provided by any person), both present and future.

(iv) A first ranking pari passu charge on all the bank accounts of the Borrower.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 18 - Non Current Provisions

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Provision for others #		
As per Last Balance Sheet	17.38	15.79
Add: Additions/Adjustments during the year	1.99	1.59
Less: Amount paid/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Sub-Total	<u>19.37</u>	<u>17.38</u>
Provision for Employee Benefits	2.16	2.16
Add: Additions/Adjustments during the year	0.37	-
Sub-Total	<u>2.53</u>	<u>2.16</u>
Total	<u>21.90</u>	<u>19.54</u>

- Provision for others represents provision made against contract performance under CSA Agreement with GE International Inc. Changes represent exchange fluctuation at balance sheet date and finance charges.

Note 19 - Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Current maturity of long term loans (Rupee Term Loan)		
NTPC Ltd - Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) - 1	58.41	53.10
Current Borrowings (Rupee Term Loan):		
NTPC Ltd - Short Term Loan	-	100.00
	<u>58.41</u>	<u>153.10</u>

Note 20 -Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
For goods and services		
Total outstanding dues of		
- micro and small enterprises	2.32	1.65
- creditors other than micro and small enterprises	208.85	192.47
Total	<u>211.17</u>	<u>194.12</u>

a) Disclosure as required under Companies Act, 2013/ Micro, Small and Medium enterprises as required by MSMED Act, 2006:

Refer Note No. 41.

b) Amounts payable to related parties are disclosed in Note 37



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 20 - Trade Payables (contd.....)

c) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025

₹ Crore

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	2.31	0.01	-	-	2.32
(ii) Others	-	-	32.61	0.08	0.11	1.44	34.24
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	174.61	174.61
Total	-	-	34.92	0.09	0.11	176.04	211.17

Disputed Amount Trade payable includes:

- i) Rs.113.64 crores payable to GAIL (India) Limited for take or pay charges related to gas transportation pipeline for the FY 2013-14.
- ii) Rs.31.88 crore is payable to beneficiaries towards VAT set off of past period
- iii) Rs.3.30 crore payable to Konkan LNG Limited on account of revision of CERC Tariff for the period 2019-24.
- iv) Rs.25.79 crore payable to GAIL (India) Limited on account of gas transportation Charges 2017-22.

d) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024

₹ Crore

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	1.65	-	-	-	1.65
(ii) Others	-	-	16.22	0.12	1.46	0.02	17.82
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	19.87	154.78	174.65
Total	-	-	17.87	0.12	21.33	154.79	194.12

Disputed Amount Trade payable includes:

- i) Rs.113.64 crores payable to GAIL (India) Limited for take or pay charges related to gas transportation pipeline for the FY 2013-14.
- ii) Rs.31.88 crore is payable to beneficiaries towards VAT set off of past period
- iii) Rs.3.30 crore payable to Konkan LNG Limited on account of revision of CERC Tariff for the period 2019-24.
- iv) Rs.25.79 crore payable to GAIL (India) Limited on account of gas transportation Charges 2017-22.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 21 - Current Financial Liabilities - Other Financial Liabilities

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Deposits/Retention Money from Customers/contractors/others@	54.24	54.43
Payable for capital expenditure	-	-
Expenses payable and other liabilities	3.93	3.89
Total	58.17	58.32

@ includes amount payable to GAIL(India) Ltd ₹43.82 crore (P.Y. ₹43.82 crore) on account of revision of Gas Transportation Charges on supply of fuel.

Note 22 - Other Current Liabilities

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Statutory dues	6.52	4.87
Advances - Customers	20.39	20.39
- Others	41.46	18.89
Total	68.37	44.15

Note 23 - Current Provisions

₹ Crore

As At	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Provision for employee benefits		
As per Last Balance Sheet	0.12	2.14
Add: Additions/Adjustments during the year	0.68	0.59
Less: Transfer to Non Current	0.37	2.16
Less: Amount paid during the year	0.31	0.45
Sub-Total	0.12	0.12
Provision for fixed assets		
As per Last Balance Sheet	0.12	0.12
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustments during the year	-	-
Sub-Total	0.12	0.12
Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure		
As per Last Balance Sheet	-	-
Add: Additions/Adjustments during the year	8.85	-
Less: Adjustments during the year	-	-
Sub-Total	8.85	-
Total	9.09	0.24



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note : 24 Revenue from Operations

	₹ Crore
For the Year ended	
	31-Mar-25
	31-Mar-24
Energy sales	3,268.34
Less: Transmission Charges	1.72
Total	3,266.62
	2,605.19

- Based on the APTEL Order dated 17 January 2025, upholding the claim of capacity charges of ₹ 3,127.49 crore, company has recognised revenue of ₹1,495.80 crore during the year, after adjusting ₹1,504.49 crore of capacity charges pertaining to FY 2013-14 already recognised in the past years and ₹ 127.20 crore being credit to be passed on to MSEDCL for the corresponding period.: refer Note No.45(a)

- During the year revenue of ₹ 22.51 crore has been recognised pertaining to the past period from Dadra & Nagar Haveli : refer Note No 45(a)

- Previous year includes revenue of ₹ 1,156.16 crore from MSEDCL, pertaining to FY 2013-14.

- Company has supplied power intermittently to GRID as per the requirement of WRLDC/NLDC : refer Note No.45(h)

Note : 25 Other Income

	₹ Crore
For the Year ended	
	31-Mar-25
	31-Mar-24
Interest income from:	
- Loan to employees	0.05
- Late Payment Surcharge	24.40
- Term deposit - Banks	27.98
- Others	13.00
Other non-operating income:	
- Sale of scrap	0.41
- Provision written off	-
-Miscellaneous income*	41.22
- Profit on disposal of PPE (CY - ₹ 47,702/-)	-
Total	107.06
	490.23

* It includes ₹ 39.89 crore (P.Y. ₹ 44.56 crore) against Income from Konkan LNG Ltd i.r.o. CSA and Chiller Services

- During the previous year, consequent upon recognising revenue pertaining to MSEDCL for the FY 2013-14, provision for bad debts of ₹ 323.01 crore, for the same period, is written back and Late Payment Surcharges of ₹ 72.66 crore for the period is recognised as a part of other income as per the PPA.

- During the year ₹ 20.00 crore has been received from Goa and ₹ 4.40 crore DHN towards Late Payment Surcharge

Note : 26 Fuel Cost

	₹ Crore
For the Year ended	
	31-Mar-25
	31-Mar-24
Fuel consumed	1,405.13
Total	1,405.13
	1,118.20

Note : 27 Employee Benefits expense

	₹ Crore
For the Year ended	
	31-Mar-25
	31-Mar-24
Salaries and wages	18.37
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.74
Staff welfare expenses	2.72
Total	23.83
	21.78

Disclosure required by Ind AS 19 in respect of provision made towards various employees benefits : Refer Note No. 49 & 50.

Payments made to Key Managerial Persons have been disclosed at Note No . 37.

Note : 28 Finance Costs

	₹ Crore
For the Year ended	
	31-Mar-25
	31-Mar-24
Interest on rupee term loans	46.93
Others	-
Accretion of provision	36.10
Total	83.03
	241.65

* - Accretion of provision includes unwinding of CSA provision - ₹ 1.53 crore (PY - ₹ 1.41 crores) and Inter Corporate Loan - 2 - ₹ 34.56 crore (PY ₹ 145.95 crores, due to revised repayment schedule of ICL-1 upto 30.06.2029 subsequent to pre-payment of ₹ 400 crore on 21.03.2024): Refer Note No. 53

K. M. DEB
FRN.
113381/W
MIRAJ
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PVT. LTD.
ANJANWEL

RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note : 29 Other Expenses

₹ Crore

For the Year ended	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
Power charges	9.74		5.88	
Less: Recovered from contractors & employees	(0.01)	9.73	(0.08)	5.80
Stores consumed		0.65		0.93
Repairs & maintenance:				
-Buildings	4.22		4.29	
-Plant & machinery	61.01		32.94	
-Others	0.72	65.95	0.63	37.86
Insurance		5.34		10.42
Rates and taxes		2.94		4.85
Brokerage & Commission (CY - ₹ 11,797/-)		-		0.02
Training & recruitment expenses		0.03		0.01
Communication expenses		0.45		0.43
Travelling expenses		1.10		1.07
Payment to auditors (refer details below)		0.11		0.11
Advertisement and publicity- C.Y ₹ 30,000/- (P.Y. ₹ Nil)		-		-
Security expenses		15.86		24.79
Entertainment expenses		0.36		0.22
Expenses for guest house	1.90		1.56	
Less : Recoveries	(0.18)	1.72	(0.16)	1.40
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses		8.85		-
Professional charges and consultancy fees		2.24		3.82
Legal expenses		6.47		1.38
EDP hire and other charges		0.17		0.26
Printing and stationery		0.04		0.05
Hiring of vehicles		0.67		0.79
Net Loss/(Gain) in foreign currency transactions & translations		1.86		0.11
Miscellaneous expenses		4.83		1.02
Provision for Doubtful Debts		-		45.84
Total		129.37		141.18

