



MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

**25TH ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22**

The Members
Malana Power Company Limited

The Board of Directors of the Company are pleased to present their Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company and audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 together with the Independent Auditors' Report.

1. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Particulars	Rs. In Million			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	For the financial year ended		For the financial year ended	
	31 st March 2022	31 st March 2021	31 st March 2022	31 st March 2021
Revenue from operations	1139.30	734.80	3697.37	2496.80
Other Income	552.40	175.30	467.68	170.00
Total Revenue	1691.70	910.1	4165.05	2666.80
Operating and Administrative Expenses	398.753	379.21	1182.979	1084.650
Operating Profit before Interest, Depreciation & Tax	1,292.94	530.89	2,982.07	1,582.15
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	43.743	45.295	540.602	583.87
Profit/ (Loss) before finance costs and Exceptional Items and Tax	1,249.20	485.60	2,441.47	998.28
Finance Costs	41.50	131.05	250.73	377.95
Exceptional Items	0	-	0	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,207.69	354.55	2,190.73	620.33
Tax Expenses	267.56	129.98	267.56	178.90
Net Profit/(Loss)	940.13	224.57	1,923.17	441.43
Other Comprehensive Income	0.64	1.42	(0.22)	4.92
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) net of tax	940.78	225.98	1,922.96	446.35
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	117.86	26.44

Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	940.78	225.98	1,805.10	419.91
Interim Dividend paid during the year	(177.03)	(206.54)	(177.03)	(206.54)
Dividend Distribution Tax on Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-
Surplus brought forward from previous year	8,114.84	8,095.40	10,517.57	10,304.20
Balance available for appropriation	763.75	19.45	1,628.06	213.37
Balance Carried to Balance Sheet	8,878.59	8,114.84	12,145.64	10,517.57
Earning Per Share (in Rs.)				
i) Basic	6.38	1.52	12.24	2.82
ii) Diluted	6.38	1.52	12.24	2.82

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND THE STATEMENTS OF AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS UNDER:

Standalone financial performance:

The Company recorded revenue from operations of Rs.1,139.30 million during the financial year 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 734.80 million in the previous financial year 2020-21. The other income during the financial year 2021-22 was Rs.552.40 million vis-a-vis Rs. 175.30 million in the financial year 2020-21.

The Net profit during the financial year 2021-22 was at Rs. 940.13 million as compared to Rs. 224.57 million in the previous financial year. The generation during the financial year 2021-22 stood at 317.33 Million Kwh as compared to 337.92 Million kWh in the previous year.

Consolidated financial performance:

The key performance of your Company's Consolidated Financial Statement for the Financial Year 2021-22 is as follows:

The Company recorded total consolidated revenue of Rs. 3,697.37 million during the financial year 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 2,496.80 million in the previous financial year. The consolidated Net profit during the financial year 2021-22 was at Rs. 2,441.47 million as compared to Rs. 998.28



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million in the previous financial year. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards. The audited consolidated financial statement together with Auditors' Report is attached herewith and forms part of this Annual Report.

2. SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE COMPANIES OR JOINT VENTURES

AD Hydro Power Limited, is the only subsidiary of your Company, is engaged in operation, maintenance and generation of 192MW hydro electric project in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

The Board of Directors are pleased to inform you that as on the date of approving the Directors' Report, your company's subsidiary company, AD Hydro Power Limited has become 100% subsidiary of the company after it acquired the 6,71,97,201 (12%) shares from International Finance Corporation on 1st August 2022. AD Hydro Power Limited is now wholly owned subsidiary of your company.

In terms of the provisions of section 136(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the audited financial statements of AD Hydro Power Limited, subsidiary company of Malana Power Company Limited are being annexed in this Annual Report and have also been placed on the website of the Company. The financial statements of the subsidiary Company are kept for inspection by the shareholders at the registered office and corporate office of the Company.

The subsidiary Company has reported net profit of Rs. 983.04 million in the financial year 2021-22 as compared to net profit of Rs. 216.87 million in the financial year 2020-21. The generation at Allain Duhangan 192MW during the year stood at 637.45 Million kWh in the financial year 2021-22 as compared to 640.51 Million kWh in the previous financial year 2020-21.

A report on the performance and financial position of the subsidiary Company as per the Companies Act, 2013 in the Form AOC- 1 is annexed to the Consolidated Financial Statement and hence not repeated for the sake of brevity. There are no other associate or joint ventures of the Company.

3. DIVIDEND

- ❖ Your Directors do not propose final dividend for the financial year 2021-22.
- ❖ An interim dividend of Rs.1.20 per share for FY 2021-22, aggregating to Rs. 177.03 million on equity share capital of the company was paid out of the profits of company to the equity shareholders whose name appeared in the Register of Members as on 25th October 2021.

4. TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The Company has not transferred any amount to the General Reserve for the financial year 2021-22.

5. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

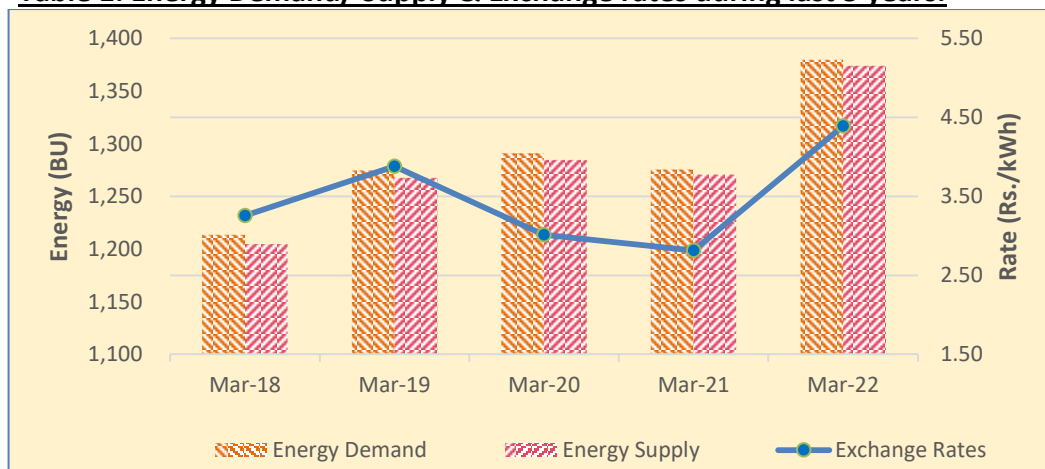
No material changes and commitments, affecting the financial positing of the Company have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.

6. INDUSTRY POTENTIAL & DEVELOPMENT

India is the third largest producer and consumer of electricity in the world with all India installed power generation capacity as on 31.03.2022 stood at 399.50 GW comprising of 236.11 GW from Thermal, 46.72 GW from Hydro, 6.78 GW from Nuclear and 109.89 GW from Renewable.

During the fiscal year 2021-22, the energy availability was 1,374 BU as against requirement of 1,380 BU kWh with a marginal shortfall of 0.4% and peak demand met was 200 GW as against peak demand of 203 GW with a marginal shortfall of 1.2%. The average monthly market clearing price at the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) remained moderate taking the average price to Rs.4.39/kWh in 2021-22 @ Regional Periphery. During 2021-22, total short term power transactions were approximately 14% of yearly generation. The following “Table-1” indicates the energy demand/ supply along with exchange rates during last 5 years.

Table 1: Energy Demand/ Supply & Exchange rates during last 5 years.



During the FY 2021-22, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) issued notification dated 21st March 2022 on National Open Access Registry (NOAR) which started its operation from 1st May 2022. It provide a single point electronic interface for all the stakeholders, availing short term open



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access in inter-State transmission system including short term customers, state distribution utilities, state/central/IPP generators, trading licensees, Power Exchanges, NLDC, RLDCs, SLDCs. Due to applicability of NOAR platform, the centralized controlling of power transmission is easier as well as it provides better management & operation of power transmission in ISTS.

Severe scarcity of coal for power generation which started from mid- February'2022 clubbed with rise in day temperature resulted into exchange prices upward movements and remains in the highest range for most of the time. Concerned with high energy cost, CERC on 1st April 2022 directed exchanges to cap the price at Rs.12/kWh for DAM and RTM segments. Further, from 6th May 2022, CERC also capped the exchange price at Rs.12/kWh on all the market segments (DAM, GDAM, RTM, Intra-day, Day Ahead Contingency and Term-Ahead, GTAM) till 30th June 2022.

Recently, CERC notification dated 7th June 2022 also notifies the regulation on "Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System" which provides non-discriminatory access to the inter-State transmission system for an estimated maximum injection and for a consumer to draw for a specified period and the buying entity/ trader/ exchanges are only eligible for booking of transmission corridor under T-GNA after adjustment of POC transmission charges against the LTA quantum approved by Central Transmission Utility (CTU) for the buying entity. This is in line with the concept of "one nation, one grid".

In the Last two financial years, India have witnessed a country wide lock down due to Covid pandemic and causing a severe slowdown in industrial and economical activities. . After several waves of Covid and lockdown, nearly all industrial & economic activities are now working at their full capacity. All India power consumption is also showing an increasing trend as most of the industrial and commercial activities are allowed by the Government. Peak power demand met touched the milestone figure of approx. 211 GW in June 2022 itself and it can be ascertained that the peak power demand will increase further in near future thereby creating more opportunities for Merchant Power Plants in catering such increased demand for power.

Going forward, it is expected that the demand may grow steadily during the coming months as commercial establishments and economic activities continue their full operational capacities to cater to the continued economic growth of the country, creating more volume in the power market with strengthening of financials of Discoms. Moreover, Indian Power Market may further deepen its roots so as to create a more vibrant and robust power sector if adequate policy support is provided particularly to the private players.

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Your Company is committed to maintain the highest standards of corporate governance and adhere to the corporate governance requirements set out by under the Companies Act, 2013.

Your Company is committed to achieving the higher standard of Corporate Governance by application of the best management practices, compliance with law, adherence to ethical standards and discharge of social responsibilities. Your Company has in all spheres of its activities

adequate checks and balances to ensure protection of interest of all stakeholders. Your Company also endeavors to share, with its stakeholders' openly and transparently, information on matters which have a bearing on their economic and reputational interest.

The majority of the Board comprises of Non-Executive Directors including Independent Directors appointed under the Companies Act, 2013, who play a critical role in imparting balance to the Board processes, by bringing an independent judgment to decide on issues of strategy, performance, resources, standards of Company's conduct, etc. The Audit Committee of the Board provides assurance to the Board on the adequacy of Internal Control Systems and Financial Systems.

8. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND ADEQUACY THEREOF

The Company has an adequate internal control system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. An internal audit program covers various activities and periodical reports are submitted to the management. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements, internal audit reports along with internal control systems. The Company has a well-defined organizational structure, authority levels, delegation of powers and internal rules and guidelines for conducting business transactions.

9. PERSONNEL

a) Industrial relations

The industrial relations during the period under review remained cordial at the Plant and Corporate office of the Company without any untoward incidents.

b) Particulars of employees

The information required pursuant to Section 197 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is annexed herewith as **Annexure - I**.

10. PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The details in regard to deposits, covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 are mentioned hereunder:

a) Amount accepted during the year	Nil
b) Amount remained unpaid or unclaimed as at the end of the year	Nil
c) Default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon during the year and if so, number of such cases and the total amount involved	
i) at the beginning of the year	-N/A-
ii) maximum during the year	-N/A-
iii) at the end of the year	-N/A-

The company does not have deposits which are in contradiction of Chapter V of the Act.

Your Company has not invited any deposits from public/shareholders in accordance with Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.

11. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals during the financial year 2021-22, impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

12. ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

The information with regard to Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo in accordance with the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is given as **Annexure II** forming part of this Report.

13. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

During the year, the following changes were there in the composition of the Board of Directors:

Re-appointments

- ❖ During the year, Ms. Tima Iyer Utne (DIN: 06839949) would have retired by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, had offered herself for re-appointment and the members had approved her re-appointment.
- ❖ Mr. Ravi Jhunhunwala (DIN: 00060972) was appointed as Chairman and Managing Director for a period of 5 (five) years on the Board of the Company commencing from 1st November 2021 to 31st October 2026.
- ❖ Mr. Rahul Varshney (DIN: DIN 03516721) who was earlier appointed as Additional Director on the Board of the Company w.e.f. 2nd February 2021 was appointed as Director of the Company.

Your Directors further inform the members that declarations have been taken from the Independent Directors at the beginning of the financial year stating that they meet the criteria of independence as specified under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013.

A declaration on compliance with Rule 6(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, along with a declaration as provided in the Notification dated October 22, 2019, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), regarding the requirement relating to enrolment in the Data Bank for Independent Directors, has been received from all the Independent

Directors, along with declaration made under Section 149(6) of the Act. In the opinion of the Board, Independent Directors possesses integrity, expertise and vast experience including proficiency.

Appointments & Resignations

During the year, there was no other change/resignation in the Board of Directors.

Proposed Re-appointments in the ensuing 25th Annual General Meeting of the Company

- ❖ To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Rahul Varshney (DIN: 03516721), who retires by rotation at this Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Ravi Jhunjunwala, Chairman & Managing Director, Mr. Om Prakash Ajmera, Executive Director, CEO & CFO and Mr. Arvind Gupta, Company Secretary are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company as on 31st March, 2022, in accordance with the provisions of Section 203 of the Act read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

14. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The Board, on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee approved a policy for appointment, re-appointment and removal of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management and their remuneration. The policy is appended as **Annexure-III** forming part of this Report.

15. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors had met 4 (four) times during the financial year 2021-22. The meetings of the Board were held on 12th May 2021, 2nd August 2021, 2nd November 2021 and 1st February 2022 respectively.

