Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Dholpur CGD Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dholpur CGD Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and total comprehensive income (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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 opinion.

Other Information

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

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

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. 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 B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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11. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 50(f) to the financial statements);

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(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 50(f) to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of account to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Company, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

12. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable only to public companies. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521
UDIN:23046521BGYDBI7084

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dholpur CGD Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Dholpur CGD Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLPIN AAC-5001 FRN 012754N/N500016 Ahmedabad

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dholpur CGD Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521
UDIN: 23046521BGYDBI7084

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Dholpur CGD Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. As regards, underground assets of the gas distribution network, we have been informed that the same are not physically verifiable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 4 on Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 6 on Right-of-Use assets to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The inventory of the Company consists of natural gas which is not subject to physical verification. The management measures Natural gas on a periodic basis considering the pressure and volume of natural gas within the pipelines and cascades. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the coverage and procedures of verification of inventories and whether discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory, does not arise.

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(b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. As per the terms of sanction letter, the Company is not required to file quarterly returns or statements with such banks and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether these returns or statements are in the agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise (Also refer Note 50(g) to the financial statements).

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in five mutual funds during the year. The Company has not granted any secured/ unsecured loans, advances in nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties, or stood guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

iv. The Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI to the Act and accordingly, the provision of section 186, except sub section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186(1) of the Act in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, income tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

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ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained other than the funds which have remained un-utilized as on March 31, 2023. (Also refer Note 50 (j) to the financial statements)

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants
LLPIN AAC-5001
Ahmedabad

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to and has been registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial or housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"). Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has one CIC as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 97.37 lakhs in the financial year and no cash losses incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 49 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number 046521
UDIN: 23046521BGYDBI7084

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Dholpur CGD Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital work-in-progress			
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,557.03	743.57
Capital work-in-progress	5	3,223.34	3,629.74
Right-of-use assets	6	485.47	310.58
Intangible assets	7	0.21	0.56
Financial assets	8	6.72	5.92
Deferred tax asset (net)	35	106.59	19.07
Other non-current assets	9	14.06	457.08
		6,393.42	**5,166.52**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	4.02	1.90
Financial assets			
Investments	11	235.33	150.83
Trade receivables	12	584.34	195.70
Cash and cash equivalents	13	58.78	1,530.17
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	6.57	6.19
Other financial assets	15	16.29	0.70
Current tax assets (net)	16	4.56	1.87
Other current assets	17	66.25	73.23
		976.14	**1,960.59**
Total Assets		**7,369.56**	**7,127.11**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	0.20	0.20
Other equity	19	(125.65)	59.96
		(125.45)	**60.16**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	2,488.04	1,492.04
Lease liabilities	36	329.35	211.12
Other financial liabilities	21	0.05	0.05
		2,817.44	**1,703.21**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	22	3,185.00	4,413.33
Lease liabilities	36	122.10	57.82
Trade payables	23		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		0.91	0.01
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		977.53	306.32
Other financial liabilities	24	333.30	538.65
Other current liabilities	25	51.27	43.94
Provisions	26	7.46	3.67
		4,677.57	**5,363.74**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**7,369.56**	**7,127.11**

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Dholpur CGD Private Limited

Sudeep Shah
Director
DIN No: 00390617

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Utkarsh Bhatt
Director
DIN No: 08577842

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Dholpur CGD Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2023	(Rs. in Lakhs) Year Ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	3,412.11	1,730.29
Other income	28	11.96	48.06
Total income		**3,424.07**	**1,778.35**
Expenses			
Cost of goods consumed	29	2,603.39	798.06
Excise duty on sale of compressed natural gas		2.10	-
Changes in inventories of natural gas	30	(2.12)	0.73
Employee benefits expense	31	31.63	10.55
Finance costs	32	55.16	29.78
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	175.16	126.74
Other expenses	34	831.32	756.02
Total expenses		**3,696.63**	**1,721.88**
(Loss)/Profit before tax		**(272.56)**	**56.47**
Tax expense			
Current tax	35	-	-
Deferred tax	35	87.37	(15.07)
		87.37	**(15.07)**
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**(185.18)**	**71.54**
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	35	(0.58)	0.31
Tax relating to remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	35	0.15	(0.09)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(0.43)**	**0.22**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(185.62)**	**71.76**
Basic and diluted earning per share of face value of Rs.10 each (in Rs.)	42	(9,448.16)	3,650.00

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Dholpur CGD Private Limited

Sudeep Shah
Director
DIN No: 00390617

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Utkarsh Bhatt
Director
DIN No: 08577842

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Dholpur CGD Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(272.56)	56.47
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortization expense	175.16	126.74
Finance Cost	55.16	29.78
Interest income	(0.38)	(0.39)
Profit on sale of current investments in mutual funds	(3.65)	(6.27)
Interest on income tax refund	(0.10)	-
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	0.24	(0.27)
Net loss / (gain) arising on current investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	(0.35)	-
Operating profit/loss before working capital changes	**(46.48)**	**206.06**
Movement in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(2.12)	0.73
Trade receivables	(388.64)	(110.54)
Other non-current financial assets	(0.80)	(0.23)
Other current financial asset	(15.97)	(0.30)
Other current assets	6.98	7.66
Adjustments for increase in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	672.10	222.11
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	0.05
Other current financial liabilities	91.55	(9.69)
Short-term provisions	3.79	(0.23)
Other current liabilities	7.33	21.95
Cash generated from operations	**327.74**	**337.57**
Taxes paid	(2.70)	(1.09)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	**325.04**	**336.48**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	(1,188.69)	(1,687.83)
Payments for intangible assets	-	(0.11)
Proceeds from / (Purchase of) current investments (net)	(84.85)	879.98
Interest income	(0.38)	0.43
Investments (net) in bank deposits (having maturity more than three months)	(0.38)	(0.34)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,274.30)**	**(807.87)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,000.00	1,500.00
Proceeds / (Repayment) from short-term borrowings from bank (net)	(68.33)	(1,376.57)
Proceeds from inter-corporate loan	140.00	1,360.00
Proceeds from optionally convertible loan	200.00	1,000.00
Repayment of inter company deposit	(1,500.00)	(300.00)
Principal elements of lease payments	(105.38)	(80.67)
Finance costs paid	(188.42)	(119.90)
Ancilliary borrowing cost paid	-	(55.36)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	**(522.13)**	**1,927.51**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,471.40)	1,456.12
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	1,530.16	74.05
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	**58.77**	**1,530.17**

Notes:

1. Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year:

Balances with banks		
Balances in current accounts	58.78	1,530.17
	58.78	1,530.17

2. The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Dholpur CGD Private Limited

Sudeep Shah
Director
DIN No: 00390617

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Utkarsh Bhatt
Director
DIN No: 08577842

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Dholpur CGD Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity share capital [Refer note 18]

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**0.20**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**0.20**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**0.20**

(Rs. in lakhs)

B. Other equity [Refer note 19]	**Reserves and surplus**	
	Retained Earnings	**Total**
Balance as at April 01, 2021	(11.80)	(11.80)
Profit for the year	71.54	71.54
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of deferred tax (Rs. 0.09 lakhs)	0.22	0.22
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**59.96**	**59.96**
Balance as at April 01, 2022	59.96	59.96
(Loss) for the year	(185.18)	(185.18)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of deferred tax (Rs. 0.15 lakhs)	(0.43)	(0.43)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(125.65)**	**(125.65)**

Note:
Retained earning includes Rs. 0.20 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs. 0.78 Lakhs) related to gain/loss re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax).