Details of remuneration to auditors :

As auditor

Audit fee	0.09	0.09
Tax audit fee	0.02	0.02

In Other Capacity

Other Services	-	-
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Reimbursement of expenses

	-	-
	0.11	0.11



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

- 30 Previous year figures have been regrouped /rearranged wherever considered necessary.
- 31 Amount in the Financial Statements are presented in ₹ crore (upto two decimals) except for per share data and as otherwise stated. Certain amounts, which do not appear due to rounding off, are indicated separately.
- 32 a) The Company has a system of obtaining annual confirmation of balances from Lenders and other parties. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and loan borrowings. Reconciliation with beneficiaries and other customers is generally done on annual basis. So far as trade/other payables, loans and advances and balances with related parties are concerned, the balance confirmation letters with negative assertion as referred in the Standard on Auditing (SA) 505 (Revised) 'External Confirmations', were sent to the parties. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material effect.
- b) In the opinion of the management, the value of assets, other than Property, Plant & Equipment, on realisation in the ordinary course of business, will not be less than the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet.
- c) The company has bifurcated its assets and liabilities into current and non-current based on the judgement made by the management.
- 33 RGPPL has taken over the assets of the erstwhile Dabhol Power Company (DPC) in Oct. 2005 free from any past liabilities and encumbrance as per orders of Hon'ble Mumbai High Court from the court receiver. DPC had terminated certain workmen while vacating the site. RGPPL has engaged the services of these employees through a third party on compassionate grounds. These employees had filed a suit for absorption as regular employees of RGPPL. The local court's order which was against RGPPL has been challenged in Mumbai High Court and High Court vide its order dtd. December 11, 2017 has granted stay till further orders and the matter is subjudice.
- 34 Single point mooring (SPM), a floating metallic structure anchored by six number of chains to sea bed inside the high sea (approx. 9 km from seashore) has been sunk into the sea during the financial year 2015-16 in monsoon period. Through sonar survey conducted to locate its position, it is found near its floating location. Company has lodged the insurance claim for the same, which is under process. Accordingly, provision of ₹ 30.15 crore for SPM, equivalent to the written down value, has been made in the books in the financial year 2018-19.



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35 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent Liabilities

- 1 Irrigation Department, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, has given notice to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation for payment of royalty of ₹ 102.22 Crore towards the sweet water supply from river for the period from April 1997 to December 2016. It is pertinent to mention here that company has taken over the assets of the erstwhile Dabhol Power Company in October 2005 free from any past liabilities and encumbrances from the court receiver. Further, Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) is supposed to supply 14 MLD of water to RGPPL free of cost. If the company has to incur any expenditure towards supply of water, then as per the clause 5.13 of Power Purchase Agreement signed with MSEDCL, the company has the right to claim reimbursement of the same towards water supply cost.
- 2 The Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act, the Gram Panchayat of Anjanvel, Veldur and Ranvi levied a Gram Pachayat Tax of ₹ 2.02 crore on RGPPL for the year 2021-22. As per provision of Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act, Land and Buildings belonging to Government are exempted from the tax. Since RGPPL became a subsidiary company of NTPC Ltd. w.e.f. 31.12.2020, a Government Company in accordance to provisions of Companies Act, 2013, therefore company has filed an appeal against the tax levied before Panchayat Samiti Guhagar. The matter was heard by Panchayat Samiti and order was passed against RGPPL on 15.06.2022. Second appeal was filed before Zila Parishad Ratnagiri, Appellate Authority of Panchayat Samiti, on 13.07.2022 against impugned order dated 15.06.2022. Hearing has been completed on August 8, 2023 and vide its order dated 03.04.2024, Zilha Parishad Ratnagiri ordered RGPPL to pay taxes along with penalty (₹0.03 crore) to respective Gram Panchayat. Company filed the appeal before hon'ble high court, Mumbai. Further, an amount of ₹ 2.02 Crore was again levied on RGPPL by the Gram Panchayat of Anjanvel, Veldur and Ranvi for the year 2022-23 and ₹ 2.50 Crores for year 2023-24. Appeal has been filed by RGPPL before Panchayat Samiti Guhagar against the Tax Demand for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. Date for next hearing is awaited. Further, company has received demand from Gram Panchayat of Anjanwel, Veldue and Ranvi of ₹ 2.50 crore for the year 2024-25 and demanded penalty of ₹0.36 crore for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24.
- 3 The office of the Commissioner of Central Tax: GST, Delhi East, has issued Order in Original dated 30.03.2024, in the matter of service tax audit for the period from 1st April 2014 to 30 June 2017, and raised the demand of ₹ 1.55 crore along with interest & penalty. The company in the process of filing appeal before the CESTAT in this matter.
- 4 The office of the Assistant Commissioner, Central Tax, Division-V, Ratnagiri, has issued Order in Original dated 28.06.2023, in the matter of GST audit for the period from 1st July 2017 to 31 March 2018, and raised the demand of ₹ 1.32 crore along with interest & penalty on chiller system. The company has filed the appeal before the Appellate Authority in this matter under rule 108(1) and hearing is awaited.
- 5 The office of the Assistant Commissioner, Central Tax, Division-V, Ratnagiri, has issued Order in Original dated 14.06.2023, in the matter of GST audit for the period from 1st July 2017 to 31 March 2018, and raised the demand of ₹ 0.86 crore along with interest & penalty for rejection of input tax credit. The company has filed the appeal before the Appellate Authority in this matter under rule 108(1) and hearing is awaited.
- 6 GAIL has raised demand of ₹ 642 crore towards take or pay under Gas Supply Agreement for the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022 for enabling the power supply to Indian Railways. The same was revised to ₹290.23 crore (including interest of ₹94.51 crore) vide e-mail from GAIL dated 11 October 2024. However, same has not been acknowledged as debt as GAIL has to demonstrate the loss on this account and moreover same is payable back by

(b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at March 31, 2025 is ₹ 0.21 crore (March 31, 2024 ₹ 0.28 crore).



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

36 Disclosure as per Ind AS - 2 on 'Inventories'

Amount of inventories consumed and recognised as expense during the year is as under:

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Fuel	0.38	0.22
Others	17.56	6.16
Total	17.94	6.39

37 Disclosure as per Ind AS - 24 on 'Related Party Disclosures'

a) List of Related parties:

i) Holding Company:

NTPC Limited

ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Shri S K Takhele	Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. 01.03.2024)
Shri Sanjay Agarwal	Chief Executive Officer (From 01.03.2023 to 29.02.2024)
Shri Amit Verma	Company Secretary (w.e.f. 23.04.2022 to 28.12.2024)
Shri Rajesh Prabhakar Nandkar	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 26.03.2025)
Shri Pankaj Kumar Jha	Chief Financial Officer (From 20.06.2023 to 27.01.2025)
Shri Ajay Sharma	Chief Financial Officer (From 01.04.2022 to 19.06.2023)

iii) Directors Other than Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Shri Ravindra Kumar	Chairman (w.e.f. 19.03.2025)
Shri Jaikumar Srinivasan	Chairman (From 13.01.2024 to 19.03.2025)
Shri Praveen Saxena	Chairman (From 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2023)
Shri Anbalagan Ponnusamy	Non-executive Director (From 19.01.2023 to 13.03.2025)
Shri Lokesh Chandra	Non-executive Director (w.e.f. 03.04.2024)
Shri Yogesh Madhukar Gadkari	Non-executive Director (w.e.f. 21.03.2025)
Shri Ajay Dua	Non-executive Director (w.e.f. 28.03.2024)
Shri Aditya Dar	Non-executive Director (From 01.04.2022 to 12.03.2024)
Ms Sangeeta Kaushik	Non-executive Director (w.e.f. 26.04.2021)

iv) Post Employment Benefit Plan:

RGPPPL Employees Gratuity Fund Trust

v) Subsidiary / Joint Venture of NTPC Ltd:

NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Limited

Utility Powertech Limited

vi) Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a Subsidiary of Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) i.e., NTPC Ltd, controlled by Central Government. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 and 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has availed exemption available for government related entities and has made limited disclosures in the financial statements. Such entities with which the company has significant transactions include but not limited to Power System Operations Corporation Ltd (POSOCO), GAIL (India) Ltd, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd, The New India Assurance Co.Ltd, Indian Railways (Zonal)

b) Transactions with related parties are as follows:

i) Remuneration to the key management personnel current year is ₹ 2.07 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.58 crore) and amount of dues outstanding to the company as on 31st March 2025 are Nil (Previous Year - Nil)

₹ in Crore		
Compensation to Key Management personnel	Current Year	Previous Year
-Short term employee benefits	1.74	2.28
-Post employment benefits	-	-
-Other long term benefits	-	-
-Termination benefits	0.32	0.30
-Share-based Payment	-	-

ii) Transactions with post employment benefit plans:

₹ in Crore			
Name of the company / Person	Nature of transaction	Current Year	Previous Year
RGPPPL Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Insurance Premium	0.01	0.01



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

iii) Transactions with related parties are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Name of the company / Person	Nature of transaction	Current Year	Previous Year
NTPC Limited	Corporate Loan	850.00	1,064.32
	Interest on corporate loan	46.93	94.29
	Repayment of Inter Corporate Loan-1	53.10	453.10
	Other services	0.08	0.18
NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Limited	Intermediary for Sale of power	1.92	12.77
	Sale of power	83.08	305.08
	Energy Purchase	9.04	5.26
Utility Powertech Limited (UPL)	Contract for works/services received by the company	9.58	15.14
MSEDCL	Sale of power	1,495.80	1,156.16

c) Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Amount recoverable		
- From NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Limited	-	0.04
- From NTPC	0.09	-
- From MSEDCL *	1,924.62	900.64
Amount payable		
- To NTPC Limited	640.77	631.77
- To NTPC Limited (Deemed Equity)	408.99	408.99
- To Utility Powertech Limited	2.08	0.03
- To NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Limited	-	0.16

* - Based on revenue recognised in the books (refer note 45(a))

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

₹ in Crore

Name of the company / Person	Nature of transaction	Current Year	Previous Year
GAIL (India) Limited	Purchase of Fuel	900.49	987.98
Indian Oil Corporation	Purchase of Fuel	-	17.77
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Purchase of Fuel	210.37	19.58
Power System Operations Corporation Ltd	Other Payments	7.12	10.16
Power System Operations Corporation Ltd	TRAS	1,625.49	1,133.91
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Purchase of Oil Products	0.39	0.60
The New India Assurance Co. Ltd	Insurance	-	10.16
Central railways	Late Payment Surcharge	-	8.12

e) Terms and conditions of the transactions with the related parties:

i) Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and condition and at market value.

ii) The Company has assigned jobs on contract basis for sundry works in plants/stations/offices to M/s. Utility Powertech Limited (UPL), a 50:50 joint venture between the NTPC Limited and Reliance Infrastructure Limited. The Company has entered into Power Station Maintenance Agreement with UPL from time to time. The rates are fixed on cost plus basis after mutual discussion and after taking into account the prevailing market conditions.

iii) The company has entered into a venture of trading of surplus electricity at registered electricity exchange in India through registered trader M/s NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Limited (100% subsidiary of NTPC Ltd.). Electricity Rates are arrived at exchange determined methodology with agreed trading margin/brokerage charges of exchange/trader.

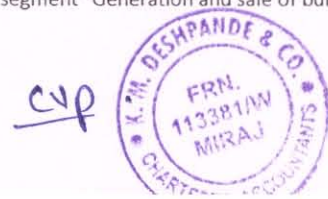
iv) Outstanding balances are unsecured and settlement occurs through adjustment/banking transactions. These balances other than loans are interest free. For the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owned by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

38 Disclosure as per Ind AS - 108 on 'Operating Segments'

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company has only one business segment which is generation and sale of bulk power to State Power Utilities & Others in India, which acts as a single business segment based on the nature of the products, the risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal financial reporting systems. Hence the company falls within a single operating segment "Generation and sale of bulk power to State Power Utilities & Others".



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

39 Disclosure as per Ind AS 116 'Leases'

Company as Lessee

The Company's has no significant leasing arrangements which require disclosure.

40 Going concern

In view of non-recovery of capacity charges from beneficiaries as stated in Note No. 45 and under-utilization of power generation capacity, the company has incurred loss amounting to ₹ 8.31 crore up to March 31, 2025 (for the year Profit ₹ 1,751.07 crore) and the net worth of the company as on March 31, 2025 is ₹ 3,263.99 crore. Company has also provided impairment loss of ₹ 2,801.93 crore (for the year impairment loss written back ₹ 35.30 crores) upto March 31, 2025 in the books of accounts. However, the management has prepared and presented financial statements of the company on a going concern basis in view of the following mitigating factors:

High price of gas at international level and withdrawal of Non-APM allocation of gas by Government of India has made the electricity generation uncompetitive at present, however gas prices are coming down gradually. Company is hopeful to continue its operations as company is keeping its machines in ready to operate mode and carrying out the required overhauling to supply power under TRAS Scheme to GRID or to interested customers as merchant power. Company has generated 1,443.57 Mus during the year 2024-25 (Previous year 1,228.07 Mus). The plant was operative for 138 days during the year 2024-25.

Following additional favorable factors are considered for preparation of accounts on Going Concern Basis:

- Company is under active consideration for sustained operation with Ministry of Power.
- Considering the current power/grid scenario company is injecting power in the grid time-to-time to ensure stability of the Grid as per the instruction of WRLDC/NLDC.
- Company is supplying 12 MW power to Daman and Diu, w.e.f.01.01.2019, under existing PPA for 25 years. Further, DNH is paying the fixed charges for 12 MW, under protest, based on capacity declaration of two blocks under the existing PPA valid for 25 years.
- Increase in oil and gas prices should be temporary phase arisen due to global political uncertainty and gradually reducing.

41 Information in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at 31 March 2025 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

₹ Crore		
Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier		
Principal amount	2.32	1.65
Interest due thereon	-	-
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act along-with the amount paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day.	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowances as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-

The payment to the vendors are made as and when they are due, as per terms and conditions of respective contracts.

42 Disclosure as per Ind AS - 12 on 'Income taxes'

Deferred Tax Assets/Liability has not been recognised for as the company was running under continuous losses and as referred in note no 40 and 45 has not considered probable that any taxable profit will arise in future, due to operational constraints, so as to adjust these timing differences.

However, the Company has computed deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2025 and the net deferred tax asset amounts to ₹234.90 crores considering applicable tax rate of 25.168% is as summarized below:

₹ Crore		
Particulars	Amount	Deferred Tax Impact
Deferred Tax Assets		
- Unabsorbed depreciation	989.30	248.99
- Leave encashment	0.68	0.17
Total		249.16
Deferred Tax Liability		
- Depreciation timing difference	56.64	14.26
Net deferred tax assets		234.90



RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

This unrecognized deferred tax asset is disclosed in accordance with Ind AS 112 and the Company will reassess the recognition of the deferred tax asset in future periods based on actual realization of capacity charges, improved certainty of future profits, and a more reliable basis for projections.

43 Disclosure as per Ind AS - 36 on 'Impairment of Assets'

Based on the impairment study, the Company has written back Impairment Loss of ₹ 35.30 crore (P.Y. Impairment loss written back of ₹ 16.90 crore) in the books of accounts of the Company.

As per Indian Accounting Standard 36 "Impairment of Assets", the carrying amount of the valuing asset is required to be tested for impairment by comparing its Recoverable Amount with its Carrying Amount, an on an annual basis. The Recoverable Amount of an asset is the greater of its 'fair value less cost of disposal' and its 'value in use'.

The Company has adopted Fair Value Less Cost of Disposal for impairment study. Fair Value less cost of disposal of PPE has been calculated based on depreciated replacement cost approach adjusted for cost of disposal.