The attendance for the above mentioned meetings were as follows:

S. NO.	NAME OF DIRECTOR	CATEGORY	NO. OF MEETINGS HELD	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
1.	Mr. Ravi Jhunjunwala	Chairman & Managing Director	4	4
2.	Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Non-Executive Director	4	3

3.	Dr. Kamal Gupta	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	4
4.	Mr. Tantra Narayan Thakur	Non-Executive, Independent Director	4	4
5.	Mr. Rahul Varshney	Director	4	4
6.	Mr. Om Prakash Ajmera	Executive Director, CEO & CFO	4	4

16. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES

At present, the Board has three Committees: (i) Audit committee, (ii) Nomination and Remuneration Committee, (iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

According to requirements under the Companies Act, 2013, the meetings of the Committees of the Board were conducted as and when required and their decisions and recommendations were duly accepted by the Board.

The following are the compositions and attendance of the above mentioned committees.

(i) AUDIT COMMITTEE

As per section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Board has constituted an Audit Committee whose roles and responsibilities are to review the Company's financial results, review Internal Control Systems, Risk and Internal Audit Reports, approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties. The proceedings of the Committee have been in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder. All the recommendations of the Audit Committee were duly accepted by the Board during the financial year 2021-22.

The composition as well as the Audit Committee meetings held in the financial year 2021-22 is as below:

Composition of the Committee

All the Members of the Committee possess knowledge of corporate finance, accounts and corporate laws. The Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors and Senior Executives of the Company were invited to attend the respective meetings of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

S. No.		Name of Member	Designation	Category
1		Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Member	Non-Executive Director
2		Dr. Kamal Gupta	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
3		Mr. Tantra Narayan Thakur	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director

➤ **Meetings and attendance**

The Audit Committee had met four times during the financial year to review the financial statements and the Internal Audit Reports of the Company, approval of transactions of the company with related parties. The meetings were held on 12th May 2021, 2nd August 2021, 2nd November 2021 and 1st February 2022 respectively.

The attendance for the above mentioned meetings are as below:

S. NO.	NAME OF MEMBER	CATEGORY	NO. OF MEETINGS HELD	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
1.	Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Chairperson	4	4
2.	Dr. Kamal Gupta	Member	4	4
3.	Mr. Tantra Narayan Thakur	Member	4	4

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

(ii) NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

As per section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Board had constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The proceedings of the Committee have been in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder. The NRC policy may be accessed on the Company's website at:

<https://www.malanapower.com/certificatepdf/MPCL%20NRC%20Policy.pdf>

The Composition of the Committee is as under:

For the financial year 2021-22, the composition of the Nomination and remuneration Committee was as follows:

S. No.	Name of Member	Designation	Category
1	Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Member	Non-Executive Director

2	Dr. Kamal Gupta	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
3	Mr. Tantra Narayan Thakur	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

➤ **Meetings and attendance**

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee had met one time during the financial year. The meetings were held on 2nd August 2021.

The attendance for the above mentioned meetings are as below:

S. NO.	NAME OF MEMBER	CATEGORY	NO. OF MEETINGS HELD	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
1.	Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Member	1	1
2.	Dr. Kamal Gupta	Member	1	1
3.	Mr. Tantra Narayan Thakur	Member	1	1

(iii) CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

Your Company has been diligently following the Corporate Social Responsibility policies. As part of its initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the Company had undertaken projects in the areas of promotion of Education, taking initiatives towards Community Service and rural development, Healthcare, Plantation & Environmental Development, Protection of art, culture etc. These projects were in accordance with the CSR Policy of the Company and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.

As per the Companies Act, 2013, all the companies which having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or a turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or a net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more are required to constitute CSR Committee of the Board of Directors comprising three or more Directors out of which atleast one should be the Independent Director. All such Companies are required to spend atleast 2% of its average net profit on the three preceding financial years on the CSR related activities.

During the financial year 2021-22, the amount for CSR expenditure was Rs. 15.04 Million (being 2% of average net profit before tax of last three financial years) as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder. The Company had spent Rs.5.25 million on CSR in the financial year 2021-22 and Rs.9.80 million remained unspent which in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 was transferred into a separate escrow bank account maintained with ICICI Bank Limited. All the expenditures on the ongoing project from FY 2021-22 would be routed through this escrow bank account towards Construction of "Government school building" for Gram Panchayat at Village Prini, Manali.

The Company had also transferred the unspent CSR amount of approx. Rs.12.80 million from the unspent CSR corpus of FY 2020-21 into a separate escrow bank account maintained with ICICI Bank Limited and the account was opened with ICICI Bank. All the expenditures on the following two ongoing projects only are routed through the Board approved escrow bank account only:

- a) Construction of “Government school building” for Gram Panchayat at Village Prini: Rs.11.80 million. The construction work is still ongoing, and
- b) Construction of Sarswati Vidya Mandir School : Rs.1.00 million. The work is completed.

The Company shall keep on taking the endeavors to meet the expenditure planned for CSR activities. The CSR policy may be accessed on the Company’s website at the link mentioned below:
https://www.malanapower.com/certificatepdf/MPCL_Corporate%20Social%20Responsibility%20Policy_r1_1.9.15.pdf

The Annual Report on CSR activities is enclosed as **Annexure V**, forming part of this report.

The composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is as under:

S. No.	Name of Member	Designation	Category
1	Mr. Ravi Jhunjunwala	Member	Chairman & Managing Director
2	Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Member	Non-Executive Director
3	Dr. Kamal Gupta	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director

➤ **Meetings and attendance**

The committee had met four times on 12th May 2021, 2nd August 2021, 2nd November 2021 and 1st February 2022 respectively. The attendance for the committee is as follows:

S. NO.	NAME OF MEMBER	CATEGORY	NO. OF MEETINGS HELD	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
1.	Mr. Ravi Jhunjunwala	Chairman & Managing Director	4	4
2.	Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Non-Executive Director	4	4
3.	Dr. Kamal Gupta	Non-Executive Independent Director	4	4

(iv) INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS' MEETING

During the financial year 2021-22, the Independent Directors met on 10th March 2022, without the attendance of Non Independent Directors and members of the Management. The Independent Directors reviewed the performance of Non–Independent Directors and the Board as a whole; the performance of the Chairman of the Company, taking into account the views of Managing Director and Non–Executive Directors and assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

(v) BOARD EVALUATION:

The Board is responsible for undertaking a formal annual evaluation of its own performance, committees and individual Directors with a view to review their functioning and effectiveness and to determine whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent directors. During the year, the Board carried out the performance evaluation of itself, Committees and each of the executive directors/non-executive directors/independent directors excluding the director being evaluated. The evaluation of performance of Independent Director is based on the criteria laid down in the Nomination and Remuneration policy which includes knowledge and experience in the field of power sector, legal, finance and CSR activities. Your Directors express their satisfaction with the evaluation process and inform that the performance of the Board as a whole, its committee and its member individually was adjudged satisfactorily.

17. MEETING OF THE MEMBERS

The Annual General meeting of the members was held on 24th September 2021.

18. VIGIL MECHANISM /WHISTLE BLOWER

The Board on the recommendation of Audit Committee has adopted a Whistle Blower Policy. The details of the same are disclosed on the website of the Company and a web link thereto is as under: [https://www.malanapower.com/certificatepdf/MPCL_Whistle%20Blower%20Policy%20\(Board%20approved\).pdf](https://www.malanapower.com/certificatepdf/MPCL_Whistle%20Blower%20Policy%20(Board%20approved).pdf)

19. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL (IFC) SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY:

The Directors are responsible for laying down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively. As per Section 134(5) (e) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors' Responsibility Statement shall state the same.

Your Company has adopted the IFC framework as guidance, for ensuring adequate controls and its effectiveness within the company. The process of assessment of IFC would require setting up of an

internal controls function in the organization. The Accounts & Finance Team has been trained to implement and evaluate the design and operating effectiveness of the IFC framework. The framework also focuses on internal controls over financial reporting (ICFR) that are put in place to develop and maintain reliable financial data, and to accurately present the same in a timely and appropriate manner. The framework refers to the policies and procedures adopted by the company for ensuring , orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, timely preparation of reliable financial information.

The IT controls provide reasonable assurance of achieving the control objectives related to the processing of financial information within the computer processing environment. IT controls ensures appropriate functioning of IT applications and systems built by the organization to enable accurate and timely processing of financial data.

Your Company deploys best in class applications and systems which streamline business processes, to improve performance and reduce costs. These systems provide seamless integration across modules and functions resulting into strong MIS platform and informed decision-making by the Management.

The company has adequate and effective internal financial control in place which is being periodically evaluated. The Company has put in place strong internal control systems and best in class processes commensurate with its size and scale of operations. Internal Financial Control is a continuous process operating at all levels within the Company.

The ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable accounting principles and policies & procedures.

20. CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All the related party transactions entered into during the financial year were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. Your Company had not entered into any transactions with related parties which could be considered material in terms of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC 2 is not applicable.

21. STATUTORY AUDITORS

The members had appointed **M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**, (Firm Registration Number is 117366W /W-100018), Chartered Accountants, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company on 28th September 2017 for a term of 5 years, to hold office from the conclusion of the 20th Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 25th Annual General Meeting of the Company. Further the statutory auditors had confirmed that the said appointment, when made, was within the

prescribed limits under Section 141(3)(g) of the Companies Act, 2013 and also the statutory auditor is not disqualified under section 141(3) of the Companies Act 2013.

The Auditors' Report read along with notes to accounts is self-explanatory and therefore does not call for any further comments. The Statutory Auditors expressed an unmodified opinion in the audit reports with respect to audited financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation adverse remark or disclaimer which requires any explanation from the Board of Directors.

22. COST AUDITORS

The Cost Audit for financial year ended March 31, 2021 was conducted by M/s K.G. Goyal & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 0017). The Cost Audit Report in XBRL mode for financial year ended March 31, 2021 was filed within the due date. The Cost Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer.

Based on the Audit Committee recommendations at its meeting held on 1st February 2022, the Board has approved the re-appointment of M/s K.G. Goyal & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 0017), as the Cost Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2022-23 at a remuneration of Rs. 0.50 lakhs plus service tax and out of pocket expenses that may be incurred by them during the course of audit. As required under the Companies Act, 2013, the remuneration payable to the cost auditor is required to be placed before the Members in a general meeting for their ratification. Accordingly, a Resolution seeking Member's ratification for the remuneration payable to M/s K.G. Goyal & Co., Cost Auditors is included in the Notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

23. SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

The Company had appointed M/s. P. Kathuria & Associates, Company Secretaries, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2021-22, pursuant to Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed herewith as **Annexure IV** for kind attention of the Members. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation adverse remark or disclaimer.

24. INTERNAL AUDITORS

Based on the Audit Committee recommendations, the Board had appointed M/s. BGJC & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants as the Internal Auditors of the Company for a period of three years i.e. FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23, subject to review of their performance from time to time.

25. REPORTING OF FRAUD BY THE AUDITORS'

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditor, Secretarial Auditor, Cost Auditor and Internal Auditor of the Company have not reported any matter under section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, no detail regarding reporting of fraud is required to be disclosed under section 134(3)(ca) of the Companies Act, 2013.

26. RISK MANAGEMENT

The objective of risk management at the Company is to protect shareholder value by minimizing threats or losses and identifying and maximizing opportunities. An enterprise wide risk management framework is applied so that effective management of risk is an integral part of every employee's job.

The Audit Committee of the Company oversees the Risk functions. Further, to manage the Risk, the Company has in place Operations & Steering Committee (OSC) and a Policy thereto, which inter alia includes the Risk Management Policy including mitigation plans. The Company's risk management strategy is integrated with the overall business strategies of the organization and is communicated throughout the organization. Risk management capabilities aid in establishing competitive advantage and allow management to develop reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the Company's objectives.

The annual strategic planning done by OSC provides platform for identification, analysis, treatment and documentation of key risks. It is through this annual planning process that key risks and risk management strategies are communicated to the Board. The effectiveness of risk management strategies is monitored both formally and informally by Management. There is no major risk which may threaten the existence of the Company.

27. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Directors confirm that:

- i. In preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
- ii. They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 and of the profit of the Company for the year under review;

- iii. They have taken proper and sufficient care for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities;
- iv. They have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- v. That proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively;
- vi. They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

28. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to the Financial Statements.

29. EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92 of the Act and Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, Annual Return on the website of the Company.

30. GENERAL DISCLOSURE

- The company has maintained the cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and accordingly such accounts and records are made and maintained by the company.
- The Company has a group policy in place against Sexual Harassment in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. The company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. No complaints were received during the financial year 2021-22.
- There was no change in the name of the Company and its nature of business.
- The financial year of the Company was same as of previous year.
- During the year, there was no change in the issued share capital of the company.
- To the best of our knowledge and belief there has been no instance of fraud that has occurred or reported during the Financial Year 2021-22.



MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

- The Company is in compliance of all the applicable secretarial standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, issued from time to time.
- The Company has nothing to report as it has not made any application or subject to any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year/ end of the financial year.
- The Company has nothing to report for the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof.

31. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors' place on record their sincere appreciation for the co-operation and support received by your Company from the Ministry of Power, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Central and State Government and other government agencies, Lenders, Banks, Financial Institutions, PTC India Limited, Statkraft Markets Private Limited, India Energy Exchange and our valued customers, who have continued their valuable support and encouragement during the year under review. Board also thanks the employees at all levels, for the dedication, commitment and hard work put in by them for Company's achievements.