See accompanying notes forming part of these financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Dholpur CGD Private Limited

Sudeep Shah
Director
DIN No: 00390617

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Uttkarsh Bhatt
Director
DIN No: 08577842

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Dholpur CGD Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

Note 1: General information

Dholpur CGD Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 14th February 2019, domiciled in India, under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. The registered office of the Company is located at Essel House, B-10, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area New Delhi -110 035, India.

It is joint venture between Essel Gas Company Limited and Torrent Gas Private Limited. The Company is in the business of City Gas Distribution and has authorizations to lay, build, operate or expand city or local natural gas distribution network in Dholpur Districts geographical areas.
areas.

Note 1 (a): New standards or interpretations adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amended certain accounting standards, and are effective April 01, 2022. These amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Note 1 (b): New standards or interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 01, 2023.

The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Note 2: Significant accounting policies

2.1 **Basis of preparation:**

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are in compliance, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for following which have been measured at fair value;

- Defined benefit plan assets
- Investment in short term mutual fund

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Current and Non Current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013.

i. The asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled in the Company's normal operating cylce.
ii. The asset is intended for sale or consumption.
iii. The asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
iv. The asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
v. In case of liability, the company does not have unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at lease twelve months after the reporting period.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment:

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Capital work in progress in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and other directly attributable costs incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Such property, plant and equipment are classified to the appropriate categories when completed and ready for intended use.

All cost attributable to respective assets are capitalized to the assets. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready for their intended use.

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

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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. Subsequent costs relating to day to day servicing of the item are not recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment; rather, these costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Spare parts or stores meeting the definition of PPE, either procured along with equipment or subsequently, are capitalized in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, if appropriate. However cost of day to day servicing is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Costs of day to day service primarily include costs of labour, consumables and cost of small spare parts.

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

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Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on tangible asset is provided on pro rata basis on the straight line method based on management technical evaluation of the useful life. Technical assessment parameters include nature of the asset, its business utility, actual usage, service support, availability of spares and technological changes.

The useful life, residual value and the depreciation method are reviewed atleast at each financial year end. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Asset Class	Useful life followed by the Company (Years)	Useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 (Years)
Plant & machinery		
CNG Cascades	15	15*
Compressors, dispensers, District regulation system, service regulator and, CNG stations related assets including piping, fitting and valves etc	10	
Pipeline & related assets	25	
CNG stations related assets	15	
Buildings	30	30
Vehicles	8	8
Computers	3	3
Office equipment	5	5
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Electrical fittings and apparatus	10	10

* Based on single shift

Capital work in progress (CWIP): CWIP is carried at accumulated cost incurred up to the date of financial statements.

2.3 Intangible assets – acquired:

Computer software is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in such estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition of intangible assets which are not ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under "Intangible assets under development".

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

2.4 Impairment of assets:

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.5 Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, such as new projects and / or specific assets created in the existing business are capitalized up to the date of completion and ready for their intended use.

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

Other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period of their accrual.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques / drafts on hand, current account balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Inventories:

Inventory of Gas is measured based on volume of pipelines and the volume of cascades containing the natural gas considering the standard temperature and pressures.

The inventory is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis and comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion, all non-refundable duties and taxes and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and conditions.

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

2.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price allocated to that performance obligation. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The amount recognised as revenue is stated inclusive of excise duty and exclusive of sales tax /value added tax (VAT) and Goods and service tax (GST).

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No element of significant financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term, which is consistent with market practice.

The Company earns revenues primarily from sale of natural gas.

Revenue from sale of Natural Gas (PNG) is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas at metered/assessed measurements facility.

Revenue from sale of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the gas to consumers at retail outlets.

Connection and service charge income is recognized as and when services rendered to the customers.

2.9 Foreign currency translation:

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian rupee (INR) which is functional as well as presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Foreign exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items or on reporting the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the financial year are recognized as income or expense in the financial year in which they arise.

2.10 Employee benefits:

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to retirement benefit plans in the form of provident fund, employee state insurance scheme and superannuation schemes as per regulations are charged as an expense on an accrual basis when employees have rendered the service. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Defined benefits plans

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the retirement benefit plan i.e. gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an actuary using projected unit credit method.

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The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximately to the terms of the related obligations.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets. This cost is included in the employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and consequently recognised in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The said obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

2.11 Taxation:

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on estimated taxable income for the year in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations for which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and revises the provisions, if so required where consider necessary.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are offset with each other when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and balances arise with the same tax authority.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.
Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2.12 **Earnings per share:**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to take into account:

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

2.13 **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:**

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

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

Contingent liability

A possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise are disclosed as contingent liability and not provided for. Such liability is not disclosed if the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises 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 entity.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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2.14 **Financial instruments:**

Financial assets

i) Classification of financial assets (including debt instruments)

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- Those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

ii) Initial measurement

Financial assets (excluding trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

iii) Subsequent measurement

There are three measurement categories into which the debt instruments can be classified:

- **Amortised cost**

  Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

  Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains and losses and impairment expenses in other expenses.

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

  Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

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iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 only, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss and always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109 i.e. expected credit loss allowance as computed based on historical credit loss experience.

v) De-recognition of financial assets

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

When the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control over the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

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

i) Classification

All the Company's financial liabilities, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortized cost.

ii) Initial measurement

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

iii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method.

The Effective Interest Rate Method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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iv) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or waived off or have expired. An exchange between the Company and the lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.15 Contributed equity:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Transaction costs of an equity transaction shall be accounted for in other equity.

2.16 Leases:

Company as a lessee:

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components.

Lease liabilities:

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets:

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and lease payments made before the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the asset's lease term on a straight line basis.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets:

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office equipment including IT equipment and small value of building.

2.17 Rounding of amounts:

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been presented in Lakhs rounded to two decimals as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated. Figures below Rs. 5,000 are denoted by '*'.

Note 3: Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under note 2 above, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Such estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

3.1 Taxation:

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses / credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. [Refer note 35]

3.2 Employee benefit plans:

Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

The present value of obligations under defined benefit plan and other long term employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations, attrition rate and mortality rates etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, these obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Information about the various estimates and assumptions made in determining present value of defined benefit obligation are disclosed in note 40.

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Notes forming part of the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

3.3 Contingencies:

Contingent liabilities-

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote', 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, experiences etc.