44 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Basic	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (in ₹)	17,51,07,00,000	15,82,45,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	3,27,23,02,436	327,23,02,436
Basic earnings profit per equity share	5.35	4.84

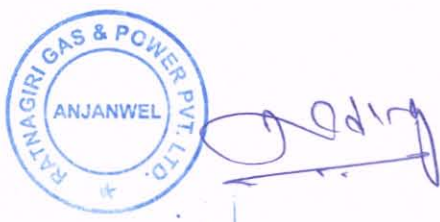
Diluted	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (in ₹)	17,51,07,00,000	15,82,45,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	3,27,23,02,436	3,27,23,02,436
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution)	3,27,23,02,436	3,27,23,02,436
Diluted earnings profit per equity share	5.35	4.84

45 Revenue Recognition

- (a) The company raised bills for ₹ 1,902.62 crore (F.Y. 2013-14 - ₹ 1,222.83 crore and F.Y. 2014-15 - ₹ 679.79 crore) being fixed charges billed to beneficiaries based on capacity declaration on alternate fuel, i.e. RLNG, based on the CERC Order dated July 30, 2013. Company has declared capacity in line with CERC Regulations and has raised bills based on monthly regional energy account issued by Western Regional Power Committee (WRPC) secretariat. Company has raised rightfully the bills under the CERC Regulations and legally entitled for recovery of the same from the beneficiaries.

Considering the certainty in probability of collection, during the year 2024-25 the company has recognised revenue of ₹ 1,623 crore on the basis of the following:

- Company has got the decision in its favour against the appeal filed by principal beneficiary in Appellate Tribunal of Electricity (APTEL) against the CERC Order on capacity declaration on RLNG. However, principal beneficiary has not paid any amount and approached Hon'ble Supreme Court against the above Order. The stay application has been disposed off by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the absence of any coercive action against the appellant for recovery and giving liberty to appellant (MSEDCL) to move to this court once again in the event it becomes so necessary. Further, during the meeting held in Prime Minister's Office on August 17, 2015, it was advised to keep the matter of recoveries in abeyance to evolve way forward for revival of the company. Execution petition has been filed by the company in APTEL on November 25, 2022 for execution of APTEL order dated April 22, 2015, against which MSEDCL approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide civil appeal no. 1922 of 2023 and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated 9 November 2023 dismissed the civil appeal observing that MSEDCL is misinterpreting the clauses of PPA and ordered to continue the execution petition before the APTEL. The company has filed execution petition in APTEL on 1 December 2023.
- APTEL vide its order date 17 January 2025 has upheld the claim of capacity charges of ₹ 3,127.49 crore for the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 October 2023 and directed MSEDCL to make the payment of ₹ 2,477.21 crore (after adjusting payment ₹ 650.28 crore already made by MSEDCL during FY 2013-14) with in period of four months from the date of the order and in case payment is not made the Bank Account of the MSEDCL with Mumbai Industrial Finance Branch of Canara Bank and Bank Account with Mumbai Large Corporate Branch of Bank of India shall stand attached. Meanwhile MSEDCL has made a payment of ₹ 471.83 crore during the year 2024-25.
- Further, against the APTEL Order dated 17 January 2025, MSEDCL has filed appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court, which is admitted for hearing on 6 May 2025 with interim direction to MSEDCL for payment of 50% of the computed amount of ₹ 2,477.21 crore, as per APTEL Order, in six equal installments starting 15 July 2025.



RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Considering the above facts and certainty in recovery of capacity charges from 1 April 2013 to 31 October 2023, company has recognised revenue of ₹1,495.80 crore during the year, after adjusting ₹1,504.49 crore of capacity charges pertaining to FY 2013-14 already recognised in the past years and ₹ 127.20 crore (₹ 82.45 crore - Short Term Open Access Sale and ₹ 44.75 crore RRAS Fixed Cost Credit) being credit to be passed on to MSEDCL for the corresponding period.

As regards the capacity charges for the period November 2023 onwards, there is uncertainty in probability of collection, as stated above, company has postponed the recognition of the revenue in its books of accounts, in accordance with the IND AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers, till final resolution of the matter.

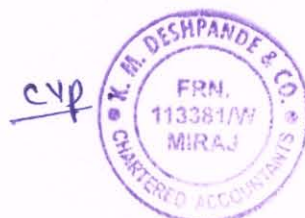
During the year revenue of ₹ 38.99 crores has been recognised with respect to Dadra & Nagar Haveli (₹22.51 crore pertaining to the past period (i.e from February-2022 to March 2024) and ₹ 16.48 crores for FY 2024-25) based on realisation.

Since the matter is subjudice, therefore amount of ₹ 20.39 crore received from beneficiaries other than MSEDCL is not adjusted against the dues and shown separately as Advance from Customers under the head Other Current Liabilities (Refer note 22).

- (b) In view of non-payment of dues by beneficiaries and uncertainty in collection, company has not considered bills raised for ₹ 11.43 crore (upto FY 2023-24 ₹141.00 crore) towards recovery of other charges as revenue during the year as a prudent measure.
- (c) In view of non scheduling of energy and non payment by beneficiaries and associated uncertainty in collection of revenue, company has not considered bills for ₹ 918.04 crore (upto FY 2023-24 ₹ 570.20 crore (including energy charges of ₹12.29 crore)), raised during the current Financial Year towards capacity charges as revenue as a prudent measure.
- (d) In view of non-payment of dues by beneficiaries and uncertainty in collection, company has not considered bills raised for ₹ 656.23 crore (upto FY 2023-24 ₹4009.44. crore) towards recovery of Surcharge during the year as a prudent measure.
However, during the year ₹20.00 crore is received from Goa and ₹ 4.40 crore from DNH
- (e) In view of non-payment of dues on account of various issues raised by beneficiaries other than MSEDCL in respect of bills raised in the financial year 2013-14 aggregating to ₹ 0.76 crores for capacity charges, Ship or Pay charges etc have been considered doubtful and fully provided for in the same financial year 2013-14 on prudent basis.
- (f) In view of non-payment of dues on account of various issues raised by the Indian Railways, amount of ₹ 1,673.47 crore (including Late Payment Surcharge of ₹ 647.03 crore) pertaining to tenure of the supply of power, for the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022, has not been considered as revenue as prudent measure
- (g) In view of non-payment of dues on account of various issues raised by Indian Railways, dues aggregating to ₹ 170.89 crore has been considered doubtful and fully provided on prudent basis.
- (h) During the year company has supplied power intermittently to GRID as per the requirement of WRDLC/NLDC. Being the power supply of regulatory nature, revenue is recognized based on the weekly statements uploaded by the Western Regional Power Committee on their website.



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Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

1) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	₹ in Crore	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Revenue by Contract Type		
Reconciliation of revenue recognised:		
Contract Price	3,267.01	2,605.39
Adjustments for:		
Rebates	(0.39)	(0.20)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,266.62	2,605.19
Geographical Markets:		
In India	3,266.62	2,605.19
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,266.62	2,605.19
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Services transferred over time	3,266.62	2,605.19
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,266.62	2,605.19

2) Contract balances

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

	₹ in Crore	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Trade receivables (Net)*	2,146.95	1,126.92
Contract liabilities		
Advances from customers	20.39	20.39
Contract assets		
Unbilled revenue	3.39	1.69

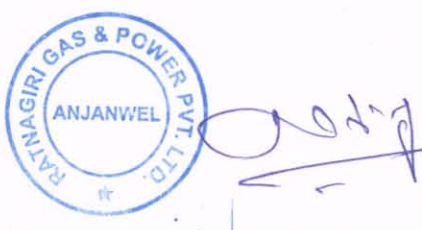
* Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 10 to 17 days, except MSEDCL and WRDLC.

3) Changes in contract liabilities

	₹ in Crore	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	20.39	20.39
Revenue recognised that was included in Advances balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	20.39	20.39

4) Changes in contract assets

	₹ in Crore	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.69	0.84
Revenue recognised during the year	3.39	1.69
Invoices raised during the year	1.69	0.84
Translation exchange during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3.39	1.69



46 Financial risk management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the company manages the risk. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.

1. 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. It is a risk of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates that will affect Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

(a) Interest rate risk

Company does not have significant floating interest bearing borrowings as at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024; hence company is not exposed to interest rate risk at present.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk on certain transactions that are denominated in a currency other than entity's functional currency, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises.

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Financial Liabilities in USD		
Non Current Provisions	19.37	17.38
Retention from Contractors	6.17	6.00
Trade Payables & Other financial liabilities	20.59	7.84
Total	46.12	31.22

2. Liquidity Risk

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

The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The Company has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short-term and long-term liquidity requirements of the Company. Short-term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by the Treasury Department. The Board of directors has established policies to manage liquidity risk and the Company's Treasury Department operates in line with such policies. Any breaches of these policies are reported to the Board of Directors. Long-term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

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

As part of the CERC Regulations, tariff inter-alia includes recovery of capital cost. The tariff regulations also provide for recovery of energy charges, operations and maintenance expenses and interest on normative working capital requirements. Since billing to the customers are generally on a monthly basis, the Company maintains sufficient liquidity to service financial obligations and to meet its operational requirements.