Your involvement as shareholders is greatly valued and appreciated. The Directors look forward to your continuing support.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravi Jhunjunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
(DIN 00060972)

Address: Bhilwara Towers, A-12,
Sector-1, Noida-201301

Place: Noida
Date: 2nd August 2022

MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

ANNEXURE – I TO THE DIRECTORS’ REPORT

The information of employees as prescribed under the provisions of Section 197 read with Rule 5, sub rule 2 & 3 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 under the Companies Act, 2013, who were employed throughout or for a part of the financial year under review is given as under:

S. No.	Name of top 10 Employees in terms of remuneration	Designation	Remuneration (in Rs. Million)	Qualification	Experience	Age	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment, held, Organisation, Designation & Duration	Shareholding	Nature of employment	Whether employee is relative of Director
1	Mr. Ravi Jhunjunwal	Chairman & Managing Director	31.49	B. Com (Hons.), MBA	42	67	1-Nov-2001	Promoter Director	Nil	Contractual	No
2	Mr. D.P. Ajmera	Executive Director, CEO & CFO	26.95	FCA, ACS	35	60	1-Apr-2004	HEG Limited	Nil	Permanent	No
3	Mr. Sumit Garg	Sr. General Manager- Commercial	8.15	B. Com	28	51	15-Jan-2007	Bhilwara Energy Limited	Nil	Permanent	No
4	Mr. Anil Kumar Garg	General Manager - Business Development	5.84	B.Sc, BE , MBA (Marketing)	26	51	2-Jul-2001	Malvika Steel Ltd.	Nil	Permanent	No
5	Mr. T.K. Trehan	Vice President	5.38	Degree in Electrical Engg. EMBA in energy management. PGDIMA energy management.	43	63	7-Nov-2007	HPSEB as Deputy director for 28years.	Nil	Permanent	No
6	Mr. Brij Mohan	Asst. General Manager -Accounts	3.81	B. Com, PGD, MBA	35	59	1-Apr-2004	HEG Limited	Nil	Permanent	No
7	Mr. M.A. Rafiq	Manager (Electrical)	3.45	B.Tech (Elect.)	26	44	25-Aug-2001	Steel Builders - Hyderabad	Nil	Permanent	No
8	Mr. Deepak Gupta	Manager- Accounts	2.93	Bachelor of Arts	32	52	1-Apr-2004	HEG Limited	Nil	Permanent	No
9	Mr. Arvind Gupta	Asst. General Manager & Company Secretary	2.49	LL.B., FCS, B.Com (Delhi University)	16	36	9-Jul-2014	Mandakani Coal Company Ltd. (JV of Tata Power, Jindal Photo & Monnet Ispat)	Nil	Permanent	No
10	Mr. C.C. Sebastian	Services Co-ordinator	2.36	Bachelor of Arts	33	59	1-Apr-2004	HEG Limited	Nil	Permanent	No
(B) Names of every employee whose remuneration falls under limit prescribed in Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014											
S. No.	Name of Employee	Designation	Remuneration (in Rs. millions)	Qualification	Experience	Age	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment held at	Shareholding in the Company	Nature of employment	Whether employee is relative of Director
1	Mr. Ravi Jhunjunwala	Chairman & Managing Director	31.49	B. Com (Hons.), MBA	42	67	1-Nov-2001	Promoter Director	Nil	Contractual	No
2	Mr. D.P. Ajmera	Executive Director, CEO & CFO	26.95	FCA, ACS	35	60	1-Apr-2004	HEG Limited	Nil	Permanent	No

ANNEXURE II TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO REQUIRED UNDER THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014

(A) Conservation of energy

(a) the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy;

- i) **Installation of three nos. Variable Frequency Drive (VFDs) in PH on TG Cooling Water pumps.**
- ii) **Replacement of conventional lighting with Light Emitting Diodes (LED) in 132kV Switchyard, Street Lighting in Powerhouse complex, residential colony and Barrage complex.**

(b) the steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy: **NIL**

(c) the capital investment on energy conservation equipment till 31st March 2022;

i) **VFD : Rs. 8,65,000/-**

ii) **LED : Rs. 1,815,888/-**

Total (i+ii) Rs. 2,680,888/-

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

(i) the efforts made towards technology absorption: As above

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution: Installation of three nos. variable frequency drive in Powerhouse have resulted in cost reduction i.e. energy saving to the tune of Rs. **7,015,640/-**. Similarly replacement of conventional lighting with LED has also contributed in cost reduction of Rs. **2,616,935/-** only. This cost reduction will be more in the next coming year.

(iii) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) : **NIL**

(a) the details of technology imported;

(b) the year of import;

(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed;

(d) if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and

(iv) the expenditure incurred on Research and Development : **Rs. NIL**

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

(Rs. in Million)

S. No.	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
I	Foreign Exchange Outgo		
	Traveling and conveyance	0.00	0.00
	Others	0.79	0.40
	Total	0.79	0.40
II	Foreign Exchange Earnings		
	Others (Sale of Voluntary Emission Rights)	0.00	6.62

ANNEXURE III TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

NOMINATION & REMUNERATION POLICY

Pursuant to Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, Malana Power Company Limited is required to constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee with at least three or more non-executive Directors, out of which not less than one half shall be independent directors. The Company already had a Remuneration Committee with three Non-Executive Directors. In order to align the same with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rules made thereunder from time to time, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on the 16th March, 2015, renamed the "Remuneration Committee" as "Nomination and Remuneration Committee".

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and its Policy being in compliance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the applicable Rules made thereunder, applies to the Board of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and the Senior management Personnel of the Company.

1. OBJECTIVE

The Key Objectives of the Committee would be:

- a)** to advise the Board in relation to appointment, appraisal and removal of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the Company.
- b)** to evaluate the performance of the members of the Board and provide necessary report to the Board for further evaluation of the Board.
- c)** to recommend to the Board on Remuneration payable to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

2. DEFINITIONS

- (a)** "Act" means the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time.
- (b)** "Board" means Board of Directors of the Company.
- (c)** Key Managerial Personnel (KMP), means:
 - i.** Chief Executive Officer or the managing director or the manager;
 - ii.** Company Secretary,
 - iii.** Whole-time Director;
 - iv.** Chief Financial Officer; and
 - v.** such other officer as may be prescribed.
- (d)** Senior Management: Senior Management means personnel of the company who are members of its core management team excluding the Board of Directors. This would also



MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

include all members of management one level below the executive directors including all functional heads.

3. ROLE OF COMMITTEE

The role of the Committee inter alia will be the following:

- a) reviewing the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board at least annually and making recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy, with the objective to diversify the Board;
- b) to recommend to the Board the appointment and removal of Director or Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management Personnel.
- c) to carry out evaluation of Director's performance.
- d) assessing the independence of independent directors;
- e) to make recommendations to the Board concerning any matters relating to the continuation in office of any Director at any time including the suspension or termination of service of an Executive Director as an employee of the Company subject to the provision of the law and their service contract;
- f) making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration/fee payable to the Directors/KMPs/Senior Officials so appointed/re-appointed;
- g) ensure that level and composition of remuneration of Directors, KMP's and Senior Management is reasonable and sufficient. The relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks;
- h) to devise a policy on Board diversity;
- i) to develop a succession plan for the Board and Senior Management and to regularly review the plan;
- j) such other key issues/matters as may be referred by the Board or as may be necessary in view of the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.

4. MEMBERSHIP

- a) The Committee shall consist of a minimum 3 non-executive directors, majority of them being independent.

However, the Chairperson of the Company (whether executive or non-executive) may be appointed as a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, but shall not chair such Committee.



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- b) Minimum two (2) members shall constitute a quorum for the Committee meeting.
- c) Membership of the Committee shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.
- d) Term of the Committee shall be continued unless terminated by the Board of Directors.

5. CHAIRMAN

- a) Chairman of the Committee shall be a Non-executive Director.
- b) Chairperson of the Company may be appointed as a member of the Committee but shall not be a Chairman of the Committee.
- c) In the absence of the Chairman, the members of the Committee present at the meeting shall choose one amongst them to act as Chairman.
- d) Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting could be present at the Annual General Meeting or may nominate some other member to answer the shareholders' queries.

6. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The meeting of the Committee shall be held at such regular intervals as may be required.

7. COMMITTEE MEMBERS' INTERESTS

- a) A member of the Committee is not entitled to be present when his or her own remuneration is discussed at a meeting or when his or her performance is being evaluated.
- b) The Committee may invite such executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee.

8. SECRETARY

The Company Secretary of the Company shall act as Secretary of the Committee.

9. VOTING

- a) Matters arising for determination at Committee meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes of Members present and voting and any such decision shall for all purposes be deemed a decision of the Committee.
- b) In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting will have a casting vote.

10. POLICY ON BOARD DIVERSITY

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall ensure that Board of Directors have the combination of Directors from different areas /fields or as may be considered



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appropriate in the best interest of the Company. The Board shall have atleast one Board member who has accounting/ financial management expertise.

11. NOMINATION DUTIES

The duties of the Committee in relation to nomination matters include:

1. Ensuring that there is an appropriate induction & training Program in place for new Directors and members of Senior Management and reviewing its effectiveness;
2. Ensuring that on appointment to the Board, Non-Executive Directors receive a formal letter of appointment in accordance with the Guidelines provided under the Companies Act, 2013;
3. Determining the appropriate size, diversity and composition of the Board;
4. Follow a formal and transparent procedure for selecting new Directors for appointment to the Board, Key Managerial Personnel's and Senior Management Personnel;
5. Developing a succession plan for the Board and Senior Management and regularly reviewing the plan;
6. Evaluating the performance of the Board members and Senior Management in the context of the Company's performance from business and compliance perspective;
7. Making recommendations to the Board concerning any matters relating to the continuation in office of any Director at any time including the suspension or termination of service of an Executive Director as an employee of the Company subject to the provision of the law and their service contract.
8. Delegating any of its powers to one or more of its members or the Secretary of the Committee;
9. Considering any other matters as may be requested by the Board;

12. REMUNERATION DUTIES

The Committee will recommend the remuneration/fee to be paid to the Managing Director, Whole-time Director, other Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel to the Board for their approval.

The level and composition of remuneration/fee so determined by the Committee shall be reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of the quality required to run the Company successfully. The relationship of remuneration/fee to performance should be clear and meet appropriate performance benchmarks. The remuneration should also involve a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.



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1. Director/ Managing Director

Besides the above Criteria, the Remuneration/ compensation/ commission/fee to be paid to Director/ Managing Director/ Whole Time Director shall be governed as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder or any other enactment for the time being in force.

2. Non-executive Independent Directors

The Non-Executive Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of sitting fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof. Provided that the amount of such fees shall be subject to ceiling/ limits as provided under Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder or any other enactment for the time being in force.

3. Key Managerial Personnel's /Senior Management Personnel etc

The Remuneration to be paid to Key Managerial Personnel's/ Senior Management Personnel shall be based on the experience, qualification, performance and expertise of the related personnel and governed by the limits, if any prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder or any other enactment for the time being in force.

4. Directors' and Officers' Insurance

Where any insurance is taken by the Company on behalf of its Directors, Key Managerial Personnel's/ Senior Management Personnel etc. for indemnifying them against any liability, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel.

13. EVALUATION/ ASSESSMENT OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

The evaluation/assessment of the Directors of the Company is to be conducted on an annual basis.

The following criteria may assist in determining how effective the performances of the Directors have been:

- Contributing to clearly defined corporate objectives & plans
- Obtain adequate, relevant & timely information from external sources
- Review of strategic and operational plans, objectives and budgets
- Regular monitoring of corporate results against projections
- Identify, monitor & take steps for mitigation of significant corporate risks
- Assess policies, structures & procedures
- Review management's succession plan
- Effective meetings
- Assuring appropriate board size, composition, independence, structure
- Clearly defining roles & monitoring activities of committees

Additionally, for the evaluation/assessment of the performances of Managing Director(s)/Whole Time Director(s) of the Company, following criteria may also be considered:



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- Leadership abilities
- Communication of expectations & concerns clearly with subordinates
- Direct, monitor & evaluate KMPs, senior officials

Evaluation on the aforesaid parameters will be conducted by the Independent Directors for each of the Executive/Non- Independent Directors in a separate meeting of the Independent Directors.

The Executive Director/Non-Independent Directors along with the Independent Directors will evaluate/assess each of the Independent Directors on the aforesaid parameters. Only the Independent Director being evaluated will not participate in the said evaluation discussion.

14. DISCLOSURE

The Remuneration policy and the evaluation criteria shall be disclosed in the Board's Report.

15. MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETING

Proceedings of all meetings must be minuted and signed by the Chairman of the Committee at the subsequent meeting. Minutes of the Committee meetings will be tabled at the subsequent Board and Committee meeting.

16. DEVIATIONS FROM THIS POLICY

Deviations on elements of this policy in extraordinary circumstances, when deemed necessary in the interests of the Company, will be made if there are specific reasons to do so in an individual case. However, this shall be subject to the approval of Board of Directors on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company.

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ANNEXURE IV TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2022

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel)
Rules, 2014]

To
The Members,
Malana Power Company Limited (CIN: U40101HP1997PLC019959)
Village Chaukipost Jari Kullu Himachal Pardesh

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Malana Power Company Limited** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2022 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2022 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
(Not applicable to the Company during the period under review)
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment.



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- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):(**All the following Regulations including amendments, statutory modification or re-enactment thereto if any, from time to time are not applicable to the Company during the period under review**)
- (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;
- (vi) Other law applicable specifically to the Company, as identified and on the basis of representation given by the management:
- The Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Rules/ Regulations made thereunder; and
 - The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013).

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India. (Notified and effective from 1st July, 2015 and the revised version effective from October 1st, 2017).
- (ii) The SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015.
(Not Applicable to the Company during the period under review)



MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings were carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be. There was no dissenting vote for any matter.

I further report that I have relied on the representation made by the Company and its officers for system and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations to the Company. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the management has adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report, during the audit period, there were no other specific events/actions in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc. having a major bearing on the Company's affairs.