Dholpur CGD Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment

As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Depreciation for the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31 2023	As at March 31 2023
Plant and Machinery	826.98	1,494.75	-	2,321.73	103.51	86.71	-	190.22	2,131.51
Building	-	393.91	-	393.91	-	1.04	-	1.04	392.87
Electrical fittings and apparatus	9.23	-	-	9.23	1.86	0.88	-	2.74	6.49
Office Equipments	6.86	5.40	-	12.26	2.70	1.78	-	4.48	7.78
Computer	3.71	8.75	-	12.46	2.83	1.26	-	4.09	8.37
Furniture & Fixtures	9.62	3.42	-	13.04	1.93	1.10	-	3.03	10.01
Total	**856.40**	**1,906.23**	**-**	**2,762.63**	**112.83**	**92.77**	**-**	**205.60**	**2,557.03**

As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31 2022	As at March 31 2022
Plant and Machinery	698.09	128.89	-	826.98	37.95	65.56	-	103.51	723.47
Electrical fittings and apparatus	9.08	0.15	-	9.23	0.99	0.87	-	1.86	7.37
Office Equipments	6.33	0.53	-	6.86	1.41	1.29	-	2.70	4.16
Computer	3.57	0.14	-	3.71	1.65	1.18	-	2.83	0.88
Furniture & Fixtures	9.62	-	-	9.62	1.02	0.91	-	1.93	7.69
Total	**726.69**	**129.71**	**-**	**856.40**	**43.02**	**69.81**	**-**	**112.83**	**743.57**

Notes :
1. Capital commitment: Refer note 37(a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
2. The weighted average rate for capitalisation of borrowing cost relating to general borrowing is 8.20% (Previous year 8.25%)
3. Additions to plant and machinery includes capitalisation of directly attributable costs incurred by the Company under various headings.

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Note 5 : Capital work-in-progress

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Additions during the year	Capitalised during the Year	As at March 31 2023
Capital work-in-progress	3,629.74	1,499.83	1,906.23	3,223.34
Total	**3,629.74**	**1,499.83**	**1,906.23**	**3,223.34**

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at April 01, 2021	Additions during the year	Capitalised during the Year	As at March 31 2022
Capital work-in-progress	1,941.11	1,818.34	129.71	3,629.74
Total	**1,941.11**	**1,818.34**	**129.71**	**3,629.74**

Notes :

1 Capital work-in-progress include borrowing costs of Rs. 182.99 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 : 79.08 lakhs) (Refer note 32) and netted off by other income of Rs.5.95 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 6.27 lakhs) (refer note 28), which are directly attributable to purchase / construction of qualifying assets in accordance with Ind AS - 23 "Borrowing Costs".

2 Refer note-46 for ageing schedule of Capital work-in-progress.

3 The weighted average rate for capitalisation of borrowing cost relating to borrowing is 8.20% p.a. for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 : 6.48% p.a.)

4 There are no Capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 [Refer note 46].

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Note 6 : Right-of-use assets

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount					Accumulated depreciation					Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustment	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Depreciation for the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustment	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Buildings	27.80	19.55	17.85	(9.95)	19.55	20.36	5.90	17.85	(5.06)	3.35	16.20
Vehicles	329.67	224.73	-		554.40	86.45	81.40	-		167.85	386.55
Land	60.71	25.59	9.94	9.95	86.31	0.79	5.97	8.23	5.06	3.59	82.72
Total	418.18	269.87	27.79	-	660.26	107.60	93.27	26.08	-	174.79	485.47

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount					Accumulated depreciation					Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustment	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Buildings	22.52	5.28	-	-	27.80	10.66	9.70	-	-	20.36	7.44
Vehicles	294.99	34.68	-	-	329.67	30.47	55.98	-	-	86.45	243.22
Land	60.71	-	-	-	60.71	0.18	0.61	-	-	0.79	59.92
Total	378.22	39.96	-	-	418.18	41.31	66.29	-	-	107.60	310.58

Notes :
1. Refer Note 36 for disclosure relating to right-of-use asset.
2. Adjustment during the year relates to inter-head change between Land and Building.

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Note 7 : Intangible assets

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	Amortisation for the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Computer software	1.00	-	-	1.00	0.44	0.35		0.79	0.21
Total	**1.00**	-	-	**1.00**	**0.44**	**0.35**	-	**0.79**	**0.21**

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021	Amortisation for the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Computer software	0.89	0.11		1.00	0.10	0.34		0.44	0.56
Total	**0.89**	**0.11**	-	**1.00**	**0.10**	**0.34**	-	**0.44**	**0.56**

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Note 8 : Non-current financial assets
Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Security deposits	6.72	5.92
	6.72	**5.92**

Note 9 : Other Non-current assets
Unsecured (considered good)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Capital advances	14.06	457.08
	14.06	**457.08**

Note - 10 : Inventories
(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Natural gas	4.02	1.90
	4.02	**1.90**

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Note - 11 : Current investments
(Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in mutual funds (unquoted)		
Axis Overnight Fund - Direct Growth (No. of units - March 31, 2023: Nil , March 31, 2022: 12,485.84)	-	140.32
Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth (No. of units - March 31, 2023: Nil , March 31, 2022: 444.51)	-	10.51
Sbi Overnight Fund - Direct Growth (No. of units - March 31, 2023: 6448.73 , March 31, 2022: Nil)	235.33	-
	235.33	**150.83**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	235.33	150.83
Total	**235.33**	**150.83**
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investments	-	-

Note - 12 : Trade receivables

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured - Considered good	584.34	195.70
	584.34	**195.70**

Notes:
Refer note 45 for credit risk related disclosures.
Refer note 47 for Trade receivable Ageing.

Note - 13 : Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks		
Balance in current accounts	58.78	1,530.17
	58.78	**1,530.17**

Note - 14 : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance in fixed deposit accounts #	6.57	6.19
	6.57	**6.19**

Includes 5.46 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 : 5.51 Lakhs) on which lien has been created in favour of Banks against Bank Guarantees.

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note - 15 : Other current financial assets
Unsecured (considered good)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advances to employees	1.00	0.50
Other receivable	15.29	0.20
	16.29	**0.70**

Note - 16 : Current tax Assets (net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tax deducted at source (Net of provision of Income Tax - Rs. Nil as at March 31, 2023 and Rs. Nil as March 31, 2022)	4.56	1.87
	4.56	**1.87**

Note - 17 : Other current assets
Unsecured (considered good)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advances for goods and services	17.37	24.00
Balances with government authorities	4.91	0.20
Prepaid expenses	43.97	49.03
	66.25	**73.22**

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Note - 18 : Equity share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised		
10,000 (10,000 as at March 31, 2022) equity shares of Rs.10 each	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
1,960 (1,960 as at March 31, 2022) equity shares of Rs.10 each	0.20	0.20
	0.20	0.20

Notes:

1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period :

	No. of shares As at March 31, 2023	No. of shares As at March 31, 2022
At the beginning of the year	1,960	1,960
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,960	1,960

2 Terms / Rights attached to equity shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.The dividend,if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2023 % holding	As at March 31, 2022 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2022 % holding
Torrent Gas Private Limited (including Beneficiary)	960	49%	960	49%
Essel Gas Company Limited	999	51%	999	51%
	1,959	100%	1,959	100%

4 Details of shareholding of promoters

Particulars	Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2023			Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2022		
Promoter Name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% of change	No. of shares	% of total shares	% of change
Torrent Gas Private Limited	960	49%	0%	960	49%	0%
Essel Gas Company Limited	999	51%	0%	999	51%	0%
Total	1959	100%	0%	1959	100%	0%

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Note - 19 : Other equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings	(125.65)	59.96
	(125.65)	**59.96**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of current reporting year	59.96	(11.80)
(Loss) / Profit for the year	(185.18)	71.54
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(0.43)	0.22
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(125.65)**	**59.96**

Retained Earnings: The retained earnings reflect the profit of the company earned till date net of appropriations. The amount that can be distributed by the company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve, after considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013

Note - 20 : Non-current borrowings

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured Loans - at amortised cost		
Term loan from Bank*	2,488.04	1,492.04
	2,488.04	**1,492.04**

*After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 11.96 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.96 lakhs).