(i) Financing arrangements

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

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Fixed-rate borrowings	-	-
Floating-rate borrowings	500.00	-
Total	500.00	-



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(ii) Maturities of Financing Liabilities

The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below:

As at 31 March 2025	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	₹ Crore Total
Borrowings Principal	-	14.60	43.81	200.92	380.21	639.53
Expenses Payables	3.93	-	-	-	-	3.93
Payable for Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	54.24	-	-	-	-	54.24
Trade payables	211.17	-	-	-	-	211.17
Total	269.34	14.60	43.81	200.92	380.21	908.87

As at 31 March 2024	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	₹ Crore Total
Borrowings Principal	-	113.27	39.83	259.33	219.71	632.14
Expenses Payables	3.89	-	-	-	-	3.89
Payable for Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	54.43	-	-	-	-	54.43
Trade payables	194.12	-	-	-	-	194.12
Total	252.44	113.27	39.83	259.33	219.71	884.58

3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. There are no impairment losses on financial assets to be recognised in statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2025 and for the comparative year ended 31st March 2024.

Trade and other receivables: The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The management does not expect any significant credit risk out of exposure to trade and other receivables, as the major revenue is contributed by credit sales with a credit period that ranges from 10- 17 working days, except MSEDCCL & WRDCL.

The Company has entered into PPA, with due approval of the Board, with Beneficiaries wherein all terms & conditions in respect of billing, payments, credit period etc. are covered.

Cash and cash equivalents: The company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 695.15 crore as at 31st March 2025 (31st March 2024: ₹ 202.12 crore). The cash and cash equivalents are held with public sector banks . There is no impairment on cash and cash equivalents as on the reporting date and the comparative period.

Investments: The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in only Government of India Securities, State Government Securities and other counterparties have a high credit rating. The management actively monitors the interest rate and maturity period of these investments. The Company does not expect the counterparty to fail to meet its obligations, and has not experienced any significant impairment losses in respect of any of the investments.

Loans: The Company has given loans to employees. Loans to the employee are secured against the mortgage of the house properties and hypothecation of vehicles for which such loans have been given in line with the policies of the Company.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	₹ Crore	
Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Non-current loans	0.97	0.32
Other non-current assets	8.06	30.26
Cash and cash equivalents	695.15	202.12
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	173.34	97.39
Current loans	0.28	0.39
Other current financial assets	4.50	4.50
Other current assets	34.45	66.59
Total (A)	916.75	401.57
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life-time Expected Credit Losses (ECL) as per simplified approach		
Trade receivables	2,143.56	1,125.23
Unbilled revenue	3.39	1.69
Total (B)	2,146.95	1,126.92
Total (A+B)	3,063.70	1,528.49

(ii) Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as below:

	₹ Crore						
Ageing	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31st March 2025	3.39	-	-	-	-	2,270.76	2,274.15
Gross carrying amount as at 31st March 2024	1.69	38.62	136.84	-	-	949.77	1,126.92

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

47 Accounting classifications and fair value measurements

The directors considered that the carrying amount of financial assets & financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost are recognised in the standalone financial statements approximate their fair value

48 Events occurring after the reporting period

There are no events occurring after the reporting period which have material impact on the financials.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

49 Disclosure as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' - RGPPL own cadre employees

(i) **Defined Contribution Plan**
Provident Fund

Since the Company has no independent trust, the contribution to Provident Fund / Pension Fund / Other Funds amounting to ₹ 0.67 crores excluding ₹ 1.58 crores pertaining to employees of promoter companies (Previous Year ₹ 0.63 crore excluding ₹ 1.70 crore pertaining to employees of promoter companies) has been deposited directly with RPFC Account of RGPPL cadre Employees.

Pension

Company has implemented the pension scheme for the employees through National Pension System Trust (NPS) and contributed ₹ 0.46 crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.47 crore) to the respective NPS account of the employee.

(ii) **Defined Benefit Plan**
Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years or more is entitled to get gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 x last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 0.20 crore on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death.

The existing scheme is funded by the Company and is managed by separate trust established for the purpose. Trust in turn has appointed Life Insurance Corporation of India as Fund Manager. Company is making the payment to Trust equivalent to annual premium demanded by Life Insurance Corporation of India in respect of gratuity coverage to employees, based on the actuarial valuation carried out by them, and charged to revenue ₹ 0.01 crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.01 crore).

(iii) **Other Long Term Employee Benefit Plan**
Leave

The Company provides for earned leave benefit (including compensated absences) and half-pay leave to the employees of the Company which accrue annually at 30 days and 20 days respectively. Earned leave (EL) is en-cashable while in service. Half-pay leave (HPL) is en-cashable only on separation beyond the age of 50 years up to the maximum of 300 days. However, total number of leave (i.e. EL & HPL combine) that can be encashed on superannuation shall be restricted to 300 days and no commutation of half-pay leave shall be permissible. The liability for the same is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

The above mentioned scheme is unfunded and liability is recognised in the books of accounts of the company on the basis of actuarial valuation.

Company as on 31st March 2025 has 27 employees on its payroll. Liability of ₹ 2.65 crores (Previous Year ₹ 2.28 crore) in respect of Accrued Leave Salary has been provided in the books of accounts which is based on the actuarial valuation report.

50 Disclosure as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' - Employees' on secondment from NTPC Limited

Defined Contribution Plan

Pay, allowances, perquisites and other benefits of the employees on secondment from NTPC Limited are governed by the terms and conditions under an agreement with the NTPC Limited. As per the agreement, amount equivalent to a fixed percentage of basic & DA of the seconded employees, i.e. 41.77%, is payable by the company for employee benefits such as provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities, compensated absences, long service award, economic rehabilitation scheme and other terminal benefits.

The employee benefits expenses include ₹ 1.58 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1.70 crore) towards Company's contribution to provident fund paid/payable to the NTPC Limited towards above stated employees.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

51 Additional Regulatory Information

i) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company as at 31 March 2025

₹ Crore						
Item category Balance sheet	Description of Item of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds Held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter* /director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property, plant and equipment	Land - Freehold	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Property, plant and equipment	Land - Right of Use	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Property, plant and equipment	Building	-	NA	NA	NA	NA

Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company as at 31 March 2024

₹ Crore						
Item category Balance sheet	Description of Item of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds Held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter* /director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property, plant and equipment	Land - Freehold	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Property, plant and equipment	Land - Right of Use	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Property, plant and equipment	Building	-	NA	NA	NA	NA

ii) The company doesnot hold any Invetsment Property in its books of accounts, so fair valuation of investment property is not applicable.

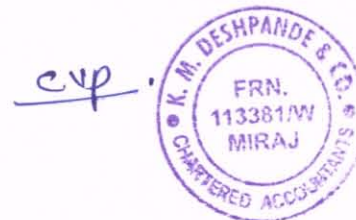
iii) During the year the company has not revalued any of its Property,plant and equipment.

iv)During the year, the company has not revalued any of its Intangible assets.

v) The company has not granted any loans or advances to promoters, directors, KMP's and the related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

vi) (a) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) - Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2025

₹ Crore

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1.91	0.64	1.49	-	4.04
Projects temporarily suspended				-	-

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) - Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2024

₹ Crore

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	3.38	0.66	-	-	4.04
Projects temporarily suspended				-	-

vii) (a) Intangible assets under development - Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2025

₹ Crore

Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

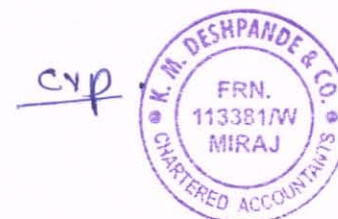
Intangible assets under development - Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2024

₹ Crore

Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

vii) (b) Intangible assets under development - Completion schedule for projects overdue or cost overruns as compared to original plan as on 31 March 2025

₹ Crore

Intangible assets under development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project 1	-	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible assets under development - Completion schedule for projects overdue or cost overruns as compared to original plan as on 31 March 2024

₹ Crore

Intangible assets under development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project 1	-	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-	-

viii) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

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

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



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

x) Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	Relationship with the struck off company
Ritaya Industry Pvt. Ltd (CIN:U93090ZUP2017PTCO99133)	Payables	0.08	0.00	Service Provider

₹ Crore

xii) The company has no cases of any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory time limits.