This report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as "**Annexure I**" and forms an integral part of this report.

**FOR P. KATHURIA & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES**

**PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 14.07.2022**

**PRADEEP KATHURIA
FCS: 4655
CP: 3086
UDIN: F004655D000625286**



MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Annexure I

To
The Members,
Malana Power Company Limited (CIN: U40101HP1997PLC019959)
Village Chaukipost Jari Kullu Himachal Pardesh

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial record and Books of Accounts of the company since the same have been subject to review by Statutory Auditor.
4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The Compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

**FOR P. KATHURIA & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES**

**PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 14.07.2022**

**PRADEEP KATHURIA
FCS: 4655
CP: 3086
UDIN: F004655D000625286**

ANNEXURE V TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:** The Company's CSR activities are designed to serve, societal, local and national goals in all the locations where company operates. Through the CSR Policy, the company creates a significant and sustained impact on communities around the Plant location. The Company also provides opportunities for the Employees to contribute to these efforts through volunteering. More detailed in Point no. 17(iii) of Board Report.
2. **Composition of CSR Committee:**

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	Chairman	4 (Four)	4 (Four)
3	Ms. Tima Iyer Utne	Member	4 (Four)	4 (Four)
2	Dr. Kamal Gupta	Member	4 (Four)	4 (Four)

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.
<http://malanapower.com/docs/MPCL CSR Policy.pdf>
4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attached the report) : Not Applicable
5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any



MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be set- off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
		Nil	Nil

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Rs. 752.07 million

7.

(a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): Rs. 15.04 million

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: Nil

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any : Nil

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b- 7c) : Rs. 15.04 million

8.

(a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year 2021-22 (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
Rs. 5.24 million	Rs. 9.80 million	28 th April 2022	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Project duration.	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.).	Mode of Implementation – Direct Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State.	District.						Name	CSR Registration number.
1	Construction of “Government school building” for Gram Panchayat at Village Prini	Education / Setting up of School by providing school building	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	24 months	Rs.24 million	Rs.4.85 million	Rs.9.80 million	Yes, Direct.	-	-
	TOTAL						Rs.24 Million	Rs.4.85 million	Rs.9.80 million			

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act.	(4) Local area (Yes/No).	(5) Location of the project.		(6) Amount spent for the project (in Rs.).	(7) Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	(8) Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency.	
				State.	District.			Name.	CSR Registration number.
1.	Acupressure Health Centre	Promoting Health care	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs. 0.37 Mn	Yes	-	-
2.	Providing Doctor and medicine facilities	Promoting Health care	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.20 Mn	Yes	-	-
3.	General health ckeckup camp at Grahana village for the villagers of Thunja & Grahana village	Promoting Health care	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.05 Mn	No	Red Cross Society	Registration in Progress
4.	Medicines and medical tests / examination to be provided to patients free of cost at MPCL-ADHPL Group dispensary, Village Prini	Promoting Health care	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.1.06 Mn	Yes	-	-
5.	Expenditure for Covid-19 pandemic (Contribution of NRB masks & Pulse oxymeter to State Government of Himachal Pradesh during Covid-19)	Promoting Health care	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.1.36 Mn	Yes	-	-
6.	Providing teaching aid and honorarium	Promoting education	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.33 Mn	Yes	-	-
8.	MPCL Scholarship Scheme	Promoting education	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.12 Mn	Yes	-	-
9.	Works at La Montesari School, Dhoonkhra (Free school building provided by company)	Promoting education	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.01 Mn	Yes	-	-
10.	Construction of protection wall at Govt.	Promoting education	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.20 Mn	Yes	-	-



MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

	Primary School Thunja			Pradesh					
11.	Greenery development in and around to prevent land/soil erosion	Environmental sustainability and ecological balance	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.19 Mn	Yes	-	-
12.	MPCL sewing training (cutting & tailoring) and	Women Empowerment	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.16 Mn	Yes	-	-
13.	Ajeevika - Self-sustained model for women to earn their livelihood. New Aajivika Self Help Group, a society registered under The Societies Registration Act. There are 35-40 women involved in this self-help group for the production of Papaya, Pumpkin, Loki & Ambla sweets, pickle and sauce.	Women Empowerment	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.62 Mn	Yes	-	-
14.	Support to Human Welfare Society	For orphan children	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.06 Mn	Yes		
15.	Support to NGOs - Sahara Old Age Home	Sports	Yes	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Rs.0.50 Mn	Yes		
16.	TOTAL					Rs. 5.24 Mn			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: Nil

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: Not Applicable

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) : Rs. 15.04 million

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	Rs. 15.04 million

(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	Rs.15.04 million
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	-
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	-

9.

(a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: NIL

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID.	Name of the Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Status of the project Completed /Ongoing.
1.	Education	Construction of School Building for Sarswati Vidya Mandir School (SVM), Chhanikhor, Dist. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	2020-21	12 months	Rs.1.20 million	Rs.1.20 million	Rs.1.20 million	Completed
2.	Education	Construction of "Government School Building" for Gram Panchayat at Village Prini	2020-21	36 months	Rs.24 million	Rs.3.74 million	Rs.4.47 million	Ongoing
	TOTAL				Rs.25.20 million	Rs.4.94 million	Rs.5.67 million	






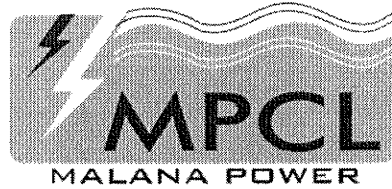
MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year
(asset-wise details): As mentioned below:

S. No.	Name of Asset →	Machineries
(a)	Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).	23 rd March 2022
(b)	Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.	Rs.0.62 million
(c)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.	New Aajivika Self Help Group, a society registered under The Societies Registration Act. This organization is making organic confectionery items from fruits and vegetables and the machinery provided by the company has helped them increase their output and reach to more locations. The products of their organization was very well appreciated in various states of Northern India.
(d)	Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).	<p>Details of Capital Assets provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automatic Peda Making Machine (Double Sensor, SS-316) 2. MPP Model V120TR 3. Hydraulic Press 4. Inspection & Working Table 5. Display Counter Refrigerated with Trays <p>Complete address & location: New Aajivika Self Help Group, Village Gagal, P.O. Bharmoti, Tehsil Nadaun, Dist. Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh</p>

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5):): Not Applicable

 Ravi Jhunjunwala Managing Director	 Ravi Jhunjunwala Chairman CSR Committee	 Om Prakash Ajmera Chief Financial Officer
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MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

CIN No. : U40101HP1997PLC019959

Standalone Financial Statement

April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

March 31, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Tel: +91 124 679 2000
Fax: +91 124 679 2012

To The Members of Malana Power Company Limited Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Malana Power Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive Income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 31.1 (ii) of the standalone financial statements, which describes the uncertainty relating to the effects of outcome of litigation with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEBL).

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

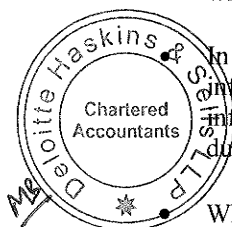
- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Regd. Office: One International Center, Tower 3, 32nd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai-400 013, Maharashtra, India.

(LLP Identification No. AAB-8737)



Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management 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.

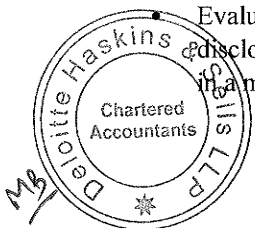
Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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 Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. <<refer note 31.1 to the standalone financial statements>>



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- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. <<refer note 31.2 to the standalone financial statements>>
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. <<refer note 19 to the standalone financial statements>>
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief as disclosed in the note 40 (vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief as disclosed in the note 40 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entity (ies) ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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.

Based on the audit procedures performed that have been 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 (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act. <<refer note 42 to the standalone financial statements>>
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Vikas Khurana

(Partner)

(Membership No.503760)

UDIN: 22503760AIUBIE2209

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 11, 2022

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Malana Power Company Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

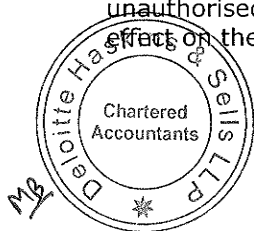
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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.



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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Vikas Khurana

(Partner)

(Membership No. 503760)

UDIN: 22503760AIUBIE2209

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 11, 2022

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year by the management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the award letter and certificate of mutation provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Further, immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for term loans are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmation received from IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited (the security trustee).
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified (except for stock lying with third party) during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. For stock held with the third parties at the year end, written confirmation has been obtained. No discrepancies of ten percent or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) (a) The Company has granted loans to employees, unsecured but has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year-

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	Loans
A. Aggregate amount provided during the year	
-Others (employees)	31.46
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases*	
-Others (employees)	19.15

*The amounts reported are at gross amounts, without considering provisions made.



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(b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans granted, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulation.

(d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.

(iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

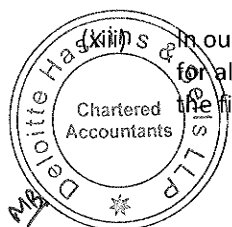
(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Income Tax, Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities though there has been a delay in respect of remittance of Income Tax and Provident Fund dues. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Sales Tax, Services Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Services Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:



Name of statute	Nature of dispute	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which amount relates	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount unpaid (Rs. in lakhs)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	High Court	(A/Y) 2009-10, 2011-12	102.82	102.82
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	CIT (Appeals)	(A/Y) 2013-14	71.19	60.51
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	(A/Y) 2012-13, 2014-15	39.87	39.87

- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not raised any funds on short-term basis and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) The Company has not made any investment in or given any new loan or advances to its subsidiaries during the year and the Company do not have any associate or joint venture. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.



In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.


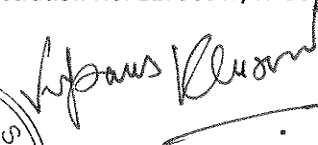
Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period up to December 31, 2021 and the draft of the internal audit reports were issued after the balance sheet date covering the period January 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022 for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of its holding company, subsidiary company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- The Group does not have any Core investment Company (CIC) as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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) (a) There are no unspent amounts in respect of other than ongoing projects as on March 31, 2022. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount, to a Special account before the date of this report and within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Act.

FOR DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Vikas Khurana
Partner
(Membership No. 503760)
UDIN: 22503760AIUBIE2209

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	10,278.89	10,686.99
(b) Intangible assets	4	5.21	6.21
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	99,226.32	104,471.45
(ii) Trade receivables	10	388.11	475.39
(iii) Loans	6	14,624.08	14,615.15
(iv) Others	7	1,863.14	4,923.14
(d) Non-current tax assets	13	65.72	51.60
(e) Other non-current assets	8	12.02	12.02
		126,463.49	135,241.95
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	430.40	309.00
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	400.67	59.03
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	919.30	238.81
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	4,470.18	2,095.18
(iv) Loans	6	9.79	15.96
(v) Others	7	6,146.00	15.12
(c) Other current assets	8	181.83	76.55
		12,558.17	2,809.65
Total Assets		139,021.66	138,051.60
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	15	14,752.57	14,752.57
(b) Other equity	16	121,331.57	113,694.11
Total Equity		136,084.14	128,446.68
LIABILITIES			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	-	7,055.07
(b) Provisions	17	124.88	116.95
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	18	1,269.36	702.77
		1,394.24	7,874.79
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Short term borrowings	14	-	1,205.02
(ii) Trade payables	19	-	-
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		615.22	290.97
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	34.78	37.91
(b) Provisions	17	64.34	55.02
(c) Current tax liabilities	13	785.31	110.88
(d) Other current liabilities	21	43.63	30.33
		1,543.28	1,730.13
Total Equity and Liabilities		139,021.66	138,051.60

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

Ravi Jhunjhunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972

O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834

Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721

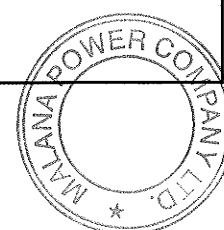
Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.:-F7690

Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 11 May 2022

Place: NOIDA

Date: MAY 02, 2022



Malana Power Company Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
I Revenue from operations	22	11,392.96	7,348.08
II Other income	23	5,523.96	1,752.97
III Total Income (I+II)		16,916.92	9,101.05
IV Expenses			
Wheeling cost		554.25	691.93
Open access charges		800.53	573.14
Employee benefits expense	24	1,363.91	1,183.67
Finance costs	25	415.03	1,310.57
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	26	437.43	452.95
Other expenses	27	1,268.84	1,343.34
Total expenses		4,839.99	5,555.60
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		12,076.93	3,545.45
VI Tax expense/(benefit)			
(a) Current tax expense	28	2,756.54	1,135.50
(b) Deferred tax (credit)	28	(80.94)	(44.15)
(c) Tax related to earlier years	28	-	208.45
Income tax expense		2,675.60	1,299.80
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		9,401.33	2,245.65
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
-Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		9.08	20.01
-Income Tax relating Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		(2.64)	(5.83)
Other comprehensive Income for the year		6.44	14.18
IX Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII+VIII)		9,407.77	2,259.83

Earnings per equity share (of Rs.10/- each)

Basic (in Rs.)	29	6.38	1.52
Diluted (in Rs.)	29	6.38	1.52

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

Ravi Jhunjunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972

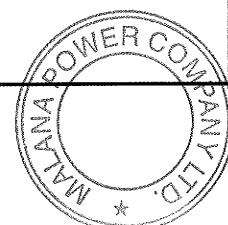
Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721