1. Secured by way of first pari-passu charge on movable assets, immovable assets, bank accounts, current assets and intangible assets of the Project along with charge on benefits, title, interest, claims and demands in Project documents, agreements and clearances.
2. An Unutilised borrowing facilites loan from banks, based on approved facilities, were Rs.4,233 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 (Rs. 5,233 lakhs- March 31, 2022).
3. The future annual repayment obligations on principal amount for the above long-term borrowings are as under:-.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Financial year	Term loans
2023-2024	-
2024-2025	-
2025-2026	-
2026-2027	125.00
2027-2028	200.00
2028-2029	362.50
2029-2030	362.50
2030-2031	362.50
2031-2032	362.50
2032-2033	362.50
2033-2034	362.50

4. Interest rate applicable for the above term loan is 8.20% p.a (Previous Year - 8.20% p.a.)

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Note - 21 : Other non-current financial liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits	0.05	0.05
	0.05	**0.05**

Note - 22 : Current Borrowings

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured		
Payable under letter of credit arrangements	-	68.33
Unsecured		
Loan from related inter corporate deposit received (refer Note 44)	-	1,360.00
Optionally Convertible loan*	3,185.00	2,985.00
Total	**3,185.00**	**4,413.33**

*The company has taken Zero-Coupon unsecured Optionally Convertible Loan (OCL) (bearing no interest) of Rs. 200 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rs.700 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2022). OCL are convertible into equity shares of the Company, at the sole discretion of the lender, or repayable on demand at the sole discretion of the lender. The Lender can levy an Interest which shall accrue on the outstanding Principal Amount at a rate lower than the Interest Rate charged by the Project Lenders, such an Interest shall be compounded annually. At the sole discretion of the lender and after obtaining the regulatory approvals; any and all unpaid principle and interest on the loan, shall be converted into share capital. The conversion price will be arrived on the basis of fair market value as determined in line with applicable valuation principles on the date on which the lender opts for conversion and issues a written notice to borrower regarding its right to convert the loan into share at the fair price as on date of termination of loan agreement.

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Note - 22 : Current Borrowings (Contd.)

Net debt reconciliation :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	58.78	1,530.17
Current investments	235.33	150.83
Non-Current borrowings(including interest accrued)	(2,505.54)	(1,492.04)
Current borrowings	(3,185.00)	(4,413.33)
Lease liabilities	(451.45)	(268.94)
	(5,847.88)	**(4,493.31)**

	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current investments	Non-Current borrowings	Current borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Net balance as at March 31, 2021	**74.05**	**1,024.27**	**-**	**(3,729.90)**	**(284.25)**	**(2,915.83)**
Cash flows	1,456.12	(879.98)	(1,500.00)	(683.43)	80.67	(1,526.63)
Acquisitions - leases	-	-	-	-	(39.96)	(39.96)
Interest expense	-	-	(2.30)	(81.16)	(25.40)	(108.86)
Interest paid	-	-	2.30	81.16	-	83.46
Adjustment of Unamortised and prepaid processing expense	-	-	7.96	-	-	7.96
Gain on sale of current investments	-	6.27	-	-	-	6.27
Fair value adjustment	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
Net balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,530.17**	**150.83**	**(1,492.04)**	**(4,413.33)**	**(268.94)**	**(4,493.31)**
Cash flows	(1,471.40)	81.20	(1,000.00)	1,228.33	105.38	(1,056.48)
Acquisitions - leases	-	-	-	-	(255.66)	(255.66)
Interest expense for financial liabilities classified at amortised cost	-	-	(174.20)	(31.72)	(32.23)	(238.15)
Interest paid	-	-	156.70	31.72	-	188.42
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of unamortised and prepaid processing expense	-	-	4.00	-	-	4.00
Gain on sale of current investments	-	3.65	-	-	-	3.65
Fair value adjustment	-	(0.35)	-	-	-	(0.35)
Net balance as at March 31, 2023	**58.78**	**235.33**	**(2,505.54)**	**(3,185.00)**	**(451.45)**	**(5,847.88)**

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Note - 23 : Current trade payables

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables for goods and services		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 39)	0.91	0.01
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	977.53	306.32
	978.44	**306.33**

Refer note 48 for Trade payable Ageing.

Note - 24 : Other current financial liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits from consumers	0.10	-
Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment **	218.96	517.56
Interest accrued and due on Inter corporate loans (Refer note 44)	-	15.80
Interest accrued on term Loan from Bank	17.50	-
Employee benefit payables	7.26	4.73
Others payables	89.48	0.56
	333.30	**538.65**

** including dues to micro and small enterprises amounting to Rs. 6.19 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs. 66.20 lakhs) (Refer note 39)

Note - 25 : Other current liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	51.27	43.94
	51.27	**43.94**

Note - 26 : Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 40)	7.46	3.67
	7.46	**3.67**

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Note-27 : Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from contract with customers		
Revenue from sale of natural gas	3,408.17	1,730.29
Other operating income		
Connection & Service Charges	3.94	-
	3,412.11	**1,730.29**

1. Disclosure above presents disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by market and other economic factors.

Revenue from sale of natural gas further disaggregated as below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
CNG Sales	3,173.51	1,730.29
PNG Sales	234.66	-
	3,408.17	**1,730.29**

2. Timing of revenue recoginition (from contract with customers) - Revenue from contract with customers is recognised at a point in time.

Note-28 : Other income

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost - Deposits	0.38	0.39
Interest on income tax refund	0.10	-
Gain on sale of current investments in mutual funds	3.65	6.27
Net gain / (loss) arising on current investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	0.35	0.27
Liquidated damages recovered	10.09	11.70
Miscellaneous income	3.34	35.70
	17.91	**54.33**
Less: Allocated to capital work-in-progress	5.95	6.27
	11.96	**48.06**

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Note-29 : Cost of goods consumed

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Cost of goods consumed	2,603.39	798.06
	2,603.39	**798.06**

Note-30 : Changes in inventories of natural gas

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Stock	1.90	2.63
Less: Closing stock	4.02	1.90
	(2.12)	**0.73**

Note-31 : Employee benefits expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	110.54	68.20
Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer Note 40]	10.67	6.43
Employees welfare expenses	2.07	3.58
Compensated absences	4.17	1.49
Gratuity [Refer Note 40]	2.74	2.09
	130.19	**81.79**
Less: Allocated to capital work-in-progress	98.56	71.24
	31.63	**10.55**