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

xiv) Disclosure of Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	7.97	3.67	116.95	Mainly on account of increase in cash & trade receivables
Debt-equity ratio	Paid-up debt capital (Long term borrowings+Short term borrowings)	Shareholder's Equity (Total Equity)	0.20	0.23	(15.64)	Due to schedule re-payment of Debt (LC-1)
Debt service coverage ratio	Profit for the year+Finance costs+ Depreciation and amortisation expenses+Exceptional items	Finance Costs + lease payments+Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings	18.15	12.31	47.45	Change in EBITDA due to increase in revenue.
Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average Shareholder's Equity	53.51%	48.36%	10.66	Due to Profit during the year
Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	19.79	17.21	15.00	Due to increase in Revenue from operations
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	2.00	4.45	(55.19)	Due to increase in Revenue from operations vis-à-vis realisation
Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Purchases (Fuel Cost + Other Expenses+Closing Inventory-Opening Inventory)	Closing Trade Payables	7.36	6.45	14.13	Increase in scale of generation vis-à-vis fuel cost
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital+current maturities of long term borrowings	1.16	2.17	(46.59)	Due to increase in Revenue from operations
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	0.54	0.61	(11.75)	Due to increase in Revenue from operations
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed ⁽ⁱ⁾	46.99%	80.32%	(41.50)	Due to improvement in EBITDA
Return on investment ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	{MV(T1) – MV(T0) – Sum {C(t _i)}}	{MV(T0) + Sum {W(t) * C(t _i)}}	-	-	-	-
Return on investment in subsidiary and joint venture companies	{MV(T1) – MV(T0) – Sum {C(t _i)}}	{MV(T0) + Sum {W(t) * C(t _i)}}	-	-	-	-
Return on investment ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	{MV(T1) – MV(T0) – Sum {C(t _i)}}	{MV(T0) + Sum {W(t) * C(t _i)}}	-	-	-	-

** Denominator is Negative

(i) Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities

(ii) Return on investment where

T1 = End of time period

TO = Beginning of time period

t = Specific date falling between T1 and TO

MV(T1) = Market Value at T1

MV(T0) = Market Value at TO

C(t_i) = Cash inflow, cash outflow on specific date including dividend received

C(t_i) = Cash inflow, cash outflow on specific date excluding dividend received

W(t) = Weight of the net cash flow (i.e. either net inflow or net outflow) on day 't', calculated as $\frac{T1 - t}{T1}$

xv) The scheme of Arrangements approved by competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been accounted for in the books of accounts of the company in accordance with the Scheme' and in accordance with accounting standards', (will be disclosed if there are such arrangements)

xvi) The company has not provided nor taken any loan or advance to/from any other person or entity with the understanding that benefit of the transaction will go to a third party, the ultimate beneficiary.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

52 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises, GOI, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under:

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A. Amount required to be spent during the year		
(i) Gross amount (2% of average net profit as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013)	8.85	-
(ii) Surplus arising out of CSR projects	-	-
(iii) Set off available from previous year	-	-
(iv) Total CSR obligation for the year [(i)+(ii)-(iii)]	8.85	-
B. Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	8.85	-
C. Amount spent during the year	-	-
D. Set off available for succeeding years	-	-
E. Amount unspent during the year	8.85	-

i) Amount spend during the year ended 31 March 2025:

₹ Crore

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
a) Construction/aquisition of any asset	-	-	-
b) On purpose other than (a) above	-	8.85	8.85

Amount spend during the year ended 31 March 2024:

₹ Crore

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
a) Construction/aquisition of any asset	-	-	-
b) On purpose other than (a) above	-	-	-

ii) Break-up of the CSR expenses under major heads is as under:

₹ Crore

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
1. Eradicating Hunger and Poverty, Health Care and Sanitation	-	-
2. Education and Skill Development	-	-
3. Empowerment of Women and other Economically Backward Sections	-	-
4. Environmental Sustainability	5.35	-
5. Art & Culture	-	-
6. Sports	-	-
7. Rural Development	-	-
8. Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	3.50	-
9. Contribution to PM CARES Fund	-	-
Total	8.85	-

53 Restatement of Financial Statements

As per the Loan Agreement with NTPC Ltd, for Novated Inter Corporate Loan (ICL) – 2, principal repayment shall start from financial year 2034-35 or after full repayment of ICL-1, whichever is earlier as per mutually decided schedule. In case of early repayment of ICL-1 in full, repayment of ICL-2 shall be advanced accordingly. The rate of interest will be mutually decided at the time of start of repayment of ICL-2.



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RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

During the current financial year, the Company identified and corrected certain [errors/changes in accounting policy] relating to prior periods. Accordingly, the comparative figures for the previous year have been restated in accordance with the requirements of [Ind AS 8 / AS 5 – “Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies”].

Company has made a pre-payment of ₹ 400 crore on 21 March 2024 under ICL-1 to NTPC. Subsequent to pre-payment, NTPC has intimated the revised repayment schedule ending 30 June 2029. Accordingly, discounted value of ICL-2 is revised and ₹ 125.92 crore, being unwinding charges on the trigger date, i.e. 21 March 2024, is recognised as other finance charges (refer note.28) during FY 2023-24. Accordingly, the balance sheet has been restated with effect from FY 2023-24.

The effect of the restatement on Financial Statement of FY 2023-24 is as follows:

(₹ crore)				
Sl.No.	Particulars	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
1	Finance Cost	115.73	125.92	241.65
2	Profit before Tax	1,708.37	(125.92)	1,582.45
3	Profit after Tax	1,708.37	(125.92)	1,582.45
4	Earnings per Share (Basic/Diluted)	5.22	(0.38)	4.84
5	Retained Earnings (Opening)	(1,633.46)	(125.92)	(1,759.38)
6	Inter Corporate Loan - 2	219.72	125.92	345.64

The restated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and regulatory requirements.

54 Disclosure as per Ind AS 8 - 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, from time to time. Below is a summary of the new standards and key amendments that are effective for the first time for periods commencing on or after 1 April 2024:

(i) Lease liability in sale and leaseback – Amendments to Ind AS 116

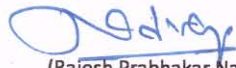
On 9 September 2024, the MCA notified the narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in Ind AS 116 which explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability subsequent to the sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a way that does not result in the seller-lessee recognising any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.


(ii) Insurance Contracts - Ind AS 117

The MCA notified the new accounting standard Ind AS 117, 'Insurance Contracts', on 12 August 2024 replacing Ind AS 104, 'Insurance Contracts'. The new standard requires an entity to apply Ind AS 117 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

The Company has evaluated the above amendments, and these are not applicable to the Company as it does not have any such transactions.


(Pragati Parnika)
Company Secretary

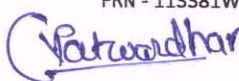

(Rajesh Prabhakar Nandkar)
Chief Financial Officer


(S K Takhele)
Chief Executive Officer


(Ajay Dua)
Director
DIN - 08084037


(Ravindra Kumar)
Chairman
DIN - 10523088

As per our report of even date
Membership No - 132092
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 113381W


(C V Patwardhan)
Partner

Membership No - 132092

UDIN: 25132092BMNRPW6906



Place: Anjanwel
Date: 30th JUNE 2025



**K. M. DESHPANDE & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

F2, MAHABAL RESIDENCY, MAYUR COLONY, RAMA UDYAN, PANDHARPUR ROAD, MIRAJ 416410
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of RATNAGIRI GAS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the IND AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of RATNAGIRI GAS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025 and its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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



Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters in the notes to accounts to IND AS financial statements of the company: -

(a) Revenue Recognition of capacity charges from MSEDCL & others

i. MSEDCL

As per companies accounting policy No. 10.1(e) regarding revenue recognition, revenue from fixed price, fixed time frame contracts should be recognized as per the percentage of completion method when there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration. If there is uncertainty, revenue recognition should be postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Historically, the Company did not recognize Fixed capacity charges receivable from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (MSEDCL) due to the matter being sub judice in the Supreme Court, except in previous year 2023-24 when the Company recognized fixed capacity charges for the period up-to 2013-14.

Based on the APTEL Order dated 17 January 2025, upholding the claim of capacity charges of Rs.3,127.49 crore, for the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 October 2023, the Company has recognized revenue of ₹1,495.80 crore during the year from MSEDCL based on the APTEL order dated 17 January 2025. Although the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed interim payment of only 50% of ₹2,477.21 crore, management believes that the full amount is ultimately recoverable and has accordingly recognized the revenue.

This treatment involves significant judgment and may be subject to change depending on the final decision of the Supreme Court.