O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834

Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.:-F7690

Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 11 May 2022

Place: AUDA
Date: MAY 02, 2022



Malana Power Company Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

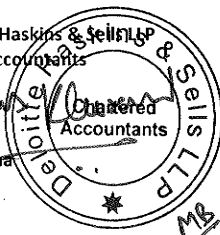
(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	12,076.93	3,545.45
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	437.43	452.95
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.51	(1.45)
Finance cost	415.03	1,310.57
Interest income	(1,523.78)	(1,488.84)
Provision written back (Refer Note 34)	(3,060.00)	-
Working Capital Adjustments:		
Increase in trade receivables	(254.36)	(102.52)
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets - loans	(2.76)	20.13
Decrease in other financial assets	-	3.78
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(112.18)	31.50
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(121.40)	22.06
Increase in trade payables	324.25	79.89
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	(3.13)	5.35
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	26.33	(20.68)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	13.30	(15.08)
Cash generated from operations	8,216.17	3,843.11
Income-tax paid	(1,449.40)	(578.01)
Net cash flow from Operating Activities	6,766.77	3,265.10
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(35.33)	(63.36)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	6.49	6.68
Interest received during the year	1,519.80	7,693.30
Receipt from deemed equity investment during the year (Refer Note 35 (ii))	5,245.13	-
Fixed deposits placed during the year	(4,440.00)	(17,660.00)
Fixed deposits matured during the year	2,065.00	15,595.00
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	4,361.09	5,571.62
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayments of borrowings	(8,260.09)	(6,401.38)
Interim dividend paid during the year	(1,770.31)	(2,065.36)
Interest paid	(416.97)	(1,312.41)
Net cash (used) in financing activities	(10,447.37)	(9,779.15)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	680.49	(942.43)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	238.81	1,181.24
Cash and Cash equivalent at the end of the year (Refer Note No. 11)	919.30	238.81

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

Ravi Jhunjhunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972

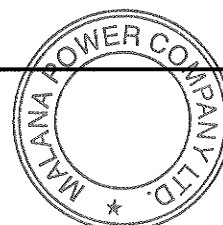
Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721

O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834

Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.:-F7690

Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 11/ May /2022

Place: Noida
Date: MAY 02, 2022



Malana Power Company Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

1 Current reporting period					
Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Authorised 16,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	16,000.00	-	16,000.00	-	16,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up 14,75,25,731 equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	14,752.57	-	14,752.57	-	14,752.57

(Rs. in lakhs)

2 Previous reporting period					
Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2020	Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
Authorised 16,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	16,000.00	-	16,000.00	-	16,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up 14,75,25,731 equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	14,752.57	-	14,752.57	-	14,752.57

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

1 Current reporting period			
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2021	32,545.67	81,148.44	113,694.11
Profit for the year	-	9,401.33	9,401.33
Other comprehensive income during the year, net of tax	-	6.44	6.44
Total	32,545.67	90,556.21	123,101.88
Interim dividend paid during the year (Refer Note 42)	-	(1,770.31)	(1,770.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	32,545.67	88,785.90	121,331.57

(Rs. in lakhs)

2 Previous reporting period			
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2020	32,545.67	80,953.97	113,499.64
Profit for the year	-	2,245.65	2,245.65
Other comprehensive income during the year, net of tax	-	14.18	14.18
Total	32,545.67	83,213.80	115,759.47
Interim dividend paid during the year 2020-21	-	(2,065.36)	(2,065.36)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	32,545.67	81,148.44	113,694.11

Nature and Description of Reserves:

- (i) **Securities Premium:-**
Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (ii) **Retained earnings:-**
Retained earnings constitute the accumulated profits earned by the company till date, less dividend (including dividend distribution tax) and other distribution made to shareholders.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

Ravi Jhunjhunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972

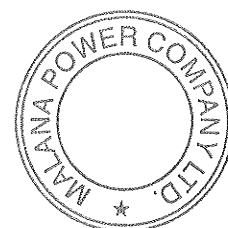
O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834

Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721

Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.-F7690

Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 11/May/2022

Place: AIOIDA
Date: MAY 02, 2022



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 Corporate information

Malana Power Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') is engaged in the generation of hydroelectric power and development of hydro power projects. The Company has set up 86 MW hydroelectric power generation project. The Company has the necessary permission from the Government of Himachal Pradesh to own, operate & maintain the project and sell power for a period of forty years from the date of commercial operation i.e. July 5, 2001 with the option to avail a further extension for a maximum period of twenty years after renegotiation of terms and conditions.

The Company is a company limited by shares incorporated in India. Its parent and ultimate holding Company is Bhilwara Energy Limited.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except where different basis is mentioned in accounting policies below.

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

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

The estimates and underlying 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 revision and future period if the revision affects both current and future periods.

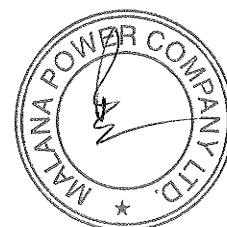
Critical accounting estimates and judgments:

The areas involving critical estimates and judgments are:

I Service Concession Arrangements

Management has assessed applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115: Service Concession Arrangements to power distribution arrangements entered into by the Company. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised significant judgment in relation to the underlying ownership of the asset, terms of the power distribution arrangements entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to granted cash, significant residual interest in the infrastructure, etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management has determined that this arrangement does not meet the criterion for recognition as service concession arrangements.

II Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Useful life and residual value are determined by the management based on a technical evaluation considering nature of asset, past experience, estimated usage of the asset, vendor's advice etc and same is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

III Deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets including MAT credit at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilize the deferred tax asset including MAT.

IV Claims and Litigations

The Company is the subject of lawsuits and claims arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time. The Company reviews any such legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. The Company establishes accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and it discloses the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for the Company's financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. The Company does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, the Company determined that there were no matters that required an accrual as of March 31, 2022 other than the accruals already recognized, nor were there any asserted or unasserted claims for which material losses are reasonably possible.

V Impairment Assessment

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment in subsidiary and loan to subsidiary to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication at the end of a reporting period that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

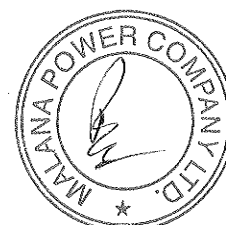
If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

b. Revenue Recognition

The Company recognise revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Company's sales revenue is divided into following categories:



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Revenue from generation and supply of Power ("Revenue from Power Supply"):

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, energy is supplied (i.e. performance obligation is satisfied) and collectability is reasonably assured. The revenues from generation and supply of power is recognised at the amount of which the entity has a right to invoice which coincides with the electricity scheduled to be transmitted to the customers. The difference between scheduled and actual transmitted energy is recognized as Unscheduled Interchange (U/I) charges and are adjusted with the revenue recognized on accrual basis.

In an arrangements where the Company sells power on an exchange, the exchange is determined to be the customer. This is based on the fact that the Company has enforceable contracts with the exchanges.

Revenue from sharing of Transmission line ("Transmission Income"):

Revenue is recognized on the basis of periodic billing to consumers / state transmission utility and is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled from a customer, net of returns and allowances, discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Voluntary emission rights (VER) and I-REC

The Company recognize carbon emission reduction "VER" income in the period when it is reasonably certain that the Company will be able to comply with the conditions necessary to obtain these carbon emission reduction. The Company recognise VER value at average price of open contract for sale of VER with customers.

Other Income

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest Income is included under the head 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Inventory Valuation

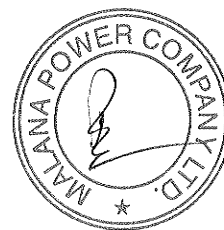
Inventories comprising of components, stores and spares are valued at cost.

Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates. It includes other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the costs of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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

Depreciation:

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The Company has used the following useful life to provide depreciation on its Property, Plant and Equipment.

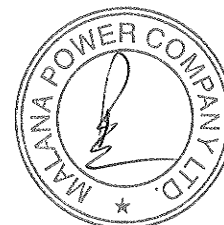
<u>Assets</u>	<u>Useful life (Years)</u>
Buildings other than factory buildings	60
Plant and Machinery used in generation, transmission and distribution	40
Hydraulic Works (Dam, Reservoir, Barrage etc)	40
Factory Buildings	30
Plant and Machinery	15
Electrical Installations	10
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Roads	10
Vehicles	8
Computers and Data processing equipment's	3-6
Office equipment's	5

e. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of 3 to 5 years. The Company has considered the useful life of 3 years to provide amortization on Software.

The intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Gains or losses arising from recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

f. Leases

The Company assesses that the contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (1) The contract involves the use of an identified asset,
- (2) The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset,
- (3) The Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

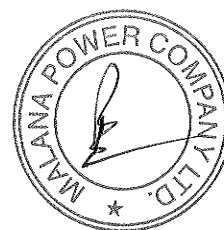
The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company adopts the incremental borrowing rate for the entire portfolio of leases as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, exercise price of a purchase option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be of low value. The lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

g. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using weighted average cost of capital that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations cover the useful life of the project.

Impairment losses (if any) are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

For impairment of assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

h. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

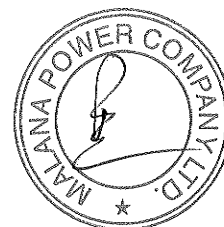
Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ▶ Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- ▶ Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- ▶ Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- ▶ Equity instrument in subsidiary carried at cost.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in the finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company does not have any debt instrument measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI.

Equity investments

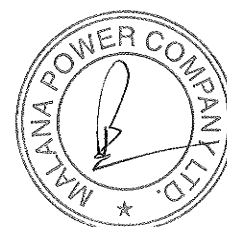
All equity investment (other than equity investment in subsidiary) in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments in subsidiary are carried at cost in financial Statements less impairments, if any. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in P&L.

Derecognition

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

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- When the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in a separate component of equity is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in a separate component of equity is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

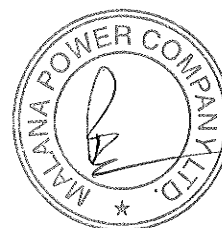
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of subsidiary company are integral part of the debt instrument. Hence, no accounting has been done separately in the standalone financial statements.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

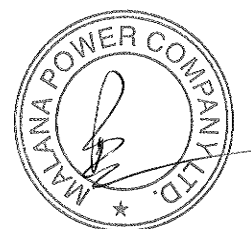
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

j. Retirement and other employee benefits

1 Defined Contribution Plan:

1. Provident Fund: Contribution are made to the regulatory authorities and are recognised as employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss as and when due. This benefits is classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.
2. Superannuation Fund: Contribution towards Superannuation Fund is administered by a trust set up by the Company, which is recognized by the Income Tax authorities. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

2 Defined Benefit Plan:

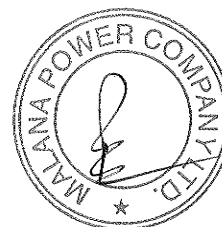
Gratuity

The Employee's Gratuity Fund Scheme, which is defined benefit plan, is managed by Trust maintained with ICICI Prudential Life Insurance company Limited and Bajaj Allianz. The liabilities with respect to Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date, based upon which the Company contributes to the Company Gratuity Scheme. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds with ICICI Prudential Life Insurance company Limited and Bajaj Allianz is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in notes to standalone financial statements.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3 Other Long Term Employee Benefits:

Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method at the year-end.

k. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

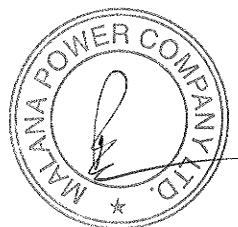
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow deferred tax assets to be recovered.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

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

n. Contingent Liability

A Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

o. Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

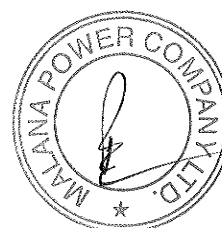
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

q. Fair Value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

As on the reporting date, the Company does not have any financial instrument which has been measured either through FVTPL or FVTOCI.

r. Current versus Non-Current

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

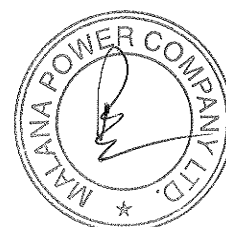
A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

s. Going Concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the standalone financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the standalone financial statements.

t. Subsequent events

Based on the nature of the event, the Company identifies the events occurring between the balance sheet date and the date on which the financial statements are approved as 'Adjusting Event' and 'Non-adjusting event'. Adjustments to assets and liabilities are made for events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date or because of statutory requirements or because of their special nature. For non-adjusting events, the Company may provide a disclosure in the financial statements considering the nature of the transaction.

u. Amended standards and interpretations

Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments; Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 116 Leases (amendments related to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform)

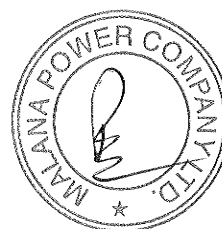
The amendment to Ind AS 109, provides a practical expedient for assessment of contractual cash flow test, which is one of the criteria for being eligible to measure a financial asset at amortized cost, for the changes in the financial assets that may arise as a result of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform. An additional temporary exception from applying hedge accounting is also added for Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

The amendment to Ind AS 107, clarifies the certain additional disclosures to be made on account of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform:

- (i) the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform;
- (ii) the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing the transition;
- (iii) the instruments exposed to benchmark reform disaggregated by significant interest rate benchmark along with qualitative information about the financial instruments that are yet to transition to alternative benchmark rate;
- (iv) changes to entity's risk management strategy.

The amendments introduced a similar practical expedient in Ind AS 116. Accordingly, while accounting for lease modification i.e. remeasuring the lease liability, in case this is required by interest rate benchmark reform, the lessee will use a revised discount rate that reflects the changes in the interest rate.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Ind AS 116 Leases (amendment related to rent concessions arising due to COVID-19 pandemic)

The amendment to Ind AS 116 Leases extended the practical expedient introduced for financial year 2020-21 related to rent concessions arising due to Covid-19 pandemic, that provides an option lessee to choose that rent concessions arising due to COVID-19 pandemic ('COVID-19 rent related concessions') not to be treated as lease modification, to lease payments due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021.