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Note - 32 : Finance costs

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense for financial liabilities classified at amortised cost		
Term loans	174.20	12.92
Inter corporate unsecured loans (Refer note 44)	0.86	17.56
Interest Expense on Lease liabilities	32.23	25.40
Other borrowing costs	30.86	52.98
	238.15	**108.86**
Less: Allocated to capital work-in-progress	182.99	79.08
	55.16	**29.78**

Note - 33 : Depreciation and amortization expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	92.77	69.81
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	93.28	66.29
Amortization expense on intangible asset	0.35	0.34
	186.40	**136.44**
Less: Allocated to capital work-in-progress	11.24	9.70
	175.16	**126.74**

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Note - 34 : Other expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Rent	288.66	121.62
Power and fuel expenses	147.80	126.01
Repairs to		
Plant and machinery	221.31	429.24
Others	0.92	8.85
Travelling expenses	1.01	0.42
Insurance expenses	6.04	6.41
Rates and taxes	0.03	0.37
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	0.24	-
Electricity expenses	58.03	39.46
Vehicle hire charges	19.80	21.62
Communication Expenses	0.16	-
Advertisement expenses	1.79	17.02
Auditors remuneration (Refer note 41)	6.93	6.46
Legal, professional and consultancy fees	25.91	12.54
Office Expenses	16.20	5.87
Security services	32.52	23.78
Facilitation Charges	65.16	1.59
Manpower Service	2.93	2.21
Software license expenses	18.42	19.52
Miscellaneous expenses	34.05	13.99
	947.91	**856.97**
Less: Allocated to capital work-in-progress	116.59	100.95
	831.32	**756.02**

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Note - 35 : Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax	-	-
Current tax on loss for the year:	-	-
Deferred tax (other than disclosed under other comprehensive income and other equity)		
Increase / (decrease) in Deferred tax assets	122.18	(51.08)
(Increase) / decrease in Deferred tax liabilities	(34.81)	36.01
	87.37	**(15.07)**
Net income tax expense / (income) recognised in statement of profit and loss	**87.37**	**(15.07)**

(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(272.57)	56.47
Expected income tax expense calculated using tax rate at 25.17% p.a	68.60	(14.21)
Adjustment to reconcile expected income tax to reported income tax:		
Effect of:		
Expenditure not allowable under Income Tax Act	3.50	-
Other items	15.27	(0.86)
Total	**18.77**	**(0.86)**
Total income tax expense / (income) as per statement of profit and loss	**87.37**	**(15.07)**

The tax rate used for the reconciliations given above is the actual / enacted corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

(c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans Profit/(Loss)	(0.58)	0.31
Impact of Income tax expense thereon recognised in other equity	0.15	(0.09)

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Note 35: Income tax expense (Contd.)

(d) Deferred tax balances

1 The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Deferred tax assets	208.00	85.66
Deferred tax liabilities	(101.40)	(66.59)
Net Deferred tax assets	106.60	19.07

2 Movement of deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax asset				
Capital work in progress	15.98	(4.61)	-	11.37
Carry forward losses	30.17	34.33	-	64.50
Current year losses	34.11	83.99	-	118.10
Fair valuation adjustment of lease rent	4.60	7.66	-	12.26
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	0.79	0.81	0.15	1.75
	85.66	**122.18**	**0.15**	**207.99**
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	(52.59)	(45.71)	-	(98.30)
Investment	(0.07)	(0.02)	-	(0.09)
Unamortised borrowing cost	(13.93)	10.92	-	(3.01)
	(66.59)	**(34.81)**	-	**(101.40)**
Net Deferred tax assets	**19.07**	**87.37**	**0.15**	**106.59**

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax asset				
Capital work in progress	0.26	15.72	-	15.98
Carry forward losses	32.54	(2.37)	-	30.17
Current year losses	-	34.11	-	34.11
Fair valuation adjustment of lease rent	1.98	2.62	-	4.60
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	(0.12)	1.00	(0.09)	0.79
	34.66	**51.08**	**(0.09)**	**85.66**
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	(29.79)	(22.80)	-	(52.59)
Investment	(0.79)	0.72	-	(0.07)
Unamortised borrowing cost	-	(13.93)	-	(13.93)
	(30.58)	**(36.01)**	-	**(66.59)**
Net Deferred tax assets	**4.08**	**15.07**	**(0.09)**	**19.07**

3 The Company is in the process of developing the city gas distribution network in the authorised geographical i.e. Dholpur (Rajasthan) in accordance with the minimum work programme (Refer Note 38). Based on the management assessment, it is reasonable that there will be sufficient taxable profits in future against which the unabsorbed losses

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Note - 36 : Leases

This note provides information on lease where the Company is a lessee -

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet
The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right-of-use assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Note**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Land	6	82.72	59.92
Buildings	6	16.20	7.44
Vehicles	6	386.55	243.22
Total		**485.47**	**310.58**

Lease Liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Current	122.10	57.82
Non-current	329.35	211.12
Total	**451.45**	**268.94**

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss
The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Note**	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2022**
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	33	93.28	66.29
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	32	32.24	25.40
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	34	288.66	121.62
Total		**414.18**	**213.30**

(iii) Maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023:(Undiscounted)	**Non-current lease liabilities**	**Current lease liabilities**
Less than 1 year	-	157.26
Between 1 year and 5 years	394.73	-
5 years and above	-	-

(iii) Maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022:(Undiscounted)	**Non-current lease liabilities**	**Current lease liabilities**
Less than 1 year	-	69.41
Between 1 year and 5 years	245.10	-
5 years and above	-	-

(iv) The total cash outflow for leases for the year was Rs. 394.04 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs. 328.29 Lakhs).

(v) Extension and termination options: These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. Extension and termination options are included in the lease term, only if the Company has the right to exercise these options and reasonably certain to exercise the right.

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Note - 37: Capital commitment and others

(a) Capital commitments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)		
Property, plant and equipment	2,418.97	2,638.23

Note - 38 : Project status

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) granted authorization to Essel Gas Company Limited vide its letter dated September 28 2018 for development of City Gas Distribution Network in the geographical area (GA) of Dholpur District (Rajasthan). The said authorization letter was subsequently amended vide its letter dated August 14, 2019, to authorize Dholpur CGD Private Limited (DCPL) to develop the City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network in the said geographical area.

As per the grant of authorization, the Company is required to complete the activities as detailed in the minimum work program (MWP) within the stipulated time period 8 Years Schedule D to authorization. Failure to do so, will attract consequences specified in 16 of PNGRB Authorization Regulations, 2008.

As at March 31, 2023, there is some delay in execution of the MWP. As per the PNGRB regulations the MWP completion is required within the stipulated time period plus extension, if any, granted by PNGRB.
PNGRB vide latter dated March 09, 20203 and March 28, 2023 intimated about shortfall in periodic MWP and asked the Company to provide comments on over the shortfall in MWP targets at the end of second contract year.

The Company vide letter dated April 11, 2023 to PNGRB submitted the detailed explanation and requested to take into consideration the overall scenario, which hampered the progress of work and to peruse these issues positively in a pragmatic manner. We also requested in person hearing to explain the matter in further details.