(Refer Note No.45(a))

This recognition was based on -

1. APTEL vide its order date 17th January 2025 has upheld the claim of capacity charges of Rs.3,127.49 crore for the period from 1st April 2013 to 31st October 2023 and directed MSEDCL to make the payment of Rs.2,477.21 crore within period of four months from the date of the order and in case payment is not made the Bank Account of the MSEDCL with Mumbai Industrial Finance Branch of Canara Bank and Bank Account with Mumbai Large Corporate Branch of Bank of India shall stand attached.
2. Further, against the APTEL Order dated 17th January 2025, MSEDCL has filed appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court, which is admitted for hearing on 6th May 2025 with interim direction to MSEDCL for payment of 50% of the computed amount of Rs.2,477.21 crore, as per APTEL Order, in six equal installments starting 15th July 2025.

Although the Hon'ble Supreme Court has admitted MSEDCL's appeal and issued an interim direction for payment of only 50% of the awarded amount (₹2,477.21 crore) in six equal instalments, management has assessed that ultimate realization is probable and has accordingly recognized the entire amount of ₹1,495.80 crore as revenue in accordance with Ind AS 115.



An amount of ₹471.00 crore received under a CERC direction was adjusted against old outstanding dues rather than recognized as revenue. The Company has disclosed the rationale in Note 45.

The final outcome of regulatory or judicial proceedings may impact the accounting treatment.

Goa, DNH- The Company has recognized surcharge of Rs.20.00 crores from Goa and Rs.4.40 crores from DNH on realization basis. (Refer Note No. 45(d))

ii. WRLDC/NLDC

The Company has supplied power intermittently to GRID as per the requirement of WRLDC/NLDC and the revenue is recognized based on the weekly statements uploaded by the Western Regional Power Committee on their website.

However, an amount of Rs.41.38 crores (P.Y Rs.18.88 Crores), included in Advances-Others, as informed by the management, is inadvertently received as advance/in excess of amount receivable from WRLDC. This amount of Rs.41.38 crores include Rs.18.88 crores reported in earlier year as under-

- Rs.13.33 crores are received due to wrong rate application by WRLDC for the period 13.03.2023 to 19.03.2023,
- Rs.5.17 crores are received excess for the period 19.06.2023 to 25.06.2023 due to expected revision,

However, during the year 2024-25, there is no official correspondence or rectification of the said errors is received from WRLDC regarding these amounts.

During current year, an amount of Rs.22.87 crores, for the period 12.02.2024 to 18.02.2024, is received due to wrong rate adoption (calculated on the basis of open cycle rate instead of close cycle rate).

As such accounting of sums, as referred above, received from WRLDC as advance is not in line with practice followed generally.

[Refer Note No 45(h)]

(b) Revenue not recognized

i. MSEDCL, Goa, DD, DNH

The company has postponed the revenue recognition of capacity charges amounting to Rs.918.04 Crore (up to FY 2023-24 Rs.570.20 crore), surcharge amounting to Rs.656.23 crores (up to FY 2023-24 Rs.4009.44 crores) and recovery of other charges amounting to Rs.11.43 Crore (up to FY 2023-24 Rs.141.00 Crore) for the year ended March, 2025 due to uncertainty in realization of dues from the beneficiaries. As such up-to FY 2024-25, the Company has not recognized an amount of Rs. 1488.24 Crores towards fixed charges, Rs.4665.67 crores towards surcharge and Rs.152.44 crores towards other charges.



Even though the issue of declaration of capacity based on RLNG has been decided in favor of company by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Appellate Tribunal for electricity, the management is of the view that it is prudent measure to postpone the revenue recognition due to an uncertainty associated in probability of collection of this amount till final resolution of the matter. (Refer Note 45(b), (c), (d), (e))

ii. Railways

The company has not recognized the revenue pertaining tenure of supply of power for the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2022 amounting to Rs.1673.47 crores including Late Payment Surcharge of Rs.647.03 crores. Management is of the view that it is prudent measure to postpone the revenue recognition due to an uncertainty associated in probability of collection of this amount. (Refer Note No. 45(f))

(c) Balance Confirmation from/Reconciliation with Debtors

MSEDCL

Confirmatory positive acceptance of liability by MSEDCL is not obtained. We had requested MSEDCL vide our mail dated 14th May 2025 for confirmation of the amount payable by them to RGPPL. However, as of the date of this report, no response has been received from MSEDCL confirming the balances. Consequently, the balances as reflected in the books of account are based on management's records and reconciliation. [Refer Note No. 45(a)]

Railways

South Western Railway, Central Railway, South Eastern Railway, West Central Railway, North Central Railway and Western Railway have released short payments against invoices of RGPPL without providing the reasons and details for the deduction made. Amounts due from Railways as on 31.03.2025 are Rs.170.89 crores. The reconciliation with these Railways to ascertain the correctness of the deductions whether they are in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Power Purchase Agreement is pending. The revenue which will have to be forgone after reconciliation is not easily quantifiable. (Refer Note no.45(g))

Similarly, there is difference in the amount receivable from South Western Railway, Central Railway, South Eastern Railway, West Central Railway, North Central Railway and Western Railway as per Accounts Department and the same as per Commercial Department. Amount receivable as per books of accounts is Rs.170.89 crores and as per commercial department, the said amount is Rs.1026.44 crores. No reconciliation for the difference in amounts was made available.

(d) Prior Period Restatement – Loan from NTPC (ICL-2)

As per the Loan Agreement with NTPC Ltd., for Novated Inter Corporate Loan (ICL)-2 of Rs.570.18 crores, principal repayment is to start from financial year 2034-35 or after full repayment of ICL-1, whichever is earlier as per mutually decided schedule.

During the previous year 2023-24, the Company had made a part pre-payment of Rs.400 crores in respect of ICL-1. Due to this part pre-payment, full repayment of ICL-1 would be completed by June, 2029. Consequently, repayment of ICL-2 would start from June, 2029 instead of June, 2034. DGM (Finance) NTPC Ltd. has issued a mail to that effect to the Company and the Board of the Company has approved the same without signing a formal agreement with NTPC.

This has resulted in additional accretion of provision of Rs.125.92 crores and Rs.12.59 crores resp. for the year 2023-24 & 2024-25.



Accordingly, the Company has restated its comparative financial statements for FY 2023–24 to correct a prior period error arising from revised repayment terms of the ICL-2 loan from NTPC Ltd. The repayment, originally scheduled from FY 2034–35, has been advanced to FY 2029 due to prepayment of ICL-1. Due to this, retained earnings as on 31.03.2024 were overstated by and borrowings were understated by Rs.125.92 Crores. Consequently, an additional provision of ₹125.92 crore has been made and retained earnings restated as on 31 March 2024. *This restatement has been made in accordance with Ind AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.*

However, while calculating the additional accretion of provision, the changes in principal amount, if any, due to early commencement of repayment and other terms of payment are not taken into account.

(Refer Note No. 16, 17 & 53)

- (e) PNGRB (Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board) has revised the gas transportation tariff on gas supplied by GAIL to RGPPL w.e.f. 1-4-2018, without considering the concession provided in the clause 6 of the Minutes of the meeting chaired by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister on 4-2-2019 held on the revival of RGPPL. It is said that in no case the variation cost should be loaded to the cost on Railways. RGPPL has not released the said increase in price to GAIL amounting to Rs.43.82 crore as on 31-3-2024 but retained as payable pending review for any impact of variations later. (Refer Note No. 21(a)).

Additionally, variation cost for the year 2021-22, as claimed by the GAIL, in the form of separate letter has been provided amounting to Rs.19.86 crore for which final settlement is pending.