The amendment did not have any material impact on standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendments consequent to issue of Conceptual Framework for Financial reporting under Ind AS ("Conceptual Framework")

(i) Ind AS 102 Share Based Payments- Amended the definition of 'liabilities' to 'a present obligation of the entity to transfer an economic resource as a result of past events'.

(ii) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations- The MCA clarified that for the purpose of this Ind AS, acquirers are required to apply the definitions of an asset and a liability given in the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards rather than the Conceptual Framework.

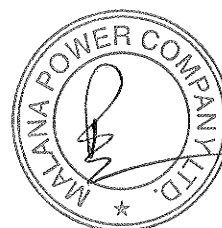
(iii) Ind AS 114 Regulatory Deferral Accounts- The amendment added a footnote against the term 'reliable' used in the Ind AS 114. The footnote clarifies that term 'faithful representation' used in the Conceptual Framework encompasses the main characteristics that the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards called 'reliability'. However, for the purpose of this Ind AS, the term 'reliable' would be based on the requirements of Ind AS 8.

(iv) Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets- The MCA clarified that the definition of term 'liability' in this Ind AS is not being revised following the revision of the definition of liability in the Conceptual Framework.

(v) Ind AS 38 Intangible assets- The MCA clarified that the definition of an 'asset' in this Ind AS is not being revised following the revision of the definition of asset in the Conceptual Framework.

(vi) Ind AS 106 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources; Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; Ind AS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting- The reference to the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards has been substituted with reference to the Conceptual Framework.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes To The Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Hydraulic Work	Building Bridges and Roads	Computers & Networks	Electric Installations	Freehold Land	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Plant & Equipment	Transmission Line	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block											
As at April 1, 2020	18,427.27	3,267.04	51.83	141.38	213.36	44.93	70.58	9,381.98	1,996.71	145.37	33,740.45
Additions	-	-	3.81	-	-	2.20	9.08	8.73	-	39.54	63.36
Disposals	-	-	14.37	0.55	-	1.10	1.64	-	-	19.22	36.88
As at March 31, 2021	18,427.27	3,267.04	41.27	140.83	213.36	46.03	78.02	9,390.71	1,996.71	165.69	33,766.93
Additions	-	-	3.85	-	-	2.60	7.78	0.14	-	20.96	35.33
Disposals	-	-	2.88	0.06	-	3.38	0.86	-	-	13.26	20.44
As at March 31, 2022	18,427.27	3,267.04	42.24	140.77	213.36	45.25	84.94	9,390.85	1,996.71	173.39	33,781.82
Accumulated Depreciation											
As at April 1, 2020	12,469.29	1,862.46	34.85	135.86	-	32.64	53.08	6,570.35	1,457.42	60.83	22,576.78
Charge for the year	236.75	34.00	7.79	0.10	-	1.30	4.92	113.00	20.66	16.29	434.81
Disposals	-	-	13.89	0.52	-	0.93	1.56	-	-	14.75	31.65
As at March 31, 2021	12,706.04	1,896.46	28.75	135.44	-	33.01	56.44	6,683.35	1,478.08	62.37	23,079.94
Charge for the year	236.75	34.00	5.90	0.07	-	1.56	5.45	113.53	20.66	18.51	436.43
Disposals	-	-	2.52	0.06	-	2.16	0.82	-	-	7.88	13.44
As at March 31, 2022	12,942.79	1,930.46	32.13	135.45	-	32.41	61.07	6,796.88	1,498.74	73.00	23,502.93
Net Block											
As at March 31, 2021	5,721.23	1,370.58	12.52	5.39	213.36	13.02	21.58	2,707.36	518.63	103.32	10,686.99
As at March 31, 2022	5,484.48	1,336.58	10.11	5.32	213.36	12.84	23.87	2,593.97	497.97	100.39	10,778.89

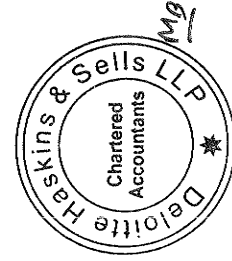
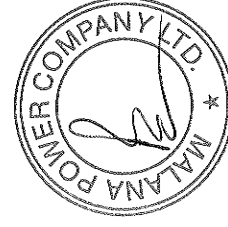
Notes :

All the assets are owned by the Company except as mentioned otherwise:

- 1) Building, bridges and roads includes cost of road Rs. 1,228.38 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 1,228.38 lakhs) having written down value of Rs. 61.42 lakhs (previous year Rs. 61.42 lakhs) constructed on forest land diverted for the project.
- 2) Transmission Lines includes Rs. 41.81 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 41.81 lakhs) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 21.55 lakhs as on March 31, 2022 (including depreciation charged during the period is of Rs. 1.05 lakhs) towards cost of land and compensation paid to Forest Department for construction of Transmission towers under irrevocable right to use.

4 Intangible Asset

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 1, 2020	104.76	104.76
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	104.76	104.76
Addition	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	104.76	104.76
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2020	80.41	80.41
Charge for the year	18.14	18.14
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	98.55	98.55
Charge for the year	1.00	1.00
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	99.55	99.55
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2021	6.21	6.21
As at March 31, 2022	5.21	5.21



5. Investments (Non Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Quantity (Nos.)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (Nos.)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Unquoted investment- In subsidiary at cost	492,955,640	49,295.56	492,955,640	49,295.56
49,29,55,640 (Previous year 49,29,55,640) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid of AD Hydro Power Limited (including beneficial owner of 49,890 shares) (pledged with security trustee on behalf of lenders of AD Hydro Power Limited)				
Add: Deemed Equity Investment in subsidiary Company [Refer Note 35 (ii)]		55,175.89		55,175.89
Less: Receipt from deemed equity investment during the year [Refer Note 35 (iii)]		(5,245.13)		
Total	492,955,640	99,226.32	492,955,640	104,471.45

6. Loans

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good (Measured at amortised cost)				
a) Loan to subsidiary company*	14,600.00	46,380.00	-	-
Less: Reclassified to Deemed Equity investment in subsidiary Company [Refer Note 35 (ii)]	-	(31,780.00)	-	-
Net loans to subsidiary Company	14,600.00	14,600.00	-	-
b) Loan to employees	24.08	15.15	9.79	15.96
Total	14,624.08	14,615.15	9.79	15.96

*The loan granted is repayable only once all obligations to the outside lenders have been paid and discharged in full and the interest thereon is payable as per the conditions stipulated in the financing agreements with the subsidiary. Also Refer note 35 (i) and (ii).

7. Other financial assets

Particulars	Non - Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) Advance for Bara Banghal project (including Rs 681.84 lakhs (previous year Rs 681.84 lakhs) towards consultancy and other expenses on the project) (Refer Note no. 34)				
- Unsecured, considered good	6,120	3,060.00	6,120.00	-
Less: Reclassified to current other financial assets	(6,120)	-	-	-
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	681.84	3,741.84	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	(3,741.84)	-	-
Less: Written off during the year	(681.84)	-	-	-
Total (a)	-	3,060.00	6,120.00	-
b) Others - Unsecured, considered good				
- Recoverable from Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (Net)*	1,863.14	1,863.14	6.90	-
- Interest accrued on banks deposits	-	-	19.10	15.12
- Interest accrued on loan given to subsidiary company	-	23,395.89	-	-
Less: Reclassified to Deemed Equity investment in subsidiary Company [Refer Note 35 (ii)]	-	(23,395.89)	-	-
Net interest accrued on loan given to subsidiary Company	-	-	-	-
Total (b)	1,863.14	1,863.14	26.00	15.12
Total (a+b)	1,863.14	4,923.14	6,146.00	15.12

* In relation to wheeling charges matter (as fully described in Note 31.14(i)), during earlier years, the High Court of Himachal Pradesh directed the Company ("MPCL") to deposit Rs. 1,000 lakhs with the registry of the Court, which was deposited by MPCL on January 24, 2018. Thereafter, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated July 22, 2019 directed MPCL to further deposit Rs. 1,816.75 lakhs with HPSEBL, which MPCL deposited on August 14, 2019. Also, the Company has payable balance to HPSEBL related to wheeling charges amounting Rs. 933.61 Lakhs which has been off settled by the Company against the aforementioned deposits as HPSEBL has withdrawn Rs. 1,000 lakhs from the High court of Himachal Pradesh (as it was permitted to do so). Net balance of Rs. 1,863.14 (Previous year Rs. 1,863.14 lakhs) has been disclosed in other financial assets as on March 31, 2022.

8. Other non current and current assets

Particulars	Non - current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Others				
- Security deposits	4.02	4.02	-	-
- Advances recoverable	-	-	124.22	10.22
- Prepaid expenses	6.95	8.00	52.50	50.84
- Advances to employees	1.05	-	5.11	15.49
Total other assets	12.02	12.02	181.83	76.55

9. Inventories (At cost)

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Stores and spares*	430.40	309.00
Total	430.40	309.00

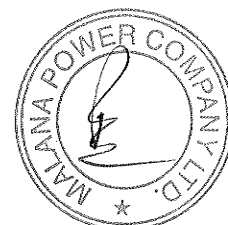
* Includes store lying with third parties ₹ 17.51 lakhs (previous year ₹ 0.43 lakhs)

10. Trade receivables

Particulars	Non - current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables				
Unsecured, considered good*	388.11	475.39	400.67	59.03
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
	388.11	475.39	400.67	59.03

*The Company has receivables balance from HPSEBL for usage of transmission line amounting Rs. 388.11 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 475.39 lakhs). The amount is fully recoverable which will be received once the matter mentioned in footnote to Note 7(b) and 31.1(ii) will be finally disposed off. During the year, the Company has written off amount of Rs. 124.93 against State Transmission Utility ("STU") income from HPSEBL in view of prolonged litigation and no chances of recovering this amount.

Note : The average credit period for the Company's receivables from its generation 5 to 7 days and transmission business is in the range of 30 to 60 days.



Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule- Non Current

As at March 31, 2022	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	13.34	19.24	23.86	73.37	80.04	178.26	388.11
Total	13.34	19.24	23.86	73.37	80.04	178.26	388.11

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule- Non Current

As at March 31, 2021	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	5.45	-	13.34	73.37	80.04	303.19	475.39
Total	5.45	-	13.34	73.37	80.04	303.19	475.39

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule- Current

As at March 31, 2022	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	400.08	0.16	0.43	-	-	-	400.67
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	400.08	0.16	0.43	-	-	-	400.67

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule- Current

As at March 31, 2021	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	59.03	-	-	-	-	-	59.03
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59.03	-	-	-	-	-	59.03

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Balances with banks :		
- In Current Accounts	14.51	76.08
- In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than 3 months)	902.65	159.59
(b) Cash on hand	2.14	3.14
Total	919.30	238.81

12. Bank balances (other than cash and cash equivalents)

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
In Deposit Accounts		
(a) Earmarked (kept as margin money against payment of wheeling charges)	30.18	30.18
(b) In deposit account (with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months)	4,440.00	2,065.00
Total	4,470.18	2,095.18

13. Tax assets / (liabilities)

Particulars	Non - Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance Income Tax (net of provisions of Rs. 9,833.19 lakhs, Rs. 9,210.23 lakhs in 2020-21)	65.72	51.60	-	-
Provision for Income Tax	-	-	(785.31)	(110.88)
Tax assets / (liabilities)	65.72	51.60	(785.31)	(110.88)

14. Non-Current Borrowings*

Particulars	Non - Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured-Measured at amortised cost		
Term Loans		
From banks (secured)	-	3,593.61
From financial institution (secured)	-	4,666.48
Current Maturities of long term borrowings	-	(1,205.02)
Total	-	7,055.07

Security terms :

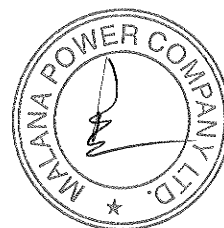
(i) ICICI Bank Limited

The Company had taken Indian Rupee term loans from ICICI Bank Limited carrying interest @ 7.15% per annum (previous year Nil) fixed for one year, thereafter floating rate of "1-MCLR+3M" which shall reset at the end of every 3 months and "Spread" at the end of every 1 year secured against the first pari passu mortgage of all immovable properties (excluding any forest land), charge by way of hypothecation of all borrower's movable fixed assets, both present and future, a first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all their book debts, both present and future and first pari passu charge on all the borrower's bank accounts.

(ii) NIF Infrastructure Finance Ltd

The Company has taken Indian Rupee term loans from NIF Infrastructure Finance Ltd. carrying interest @ 9.65% per annum (previous Year @ 9.65%) fixed for 5 years secured against first mortgage and charge on the movable and immovable assets both present and future on pari passu basis.

* During the current year, the Company has fully prepaid the borrowings taken from ICICI Bank Limited and NIF-Infrastructure Finance Ltd.



15. Share capital

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised 16,00,00,000 (previous year 16,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	16,000.00	16,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up 14,75,25,731 (previous year 14,75,25,731) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	14,752.57	14,752.57
Total	14,752.57	14,752.57

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of shares	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	147,525,731	14,752.57	147,525,731	14,752.57
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	147,525,731	14,752.57	147,525,731	14,752.57

(b) 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 final dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(c) Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of shares	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Bhilwara Energy Limited, the holding company	75,238,123	7,523.80	75,238,123	7,523.80

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Name of the Share Holders				
Bhilwara Energy Limited	75,238,123	51.00%	75,238,123	51.00%
Statkraft Holding Singapore Pte Limited	72,287,608	49.00%	72,287,608	49.00%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal & beneficial ownership of shares.