The Company had submitted Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 2500 Lakhs to the PNGRB for the GA. Based on the infrastructure created, management has assessed that it will be able to complete the MWP to the satisfaction of PNGRB, and accordingly no liability is expected to arise in respect of the MWP in the current financial year.

Note - 39 : The disclosures persuant to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	7.10	66.21
(b) Interest due thereon	-	-
(c) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		
i) Principal amounts paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year	0.09	8.05
ii) Interest paid under section 16 of the MSMED Act, to the suppliers, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been	0.11	0.10
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.11	0.13
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23.	0.13	-

Note: The above information regarding dues payable to Micro and Small enterprises is compiled by management to the extent the information is available with the Company regarding the status of supplier as Micro and Small enterprises.

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Note - 40 : Employee benefits plans

40.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees.

The Company's contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund are determined under the relevant schemes and / or statute and charged to the statement of profit or loss.

The Company's contribution to provident fund aggregating to Rs. 7.30 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 4.84 lakhs) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss under the head employee benefits expense [Refer note 31].

The Company is in the process of registering superannuation fund. Amount aggregating to Rs. 3.37 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 1.59 lakhs) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss under the head employee benefits expense in respect of contribution related to superannuation fund [Refer note 31].

40.2 Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering all its employees. The benefit payable is the higher of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. The gratuity benefits payable to the employees are based on the employee's service and drawn salary at the time of leaving. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are met by the Company. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.The gratuity plan is funded plan.

The Company makes annual contribution to the gratuity scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India through its Gratuity Trust Fund. The liability in respect of plan is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation.

(b) Risk exposure to defined benefit plans

The plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: asset volatility, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk as described below:

Asset volatility
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on Indian government securities; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

Interest risk
A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at March 31, 2023. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(c) Significant assumptions

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.58%	7.37%
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	8.50%
Attrition rate	For service 4 years and below 14.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 1.00% p.a.	For service 4 years and below 8.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 1.00% p.a.

Future mortality rates are obtained from relevant table of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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Note - 40 : Employee benefit plans(contd.)

(d) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Balances of defined benefit plan

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	7.19	3.64
Fair value of plan assets	7.28	4.00
Net (asset) [Refer Note below]	(0.09)	(0.36)

Note : "The Company contributes to an irrevocable trust due to which contributions once made cannot be refunded to the Company inspite of excess of fair value of plan asset over present value of defined benefit obligation. Hence gratuity asset of Rs. 0.09 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 0.36 Lakhs) is not recognised in the books."

P&I Impact for the current year is Rs. 0.09 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 0.36 Lakhs) for written off of plant asset netted off charge created duing the year

(e) Expenses recognised for defined benefit plan

Following is the amount recognised in statement of profit and loss, other comprehensive income and movement in defined benefit liability:

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(1) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	3.64	2.03
Interest cost	0.27	0.14
Current service cost	2.67	1.59
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisitions	-	0.18
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	(0.81)	(0.44)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	1.73	(0.41)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	(0.31)	0.54
Obligation at the end of the year	7.19	3.64

(2) Movements in the fair value of the plan assets:

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Plan assets at the beginning of the year, at fair value	4.00	-
Contributions by the employer	2.95	4.00
Interest income	0.29	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income/(expense)	0.04	-
Benefits paid from the funds	-	-
Plan assets at the end of the year, at fair value	7.28	4.00

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(3) Gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	2.67	1.59
Net interest cost	(0.03)	0.14
Net plan assets written off [Refer Note 40(d)]	0.09	0.36
Net gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss.[Refer note 31]	2.73	2.09

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(4) Gratuity cost recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Actuarial (Gains) on Obligation for the Year	0.62	(0.31)
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income/(expense)	(0.04)	-
Net (income) / expense for the period recognized in OCI	0.58	(0.31)

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Note - 40 : Employee benefit plans(contd.)

(f) Category wise plan assets

Contributions to fund the obligations under the gratuity plan are made to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(g) Sensitivity analysis

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

(Rs in lakhs)

Change in assumptions	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Impact on defined benefit obligation of gratuity		
50 basis points increase in discount rate	(0.75)	(0.40)
50 basis points decrease in discount rate	0.85	0.46
50 basis points increase in salary escalation rate	0.82	0.45
50 basis points decrease in salary escalation rate	(0.74)	(0.40)
50 basis points increase in attrition rate	(0.26)	(0.10)
50 basis points decrease in attrition rate	0.28	0.10

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

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

(h) The weighted average duration of the gratuity plan based on average future service is 17 years. (March 31, 2022 : 20 years)

(i) Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period is Rs.3.18 lakhs (March 31, 2022 - Rs. 2.31 lakhs).

(j) Cash flow projection from the fund
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting

Funded plan- Gratuity (Rs in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1st following year	0.01	0.00
2nd following year	0.04	0.00
3rd following year	0.04	0.03
4th following year	0.05	0.03
5th following year	0.07	0.04
Sum of years 6 to 10th	0.47	0.27
Sum of years 11 and above	46.62	24.82

40.3 Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The leave obligation covers the Company's liability for earned leave. Under these compensated absences plans, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation; at the rate of daily salary, as per accumulation of leave days as at the end of relevant period. Refer notes 26 and 31 with respect to item of balance sheet and profit or loss where such provision / charge has been presented.

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Note - 41 : Auditors remuneration (including taxes)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
As auditor		
Audit fees	6.37	5.90
Other services- certificates etc.	0.56	0.56
	6.93	**6.46**

Note - 42 : Earnings per share

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Basic and Diluted earning/loss per share (Rs per share)	(9,448.16)	3,650

Basic and diluted Loss per share:
The Earnings and weighted average number of equity shares (whether fully paid or partly paid) used in the calculation of basic loss per share are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the Company used in calculation of basic earning per share (Rs.in lakhs)	(185.18)	71.54
Weighted average number of equity shares (in Nos.)(Note No 18)	1,960.00	1,960.00

The Company does not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares and therefore diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

Note - 43 : Operating segments

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) consists of Board of Directors. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and applies resources based on analysis of various performance indicators pertaining to business as a single segment. Accordingly, the Company does not have any reportable segments as per Ind AS-108 "Operating Segments".

The Company's operations are wholly confined within India and as such there is no reportable geographical information.

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Note - 44 : Related party disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

(i) **Parties where control exists:**

1	**Joint Venture Partners**	Essel Gas Company Limited Torrent Gas Private limited

2	**Enterprises having significant influence**	Torrent Investments Private Limited (Holding Company of Torrent Gas Private Limited)

3	**Enterprises controlled by the Joint Venture Partner***	Sanwariya Gas Limited Torrent Gas Chennai Private Limited Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited Torrent Gas Pune Limited (w.e.f July 12, 2022) Torrent Gas Moradabad Private Limited

(ii) **Key management personnel:**

1	**Key management personnel**	Sudeep Sanatkumar Shah -Director
		Uttkarsh Bhatt (w.e.f April 27, 2021)

*where transactions have taken place during the year and / or previous year or where balances are outstanding at the year end

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Note 44: Related party disclosures (Contd.)