- (f) GAIL has raised bills for Rs.113.64 crores as Ship or Pay charges payable under GTA dated 16.09.2009. However, RGPPL has sent force majeure notice dated 02.03.2013 and has disputed the said charges. [Refer note No.20 (c)(i)]
- (g) Rs.31.88 crores are outstanding for more than three years under the head trade payable, being the amount payable to various parties on account of VAT set off allowed under MVAT Act. [Refer Note No.20 (c)(ii)]
- (h) Trade Payable includes Rs.3.03 crores payable to Kokan LNG Ltd. on account of revision of CERC Tariff for the period 2019-24. [Refer Note No.20 (c)(iii)]
- (i) Trade Payable includes Rs.25.79 crores payable to GAIL against Transmission Charges which is disputed. [Refer Note No. 20(c)(iv)]
- (j) The common sharing services with KLL and CISF cost attributable to KLL recoverable as on 31.03.2024 is Rs.32.76 Crores (P.Y. Rs.39.43 Crores). The said amount should be finalized as per agreement signed on 9th Feb. 2022. (Refer Note No 14)
- (k) During FY 20-21 the company has filed a claim of Rs.15.86 crore being differential Re-gasification charges recoverable from GAIL (India) Ltd against fuel bills which was wrongly charged by GAIL (India) Ltd in previous years. The management is confident of recovering the same. (Refer Note-14(a))



- (I) We draw attention to Note 42 of the financial statements, which describes that the Company has not recognized deferred tax assets amounting to Rs.234.90 crores in respect of carry forward depreciation and other temporary differences due to the absence of probability of profits in future.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the IND AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the IND AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the IND AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the IND AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying IND AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	Auditor's Response
<u>Going concern as described in note 40 of the IND AS financial statements</u>	
In year 2024-25, the company was run for 138 days only and that too not in full capacity. Though the Company has long term schedule with MSEDCL, MSEDCL is not honouring the same and the matter is sub-judice.	Principal Audit Procedures Our audit procedures included the following: We have reviewed the management's assessment regarding Going Concern Status of the company and preparation and presentation of accounts on that basis and concluded that although the company does not have long term orders in hand for power purchase, it has earned the net profit for the year. If the projections regarding injecting power in the grid as per schedule given by WRLDC/NLDC and other projects are fructified, and recoveries are made from MSEDCL supported by APTEL ruling, Company may come out of troubled waters. At this stage it will be premature to say that company's assertion regarding Going concern Status is unacceptable considering the grounds presented by the management before us, management has declared the said basis in note 40 to financial statements.



"Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon"

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and shareholder's information but does not include the IND AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the IND AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the IND AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the IND AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the IND AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



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

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

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these IND AS financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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



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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the IND AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 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

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules read thereunder;
 - (e) The matters described in Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may have a financial effect on the functioning of the Company;
 - (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (g) With respect to matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with requirements of section- 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

The company is a government company, therefore provision of Section-197 are not applicable to the company.



- (h) 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 B" to this report; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its IND AS financial statements — Refer Note 35(a) to the IND AS financial statements;
 - ii The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts — Refer Note 23 to the IND AS financial statements;
 - iii There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv Based on our examination carried out in accordance with the Implementation Guidance on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 Edition) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, which included test checks, we report that the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except the following:
 - a. Time stamp is not available on audit trail record
 - b. Back dated entry during the current period is possible
 - c. System audit has not been carried out during current year as well as in past several years.Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Our examination of the audit trail was in the context of an audit of financial statements carried out in accordance with the Standards on Auditing and only to the extent required by Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014. We have not carried out any audit or examination of the audit trail beyond the matters required by the aforesaid Rule 11(g) nor have we carried out any standalone audit or examination of the audit trail.



3. As required by Section-143(5) of the Act and as per directions and sub-directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India, we report that:

S. NO.	Directions/Sub-directions	Auditor's reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statements
1	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes, the company was using SAP BI Accounting System for recording accounting transactions.	NIL
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver /write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case lender is a Government Company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company)	There is a restructuring of ILC-1 during the year, which is due to part pre-payment of loan and not due to company's inability to pay the loan. [Refer Note No. (d) in Emphasis of Matter]	NIL
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	As per information and explanation provided to us there is no fund received/receivable against any specific scheme.	NIL

For K M DESHPANDE & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REGISTRATION NO.113381W

CHARUTA VINAYAK
PATWARDHAN

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PATWARDHAN
Date: 2025.07.02 17:36:06 +05'30'

CA. Charuta Patwardhan
Partner.

Membership No. 132092

UDIN: 25132092BMNRPW6906

Place : Anjanwel

Date : 30th June 2025



“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors report:

Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date to the members of Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd. on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2025.

- i. (a) The company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars of tangible and intangible assets.

(b) There is regular programme of physical verification of property, plant and equipment over a period of three years, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. During the year, although no physical verification of fixed assets and miscellaneous bought out assets was carried out, no material discrepancies were observed in such verification carried out in last year.

(c) As per Fixed Assets Schedule, the Company has a total Land of 1112.56 acres which includes Freehold land of 41.26 acres and Leasehold Land of 1071.30 acres having a total cost of Rs.7.94 crores. Original title documents of the immovable properties were not produced before us for audit. It was informed to us that original title documents are not traceable. Necessary FIR etc. regarding this is not filed with police department. Certified copies from Sub-Registrar, Chiplun were produced for our verification. The title deeds of immovable properties are originally in the name of erstwhile Dabhol Power Company which are transferred to the company as per High court approved consent petition no. 1116 of 2005 dated 25.09.2005.

The details are as follows-

Description of property	Gross carrying value (in crore)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company*
Freehold land (41.26 acres)	0.30	Dabhol Power Co	NA	1994	Held in the name of erstwhile company taken over by the company
Leasehold land (1,071.30 acres)	7.64	Dabhol Power Co	NA	1994	

(d) As informed to us, The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Hence this clause is not applicable.

(e) As informed 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 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Hence this clause is not applicable.



- ii. (a) The inventories of the company have been physically verified by an external firm of chartered accountants, and the remaining items of inventory have been verified by the management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the frequency and procedure of such verification are reasonable. No material discrepancies were observed during the course of such physical verification.
- (b) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions at any point during the year, on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under this clause are not applicable.
- iii. 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, LLP or any other parties. Hence, clauses(a) to (f) are not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has neither granted any loans nor provided any guarantees or securities to which the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 would be applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted deposits from the public. As such, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. As informed to us, the cost records have been specified by the central government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the companies Act, 2013 and such accounts and records have been so made and maintained. However, we are neither required to carry out nor have not made detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.
- vii. (a) Based on the information and explanations provided to us and according to our examination of the books of account, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, sales tax, goods and services tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other applicable statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. As of 31st March 2025, there were no undisputed statutory dues outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, we report that there are certain disputed statutory dues for which appeals have been filed before the appropriate authorities. The Company has deposited the required amounts in respect of such matters, pending final adjudication.
- viii. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, there are no such transactions recorded in the books of account which have not been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Hence this clause is not applicable.



- ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to its lenders.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purposes by the company
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence this clause is not applicable.
- (f) The company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence this clause is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence this clause is not applicable
- (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence this clause is not applicable
- xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, no case of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. As such this clause is not applicable.
- xii. The provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order, for Nidhi Company, are not applicable to the Company. As such this clause is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act w.r.t. transactions with the related parties, wherever applicable. Details of the transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) Based upon the audit procedures performed, the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor.
- xv. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them as covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- xvi. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Hence this clause is not applicable.



xvii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not incurred cash loss during the current financial year as well as during the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

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. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of company, in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the Company was required to spend Rs.8.85 crores during the year ended 31st March, 2025 towards CSR activities in terms of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The said amount relates to non-ongoing projects and remained unspent as at the date of our audit. The Company is required to transfer CSR funds within six months from year-end as per Section 135(5); no default as of report date.

xxi. The company is not holding company of any subsidiary company. Hence this clause is not applicable.

For K M DESHPANDE & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REGISTRATION NO.113381W

CHARUTA VINAYAK
PATWARDHAN

Digitally signed by CHARUTA VINAYAK
PATWARDHAN
Date: 2025.07.02 17:36:43 +05'30'

CA. Charuta Patwardhan
Partner.

Membership No. 132092

UDIN: 25132092BMNRPW6906

Place : Anjanwel

Date : 30th June 2025



"ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT"

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 RATNAGIRI GAS AND POWER PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

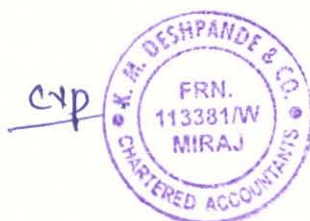
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that to the extent of the audit evidence, we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 March 31, 2025 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. Company has its own internal mechanism to review the internal controls of the company. To the extent of our verification, we found that internal financial control for the year over financial reporting is adequate.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of aforesaid matter.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following areas where controls may require strengthening for improved financial reporting accuracy and compliance:

- Monitoring and reconciliation of long outstanding balances in supplier ledgers and other claims.



- Resolution of old advances, including "Advances to Others" and Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) accounts.
- Strengthening of controls over material management and rental accommodation invoicing processes.
- Timely clearance or review of security deposit balances and other outstanding liabilities.

These matters have been acknowledged by management, and steps toward remediation are being considered. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

For **K M DESHPANDE & CO.**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REGISTRATION NO.113381W

CHARUTA VINAYAK
PATWARDHAN

Digitally signed by CHARUTA VINAYAK
PATWARDHAN
Date: 2025.07.02 17:35:02 +05'30'

CA. Charuta Patwardhan
Partner.

Membership No. 132092

UDIN: 25132092BMNRPW6906

Place : Anjanwel

Date : 30th June 2025