(e) Shares held by promoters

Particulars	Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		No of Shares as at end of the year	% Of total shares	No of Shares as at end of the year	% Of total shares
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	Bhilwara Energy Limited	75,238,123	51%	75,238,123	51%
	Statkraft Holding Singapore Pte Limited	72,287,608	49%	72,287,608	49%
Total		147,525,731	100%	147,525,731	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal & beneficial ownership of shares.

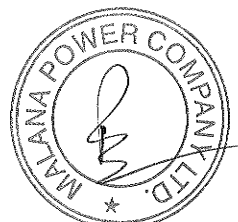
16. Other Equity

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Securities premium	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	32,545.67
Additions during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	32,545.67
Additions during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	32,545.67

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)
(ii) Retained earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	80,953.97
Profit for the year	2,245.65
Other comprehensive profit for the year, net of tax	14.18
Interim dividend paid during the year (Rs. 1.40 per share)	(2,065.36)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	81,148.44
Profit for the year	9,401.33
Other comprehensive profit for the year, net of tax	6.44
Interim dividend paid during the year (Rs. 1.20 per share)	(1,770.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	88,785.90

Nature and Description of Reserves:

- (i) **Securities Premium:-**
Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (ii) **Retained earnings:-**
Retained earnings constitute the accumulated profits earned by the company till date, less dividend (including dividend distribution tax) and other distribution made to shareholders.



17. Provisions		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Particulars		Non - current		Current	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits					
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note No. 33.3)				9.66	1.28
Provision for compensated absences (Refer Note No. 33.3)		124.88	116.95	54.68	53.74
Total		124.88	116.95	64.34	55.02

18. Deferred tax assets / liabilities (net)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax liability:			
Property, plant & equipment		2,422.34	2,491.57
Total Deferred tax liability (A)		2,422.34	2,491.57
B. Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax assets:			
Others		(61.86)	(52.79)
MAI Credit entitlement		(1,091.22)	(1,736.01)
Total Deferred tax asset (B)		(1,152.98)	(1,788.80)
Net Deferred tax liability (A+B)		1,269.36	702.77

19. Trade payables *		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Particulars		Current	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade payable			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note below)			
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		615.22	290.97
Total		615.22	290.97

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

Note: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ("MSME") Development Act, 2006

Particulars		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		-	-
The interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year)		-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the		-	-

Note: Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

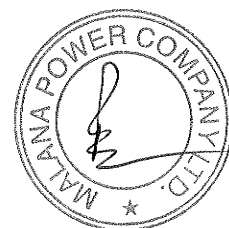
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade payable							
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	161.60	-	341.12	91.78	1.36	19.36	615.22
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	161.60	-	341.12	91.78	1.36	19.36	615.22

Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at March 31, 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade payable							
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	204.34	-	63.84	2.46	0.86	19.47	290.97
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	204.34	-	63.84	2.46	0.86	19.47	290.97

20. Other financial liabilities		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Particulars		Current	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
b) Sundry deposits		34.78	35.97
c) Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution		-	1.94
Total		34.78	37.91

21. Other liabilities		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Particulars		Current	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory liabilities		43.63	30.33
Total		43.63	30.33



22. Revenue from operations

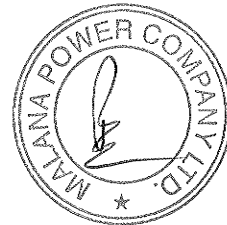
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Revenue from power supply (net)	11,280.23	7,235.35
b) Revenue from Transmission income	112.73	112.73
Revenue from operations (net)	11,392.96	7,348.08

23. Other income

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Interest income		
i) Financial assets held at amortised cost		
- Interest on bank deposits	128.84	93.56
- Interest on Subordinate debt [Refer Note No. 35 (ii)]	1,394.30	1,394.30
- Interest on employee loan	0.64	0.98
ii) Others		
- Interest on income tax refund	-	1.84
b) Others non operating income		
- Sale of emission reductions	-	117.20
- Insurance claim	937.69	87.19
- Provision no longer required written back (Ref. Note No. 34)	3,060.00	-
- Miscellaneous income	2.49	56.45
c) Others gain and losses		
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1.45
Total	5,523.96	1,752.97

24. Employee benefits expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	1,256.35	1,073.92
b) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note No. 33.1)	49.27	45.57
c) Gratuity expenses (Refer Note No. 33.3)	18.74	21.29
d) Compensated absences expenses (Refer Note No. 33.3)	11.38	13.37
e) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	28.17	29.52
Total	1,363.91	1,183.67



25. Finance costs (Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Interest cost		
- Interest on term loans	414.68	1,296.21
- Interest on delayed payment of Income Tax	-	14.00
b) Other Borrowing cost		
- Bank charges	0.35	0.36
Total	415.03	1,310.57

26. Depreciation and amortisation expenses (Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	436.43	434.81
b) Amortisation of intangible assets	1.00	18.14
Total	437.43	452.95

27. Other expense (Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Stores, spares and other consumables	128.08	383.64
Rent expenses	16.71	16.71
Power and fuel	50.02	42.08
Repair and maintenance		
- Buildings	151.66	20.07
- Plant and machinery	158.94	150.29
- Others	21.69	13.73
Rates and taxes	0.28	0.32
Insurance	142.89	137.15
Payment to auditor	23.15	19.29
Communication costs	9.57	9.78
Printing and stationery	5.29	5.59
Travelling and conveyance	52.17	51.06
Membership fees and subscriptions	5.95	17.48
Legal and professional fees	93.63	146.39
Social welfare expenses	16.01	1.83
CSR expenses	150.40	188.70
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.51	-
Bad Debts	124.93	-
Miscellaneous expenses	116.96	139.23
Total	1,268.84	1,343.34

Notes :

(i) Payment to statutory auditors comprise (including indirect taxes)

- Fees for Statutory Audit	12.98	10.03
- Fees for Limited Review	8.85	8.85
- For reimbursement of expenses	1.32	0.41
TOTAL	23.15	19.29

(ii) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

Amount required to be spend as per section 135 of the Act

150.40 188.70

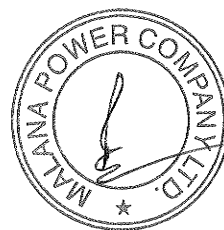
Amount spent during the year on :

- Construction / acquisition of any asset	6.19	8.85
- Other purpose	46.21	51.85
TOTAL	52.40	60.70

Amount unspent during the year is Rs. 98 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 128 lakhs). During the year, the Company has spent Rs. 37.36 lakhs out of the previous year's unspent amount. The Company has transferred unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount, to a Special CSR escrow account before the date of this report and within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Act.

The nature of activities for which CSR amount is spent includes :

Promotion of Health Care
Promotion of Education
Environment Sustainability and Ecological Balance
Women Empowerment



a) Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss

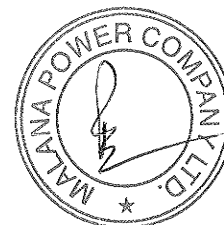
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Current tax	2,756.54	1,135.50
Deferred tax	(80.94)	(44.15)
Tax related to earlier years	-	208.45
Total Income tax (credit)/expenses recognised in the current period	2,675.60	1,299.80

b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the profit before tax as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
PARICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before tax	12,076.93	3,545.45
Profit/Loss before tax from a discontinued operation	-	-
Accounting Profit before Income Tax	12,076.93	3,545.45
At India's statutory income tax rate of 29.12%	3,516.80	1,032.44
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for determining taxable profits	49.87	79.38
Tax effect of income from sale of emission reductions certificates taxable at lower rate	-	(20.47)
Tax effect of income on account of provision written back for bara banghal project	(891.07)	-
Tax related to earlier years	-	208.45
Income tax expenses reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2,675.60	1,299.80

29. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company (Rs. in lakhs) (A)	9,407.77	2,259.83
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earning per share (No. of shares in lakhs) (B)	1,475.26	1,475.26
Basic and diluted earning per share (A/B)	6.38	1.52



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022****30 Segment Reporting**

The Company's activities during the year involved generation of the hydro power (Refer Note 1). Also, the Company generates income from usage of its owned transmission line. Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Segment Reporting'. The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results as one single segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.

31 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extend not provided for)**31.1 Contingent Liabilities**

- (i) In respect of assessment years 2009-10 to 2014-15, the Assessing Officer (AO) had raised demands aggregating to Rs 213.88 lakhs. The demand was based on disallowance of expenses under section 14A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 under MAT computation. The AO disallowed proportionate amount of deduction under section 80-IA stating that the investments made by the Company in the subsidiary is capable to earn exempted dividend income. Further, AO disallowed and denied Company's claim to treat the income from carbon credit as capital receipts. Based upon the favourable order passed by the Income tax authorities in the past in certain assessment year's appeal proceedings at the level of High court and ITAT, the Company is of the view that the above said demands are not tenable and hence no provision is required in the financial statements.
- (ii) On April 27, 2019, the Company received a provisional net demand of Rs. 8,069 Lacs in relation to wheeling charges for the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2019 from Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) based on an order passed by the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (HPERC), which in the opinion of the Company is not in accordance with the agreement entered between the Company and HPSEB (now HPSEBL) in August 1999. In this regard, the Company has paid under protest an amount of Rs. 2,817 lacs. Based on the legal opinion obtained, the Company is of the view that demand is not legally tenable and would not result in any material liability on the Company for the period on or before March 2019 and accordingly has filed an appeal before Appellate tribunal (APTEL) on April 24, 2019, Electricity at New Delhi, which is pending adjudication with APTEL.
- (iii) Based upon the legal opinion obtained by the management, there are various interpretation issues and thus is in the process of evaluating the impact of the recent Supreme Court Judgment in the case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir vs Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II), West Bengal in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basis wages" of the relevant employees for the purpose of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952. Pending issuance of guidelines by the regulatory authorities on the application of this ruling, the impact on the Company for the previous periods, if any, cannot be ascertained.
- (iv) **Financial Guarantee**
The Company has provided Corporate/Default Guarantee to FIs/Banks for the loans extended by them to AD Hydro Power Limited (subsidiary company).

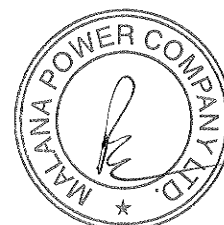
(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a)	The amount of outstanding loans covered by such guarantees	7,436.65	18,866.61
b)	Under the terms of the said guarantee the maximum amount for which the company may be contingently liable during the next 12 months	815.07	3,309.47

31.2 Commitments

- a) The Company has entered into agreement with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) for 40 years to wheel or transfer energy from Bajaura sub station to Nalagarh (i.e. interstate point - substation of Powergrid Corporation of India limited) at agreed price with the commitment to provide 20% of the deliverable energy at free of cost to HPSEB.
- b) At March 31, 2022, the Company has committed for non-disposal of its investment in subsidiary AD Hydro Power Limited to its lenders (similar commitment was there in the previous year also).

The Company does not have any other long term commitments of material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts including derivatives contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022****32 Related Party Disclosures**

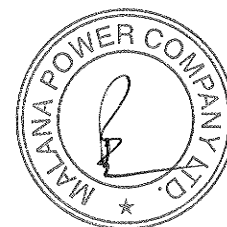
Disclosures as required by Ind AS 24 – “Related Party Disclosures” are as follow:

- a) Names of related parties and description of relationship

Description of relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	Bhilwara Energy Limited
Subsidiary Company	AD Hydro Power Limited
Enterprise having significant influence over the company	Statkraft Holding Singapore PTE Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Indo Canadian Consultancy Services Limited
Key Management Personnel	i) Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala, Chairman & Managing Director ii) Mr. O.P Ajmera, Executive Director, CEO and CFO iii) Mr. Arvind Gupta*
Relatives of key management personnel	i) Mrs. Rita Jhunjhunwala (wife of the Chairman & Managing Director) ii) Mr. Riju Jhunjhunwala (son of the Chairman & Managing Director) iii) Mr. Rishabh Jhunjhunwala (son of the Chairman & Managing Director)
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	i) HEG Limited, ii) RSWM Limited iii) Statkraft Markets Private Limited
Employee benefit funds	i) Malana Power company Limited Employees Gratuity Trust ii) Malana Power company Limited Sr. Executive Company Superannuation Scheme Trust

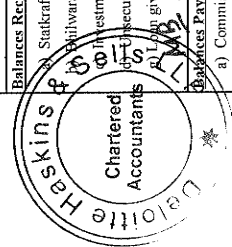
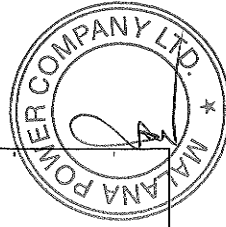
* As per Section 2(51) of the Company Act 2013, definition of Key Managerial Personnel including Company Secretary.