(b) Related party transactions

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Joint Venture Partners		Enterprises controlled by the joint venture partners		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Nature of transactions								
Gratuity liability transferred from								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	**0.20**
Inter Corporate Deposit received from								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	1,360.00	-	-	-	-	-	**1,360.00**
Interest expense on Inter corporate unsecured loan from								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	0.86	17.56	-	-	-	-	0.86	**17.56**
Optionally convertible loan received from								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	**1,000.00**
OCL Taken from								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	200.00	-
Loan Taken from								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	140.00	-	-	-	-	-	140.00	-
Optionally convertible loan repaid to								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	**300.00**
Sale of Material to								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	156.90	172.70	-	-	-	-	156.90	**172.70**
Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited	-	-	17.03	17.55	-	-	17.03	**17.55**
Repayment of Loan to								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	1,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	-
Reimbursement of expense to								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	15.01	24.33	-	-	-	-	15.01	**24.33**
Power/Fuel Expenses								
Sanwariya Gas Limited	-	-	11.61	-	-	-	11.61	-
Service Received from								
Sanwariya Gas Limited	-	-	591.26	-	-	-	591.26	-
Services Rendered to								
Sanwariya Gas Limited	-	-	-	48.71	-	-	-	**48.71**
Purchase of Gas from								
Sanwariya Gas Limited	-	-	133.34	-	-	-	133.34	-

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Note 44: Related party disclosures (Contd.)

(b) Related party transactions

Particulars	Joint Venture Partners		Enterprises controlled by the joint venture partners		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Guarantee given to bankers (withdrawn) by								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	(2,600.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,600.00)	-
Sale of Gas to								
Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited	-	-	234.66	-	-	-	234.66	-
Purchase of Material from								
Torrent Gas Chennai Private Limited	-	-	13.24	0.71	-	-	13.24	0.71
Torrent Gas Private Limited	23.70	-	-	-	-	-	23.70	-
Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited	-	-	6.72	-	-	-	6.72	-

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note - 44 : Related party disclosures (Contd.)
(c) Related party balances

Particulars	Joint Venture Partners		Enterprise controlled by Joint Venture Partner		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances at the end of the year								
Inter corporate unsecured loan payable to								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	1,360.00	-	-	-	-	-	**1,360.00**
Interest payable on Inter corporate unsecured loan								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	15.80	-	-	-	-	-	**15.80**
Optionally convertible loan payable to								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	2,985.00	-	-	-	-	-	**2,985.00**
Transfer of gratuity/leave liability from								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	**0.20**
Reimbursement expense payable to								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	-	24.33	-	-	-	-	-	**24.33**
Bank Guarantee Commission payable								
Other Receivables								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
Trade Receivables								
Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited	-	-	266.41	-	-	-	266.41	-
Trade Payables								
Sawariya Gas Limited	-	-	563.76	35.14	-	-	563.76	**35.14**
Torrent Gas Private Limited	16.70	-	-	-	-	-	16.70	-
OCL Taken								
Torrent Gas Private Limited	3,185.00	-	-	-	-	-	3,185.00	-
Payable for Property, plant and equipment								
Torrent Gas Chennai Private Limited	-	-	-	0.71	-	-	-	**0.71**
Guarantee given to bankers by								
Torrent Investments Private Limited	-	-	-	-	274.60	2,874.60	274.60	**2,874.60**

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note - 45 : Financial instruments and risk review

(a) Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure in a manner to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while optimising the return to stakeholders through the appropriate debt and equity balance.

The Company's capital structure is represented by equity (comprising issued capital, retained earnings and other reserves as detailed in notes 18 and 19) and debt (borrowings as detailed in note 20 and 22)

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on an annual basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period is as follows.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Debt^	5,673.04	5,905.37
Total equity	(232.25)	40.52
Debt to equity ratio	(24.43)	145.74

^ After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 11.96 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.96 lakhs).

Note:

1. Debt is defined as all long term debt outstanding (including unamortised expense) + short term debt outstanding.

2. Total equity is defined as Equity share capital + all reserve + deferred tax liabilities – deferred tax assets – intangible assets – Intangible assets under development

Loan Covenants

The company has complied with covenants specified as per the terms of borrowing facilities.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. In lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	58.78	58.78	1,530.17	1,530.17
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	6.57	6.57	6.19	6.19
Trade receivables	584.34	584.34	195.70	195.70
Other financial asset	23.01	23.01	6.62	6.62
	672.70	672.70	1,738.68	1,738.68
Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in mutual funds	235.33	235.33	150.83	150.83
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised Cost				
Borrowings^	5,673.04	5,673.04	5,905.37	5,905.37
Trade payables	978.44	978.44	306.33	306.33
Other financial liabilities	333.30	333.30	538.70	538.70
	6,984.78	6,984.78	6,750.40	6,750.40

^ After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 11.96 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.96 lakhs).

Notes:-

1 The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term

2 Optionally convertible loan and Loan from related party are for short term hence carrying value is considered as same as fair value

(c) Fair value measurement

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

Level 1 :	Inputs are Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 :	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable. This includes unquoted floating rate borrowing.
Level 3 :	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value of financial instruments:

- Measured at FVTPL

The fair value of investment in mutual funds is determined based on quoted price as at the balance sheet date.

- Measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to short-term nature of such balances. Difference between fair value of non-current financial instruments carried at amortised cost and the carrying value, except lease liabilities is not considered to be material to the financial statement.

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Note - 45 : Financial instruments and risk review (Contd.)

(iv) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required) :

(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

	Fair value (Rs. In lakhs) As at March 31, 2023	Fair value (Rs. In lakhs) As at March 31, 2022	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Investment in mutual fund units	235.33	150.83	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market

(d) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations, routine and projects capital expenditure. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other financial asset and that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks viz credit risk, liquidity risk etc. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company.

Interest rate risk

Most of the company's borrowings are on a floating rate of interest. The company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR).

The following table provides details of the Company's floating rate borrowing:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Floating rate borrowings	2,488.04	1,492.04
	2,488.04	**1,492.04**

Interest rate risk sensitivity:

The below mentioned sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate borrowings. For this it is assumed that the amount of the floating rate liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower, other variables being held constant, following is the impact on profit before tax .

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Impact on profit before tax - increase in 50 basis points	(12.44)	(7.46)
Impact on profit before tax - decrease in 50 basis points	12.44	7.46

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 and from deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk for trade receivable is managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of its customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located in India. Additionally, the Company hold security deposits from the customers.

The Company uses the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model to assess the impairment loss in respect of its financial assets.

As per ECL simplified approach, the Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account a continuing credit evaluation of Company's customers' financial condition; ageing of trade accounts receivable; the Company's historical loss experience; and adjustment based on forward looking information. The Company defines default as an event when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

The Company is having balances in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks and investment in mutual funds. With respect to investments, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid securities with counterparties depending on their Composite Performance Rankings (CPR) published by CRISIL. The Company's investment policy lays down guidelines with respect to exposure per counterparty, rating, processes in terms of control and continuous monitoring. The Company therefore considers credit risks on such investments to be negligible.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, the Company has not identified impairment loss in view of banks having high credit rating. In respect of security deposits and other financial assets, the risk of financial loss on account of credit risk is not expected to be material to the financial statements.

Loss allowance as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 was determined as follows for trade receivables under the simplified approach:

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Note - 45 : Financial instruments and risk review (Contd.)

Age of receivables and expected credit loss

The Company's trade receivables are largely from sales made to customer operating CNG pump station. Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed to determine incurred and expected credit losses and the Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables.

The age of receivables and provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

As at March 31,2023

(Rs in lakhs)

	Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	Expected Loss Rate	Expected Credit Loss on trade receivables
Not Due	169.17	0%	-
Less than or equal to 6 months	360.38	0%	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	35.32	0%	-
More than 1 year but less than or equal to 2 years	19.47	0%	-
	584.34		-

As at March 31,2022

(Rs in lakhs)

	Gross trade receivables		Allowance for doubtful debt
Not Due	142.96	0%	-
Less than or equal to 6 months	52.74	0%	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	-	0%	-
More than 1 year but less than or equal to 2 years	-	0%	-
	195.70		-

As at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 , there is no credit loss allowance as the company is abled to recover the amount due from trade receivables as per the credit terms, and also there is no history of bad debts.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering the cash or another financial asset. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining banking facilities and by continuously monitoring projected / actual cash flows. Considering the status of operations as of now, which is largely under construction, the Company is largely dependent upon the borrowings received from Bank's borrowing/Joint Venture Partner to fund the operations.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods is given below. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(Rs. In lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2023 Less than 1 year	As at March 31, 2023 Between 1 year to 5 Year	As at March 31, 2023 More than 5 years	As at March 31, 2023 Total
Non-Current Financial liabilities				
Borrowings(including interest)	-	1,801.86	2,261.81	4,063.67
Lease liabilities	-	394.73	-	394.73
Current Financial liabilities				-
Borrowings	3,185.00	-	-	3,185.00
Trade payables	978.44	-	-	978.44
Lease liabilities	157.26	-	-	157.26
Other financial liabilities	333.30	-	-	333.30
Total financial liabilities	**4,654.00**	**2,196.59**	**2,261.81**	**9,112.40**

(Rs. In lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2022 Less than 1 year	As at March 31, 2022 Between 1 year to 5 Year	As at March 31, 2022 More than 5 years	As at March 31, 2022 Total
Non-Current Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	565.04	1873.09	2,438.13
Lease liabilities	-	245.10		245.10
Current Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	4,536.33	-	-	4,536.33
Trade payables	306.33	-	-	306.33
Lease liabilities	57.82	-	-	57.82
Other financial liabilities	538.65	-	-	538.65
Total financial liabilities	**5,439.13**	**810.14**	**1,873.09**	**8,122.36**

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note - 46 : Ageing schedule for Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	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	1715.58	826.44	681.32	-	3,223.34
Total	**1,715.58**	**826.44**	**681.32**	-	**3,223.34**

As at March 31,2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	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	1,818.35	1701.64	109.74	-	3,629.74
Total	**1,818.35**	**1,701.64**	**109.74**	-	**3,629.74**

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Note - 47 : Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	169.17	323.43	2.10	0.17	-	-	494.87
Disputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	-	36.95	33.22	19.30	-	-	89.47
Total	169.17	360.38	35.32	19.47	-	-	584.34

As at March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables							-
- considered good	142.96	52.74	-	-	-	-	195.70
Total	142.96	52.74	-	-	-	-	195.70

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Note - 48 : Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	0.08	0.61	0.23	-	-	-	**0.92**
(ii) Others	202.88	236.08	538.59	-	-	-	**977.55**

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	**0.01**
(ii) Others	15.90	207.99	82.43	-	-	-	**306.32**

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Note - 49 : Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	Variance (%)	Remarks for variation more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.21	0.37	-42.91%	The variance is due to the decrease in the current assets of the company as on March 31, 2023.
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt: All long term debt outstanding (including unamortised expense) + short term debt outstanding	Equity: Equity share capital + all reserves + deferred tax liabilities – deferred tax assets – Intangible assets	(24.43)	145.74	-116.76%	The variance is due to loss during the year
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Profit after tax + Deferred tax + Depreciation and amortisation + Interest on debt	Principal repayment of debt + Interest on debt	0.56	0.86	-35.20%	The variance is due to the loss incurred by the company in the current year against profit in the previous year
Return on Equity (ROE) (in %)	(Loss)/Profit for the year	Equity: Average Shareholder's Equity i.e. (Share Capital +Reserves and surplus + Deferred Tax liability (net) - Deferred Tax assets (net))	193.63%	594.99%	-67.46%	The variance is due to the loss incurred by the company in the current year against profit in the previous year
Inventory turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average inventories	1,152.54	764.69	50.72%	The variance is due to the increase in the total revenue of the company in the current year
Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	8.74	12.32	-29.08%	The variance is due to the collection efficiency.
Trade Payables turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average trade payables	4.06	4.08	-0.66%	-
Net capital turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	(Current assets- Current Liabilities)	(0.92)	(0.51)	81.31%	The variance is due to the decrease in the total working capital of the company in the current year.
Net profit Ratio (in %)	(Loss)/Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-5.44%	4.13%	-231.57%	The variance is due to the loss incurred by the company in the current year against profit in the previous year
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	(Loss)/Profit before tax + Finance costs	Share Capital + Reserves and surplus + Deferred Tax liability (net) - Deferred Tax assets (net) + All long term debt outstanding (including unamortised expense)	-3.99%	1.45%	-374.85%	The variance is due to the loss incurred by the company in the current year against profit in the previous year
Return on investment (in %)	(Loss)/Profit before exceptional items and tax + Finance costs	Average Total Assets	-3.00%	1.49%	-301.76%	The variance is due to the loss incurred by the company in the current year against profit in the previous year

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Note - 50 : Additional regulatory information required by Schedule-III

(a) The Company does not have any investments during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 . Accordingly , the question of compliance with number of layers of companies in accordance with clause 87 of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 during the year does not arise

(b) The Company has not invested or traded in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(c) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(d) The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(e) During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts in the course of tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(f) During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or kind of funds) to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

a)directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b)provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a)directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b)provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(g) The Company has borrowings from banks/financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year ended March 31, 2023. The terms of borrowings does not require the Company to file quarterly returns or statements of current assets.

(h) There are no charges or satisfactions which were registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period during the year ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022.

(i) The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

(j) Proceeds from term loans raised during the current and previous year have been utilized for the purposes for which it was obtained. Out of the said loans amount aggregating Rs.58.08 Lakhs have remained un-utilized as on March 31, 2023

(k) The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(l) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(m) There are no revaluation made during the current year or previous year for Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Asset.

Dholpur CGD Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note - 51 : Events occurring after reporting period

The company evaluated subsequent events June 02, 2023, the date the financial statements were available for issuance, and determined that there were no subsequent events requiring disclosure.

Note - 52 : Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors as on June 02, 2023

Signature to Note 1 to 52

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 012754N / N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Dholpur CGD Private Limited

Sudeep Shah
Director
DIN No: 00390617

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023

Utkarsh Bhatt
Director
DIN No: 08577842

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: June 02, 2023