- b) Names and details of transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:



Transaction with related parties Nature of Transaction	Holding Company/ Enterprises having significant influence over the Company		Subsidiary/Fellow subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel		Relative of Key Management Personnel		Enterprise over which key management personnel /relative having significant influence		Trust Under Common Control	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Transactions during the year												
(i) Rent Paid												
a) Mrs. Rita Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.09	19.16	-	-	-	-
b) Mr. Rishabh Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.50	18.59	-	-	-	-
c) Mr. Riju Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.50	18.59	-	-	-	-
d) RSWM Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.71	16.71	-	-
(ii) Remuneration paid												
a) Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	314.94	219.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Mr. O.P. Ajmera	-	-	-	-	269.55	218.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Mr. Arvind Gupta	-	-	-	-	24.46	19.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Reimbursement of expenses paid to:												
a) HEG Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	5.27	-	-
b) RSWM Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.77	9.58	-	-
c) Bhilwara Energy Limited	3.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Material Sale:												
AD Hydro Power Limited	-	-	12.54	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Reimbursement of expenses recovered from:												
a) Bhilwara Energy Limited	82.33	72.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) AD Hydro Power Limited	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Interest on unsecured loan given to:												
AD Hydro Power Limited	-	-	1,394.30	1,394.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Professional expenses paid to:												
Statkraft Market Pvt Ltd	17.36	28.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Contribution made in Trust:												
a) Malana Power Company Ltd Employee Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	50.71
b) Malana Power Company Ltd Sr. Executive Group Superannuation Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.40	7.12
(ix) Benefits paid on behalf of Trust:												
a) Malana Power Company Ltd Employee Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	4.68
Balances Receivable:												
a) Statkraft Market Private Limited	394.79	58.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Bhilwara Energy Limited	-	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Investment in AD Hydro Power Limited	-	-	99,226.32	104,471.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Unsecured Loan given to AD Hydro Power Limited	-	-	14,600.00	14,600.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Loan given to Mr. O.P. Ajmera	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Payable:												
a) Commission payable to Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	139.40	51.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees given by the Company:												
To the lenders of AD Hydro Power Limited in favour of IDBI Trustee acting as security trustee for senior lenders of AD Hydro Power Limited for the maximum amount for which the Company may be contingently liable during next 12 month.	-	-	815.07	3,309.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Remuneration paid does not include provision made for compensated absences and gratuity as the same are determined for the Company as a whole.



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022****c) Compensation of Key Management Personnel**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
	CMD	ED,CEO & CFO	CS	Total	CMD	ED,CEO & CFO	CS	Total
	Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	Mr. O P Ajmera*	Mr. Arvind Gupta		Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	Mr. O P Ajmera*	Mr. Arvind Gupta	
Short Term Benefit	303.12	256.07	21.93	581.12	207.84	205.86	17.87	431.57
Defined Contribution Plan#	11.82	13.48	2.53	27.83	11.27	12.20	2.01	25.48
Total	314.94	269.55	24.46	608.95	219.11	218.06	19.88	457.05

* out of total remuneration paid to Mr. O P Ajmera, Rs. 75.31 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 66.07 lakhs) has been recovered from Bhilwara Energy Limited.

excludes post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits which is provided in the financial statements on the basis of actuarial valuation.

33 Employee Benefit Plan**33.1 Defined contribution plan****i) Superannuation Fund**

The Company makes Superannuation Fund contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans for eligible employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the superannuation fund set up as a trust by the Company. The Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. The Company recognized Rs. 9.40 lakhs (previous year Rs. 5.62 lakhs) in the statement of profit and loss account. (refer note 24)

ii) Provident Fund

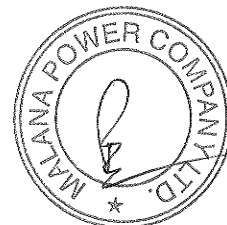
The Company makes Provident Fund contributions which are defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Under the scheme Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognized Rs.49.27 lakh (previous year Rs.45.57 lakh) in the statement of profit and loss account. (refer note 24)

33.2 Details of defined benefit plan and long term employee benefit plan**i) Gratuity Fund**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is primarily governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the retirement date. The gratuity plan is funded plan. The fund has the form of a trust and is governed by Trustees appointed by the Company. The Trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for defining the investment strategy in accordance with the regulations. The funds are deployed in recognised insurer managed funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimates of expected gratuity payments.

ii) Long term employee benefits plan

Compensated absence represents earned leaves. Long term compensated absence has been provided on accrual basis based on actuarial valuation.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

33.3 Disclosure required for Gratuity and Compensated absence in accordance with Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits" are set out in the table below:

i) Current and Non – Current classification in Balance Sheet

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Compensated absence obligation	54.68	124.88	179.56	53.74	116.95	170.69

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Gratuity:						
-Present value of funded defined benefit obligation		-	415.65	-	-	383.76
Fair value of plan assets		-	405.99	-	-	382.48
Net defined benefit obligation	9.66	-	9.66	1.28	-	1.28

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment, received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India, however, the date on which the Code will come into effect is yet to be notified. The Company will assess the impact when Code and rules thereon will be notified and will record any related impact in the period the Code and rules thereon becomes effective.

ii) Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	383.76	340.56	170.69	161.95
Interest Cost	26.10	22.99	11.61	10.93
Current Service Cost	18.65	17.86	10.78	9.35
Benefits Paid	(2.57)	(4.69)	(2.51)	(4.63)
Acquisition/(Divestiture)	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation	(10.30)	7.03	(11.00)	(6.92)
Present value of obligation as at the End of the period	415.65	383.76	179.56	170.69

iii) The amounts recognized in the Profit and Loss account

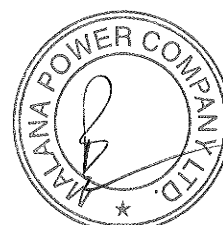
(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Service Cost	18.65	17.86	10.78	9.36
Net Interest Cost	0.09	3.42	11.61	10.93
Remeasurements	-	-	(11.00)	(6.92)
Expense recognized in the Income Statement	18.74	21.29	11.39	13.37

iv) Amount recorded as Re-measurement (Gain) / Loss in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year on PBO	(10.30)	7.03
Actuarial (gain) /loss for the year on Asset	1.22	(27.04)
Defined benefit (gain)/loss recognized in other comprehensive income.	(9.08)	(20.01)



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
v) Movement in the fair value of plan assets

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	382.48	289.85
Expected return on plan assets	24.79	46.61
Employer contribution	1.28	50.71
Benefits paid	(2.57)	(4.69)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	405.99	382.48

vi) Major categories of plan assets (as percentage of total plan assets)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Government of India Securities	-	-
State Government securities	-	-
High Quality Corporate Bonds	-	-
Equity Shares of listed companies	-	-
Property	-	-
Funds Managed by Insurer *	100%	100%
Bank Balance	-	-
Total	100%	100%

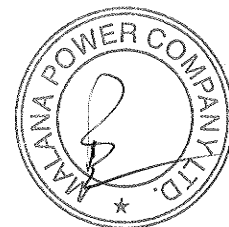
* In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount of each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

vii) Principal Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
i) Discounting Rate	7.23	6.80	7.23	6.80
ii) Future salary Increase	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
i) Retirement Age (Years)	60	60	60	60
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100 % of IALM (2012 - 14)		100 % of IALM (2012 - 14)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)			
18 to 30 Years	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
31 to 44 years	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Above 44 years	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Note:

- Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Govt. of India Securities as at Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.
- The estimate of future salary increased considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increment and other relevant factors.



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022****viii) Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation**

Sensitivity of gross defined benefit obligation as mentioned above, in case of change of significant assumptions would be as under:

(Rs.in lakhs)	
Particular	Gratuity
a) Impact of the change in discount rate	
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	415.65
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(10.20)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	10.90
b) Impact of the change in salary increase	
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	415.65
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	11.03
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(10.41)

Note:

- (a) Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.
- (b) Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

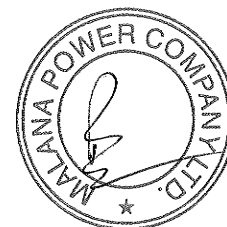
ix) Maturity Profile of defined benefit obligation

(Rs.in lakhs)	
Expected cash flows for the next 10 years	Gratuity
0 to 1 Year	174.98
1 to 2 Year	45.31
2 to 3 Year	4.58
3 to 4 Year	6.81
4 to 5 Year	4.08
5 to 6 Year	7.15
6 Year onwards	172.73

- 34** In respect of 200 MW Bara Banghal project in state of Himachal Pradesh for which the Company had bid and paid an upfront premium of Rs. 6,120 lakhs. The Company had decided to shelve off the project as the State Hydro Power Policy was not aligned with Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) Policy of Government Of India which prohibits the implementation of a hydro power project in wild life /eco sensitive zone areas. In view of this, the Company had filed a full amount of refund claim along with interest as per the terms and conditions of the pre-implementation agreement. The management had assessed that the amount was recoverable in full. The management had made a provision of 50% of the upfront premium i.e. Rs. 3,060 lakhs. Further, Rs. 681.84 lakhs which was paid towards consultancy and other expenses was also provided for. The provision was made as the management expected that the settlement will take long time. Subsequently, on April 06, 2022, the Company has received Rs.6,120 lakhs as full and final settlement from the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Hence, the provision of Rs. 3,060 lakhs has been reversed. Also, the provision of Rs. 681.84 lakhs has been written off during the year.

35 Investment in Subsidiary and Loan to Subsidiary (ADHPL)

- (i) The Company has investment amounting to Rs. 99,226.32 lakhs (including Deemed Equity investment) in AD Hydro Power Limited (subsidiary company) and has unsecured loan receivables amounting to Rs. 14,600 lakhs as on March 31, 2022. Total balance recoverable from subsidiary company aggregates to Rs 113,826.32 lakhs as on March 31, 2022. As against this, net assets of the subsidiary company as on March 31, 2022 is Rs. 106,087.78 lakhs (excluding outstanding balance of unsecured loan from the Company). Considering the subsidiary company's financial performance and taking into consideration, the future projections and expected future cash flows from subsidiary's operations, the management is of the view that there is no impairment indicator in respect to the above investments and unsecured loans and hence are considered entirely recoverable.



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**

- (ii) In 2009, the Company had given sub debt to ADHPL amounting to Rs. 46,380 lakhs at market interest rate and this sub debt was classified as Loans on transition to Ind AS based on intention of the parties at that point of time. During the previous year, the Company and ADHPL mutually agreed to modify the terms of repayment of sub debt of Rs. 31,780 lakhs and accumulated interest of Rs. 23,395.89 lakhs on total debt as follows: Interest on sub debt of Rs. 31,780 lakhs out of total sub debt of Rs. 46,380 lakhs will be Nil from April 01, 2020. At the discretion of ADHPL, ADHPL can repay Rs. 31,780 lakhs and Rs. 23,395.89 lakhs out of distributable profits of ADHPL and can be paid only after making dividend payments to the equity shareholders or as per the agreement signed between the Company, ADHPL and IFC. Further, during FY 2021-2022 ADHPL has suo moto repaid Rs. 5,245.13 lakhs from deemed equity. Based on the above modification, the Company has derecognized the loan asset and accumulated interest receivable and transferred the balances to investment in subsidiary and presented under "Deemed Equity Investment." The waiver of interest and modification of terms of the sub debt are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company considering the parent and subsidiary relationship. The balance sub debt amounting to Rs. 14,600 lakhs carry interest rate of 9.55% per annum from FY 2020-2021.

36 Financial risk management and objective policies

The company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits. The company is exposed to interest rate risk on variable rate long term borrowings.

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

I Interest rate risk

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

(i) Interest Risk Exposure

The exposure of the company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Variable rate borrowings	-	3,593.61
Fixed rate borrowings	-	4,666.48
Total	-	8,260.09

(ii) Sensitivity

Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. The table below summarises the impact of increase and decrease of profit after tax on change in interest rate on floating rate debt. The analysis is based on the assumption that interest rate changes by 25 basis points with all other variable held constant. The fluctuation in interest rate has been arrived at on the basis of average interest rate volatility observed in the outstanding loans as on March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

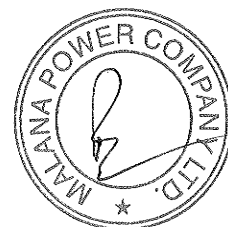
(Rs.in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Effect on Profit if Interest Rate - decrease by 25 basis points	-	2.28
Effect on Profit if Interest Rate - increases by 25 basis points	-	(2.28)

II Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not exposed to any foreign currency risk as there is no material transactions in foreign currency. Hence, no further disclosure is required under this section.

III Price risk

The company is not exposed to any price risk as there is no investment in equities outside the Company and the company doesn't deal in commodities.



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022****(b) Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, unsecured loan to subsidiary company and other financial instruments.

To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

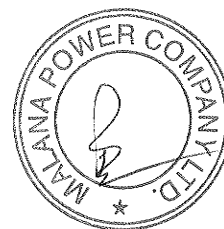
The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

(i) Financial assets to which loss allowance is measured using lifetime /12 months Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as on March 31, 2022.**(Rs.in lakhs)**

Financial assets to which loss allowance is measured using lifetime/ 12 months Expected credit loss(ECL)	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Expected credit loss/Write off	Carrying amount net of impairment provision	Gross Carrying Amount	Expected credit loss/Write off	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Long term loans and advances to Subsidiary Company	14,600.00	-	14,600.00	14,600.00	-	14,600.00
Loan to Employees	33.87	-	33.87	31.11	-	31.11
Advance for Bara Banghal project	6,801.84	681.84	6,120.00	6,801.84	3,741.84	3,060.00
Advance recoverable from HPSEBL	1,870.04	-	1,870.04	1,863.14	-	1,863.14
Trade receivables	788.78	-	788.78	534.42	-	534.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents	919.30	-	919.30	238.81	-	238.81
Bank Balance	4,470.18	-	4,470.18	2,095.18	-	2,095.18
Interest accrued on bank deposit	19.10	-	19.10	15.12	-	15.12
Security deposit	4.02	-	4.02	4.02	-	4.02

The Company is in the power generation sector. The Company on the basis of its past experience and expectation basis best information available on date is confident on realizing all of its dues from its customers. For the disputed debtors, the Company expects to receive the interest on receivables balance which has not been accrued in the books, hence there is no requirement to recognise ECL for time value of money.



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022****(a) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows. To maintain liquidity the Company has maintained loan covenants as per the terms decided by the lenders.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 12 months	12 months to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	502.72	93.14	19.36	615.22
Sundry deposit	34.78	-	-	34.78
Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at March 31, 2021	Less than 12 months	12 months to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	1,205.02	2,410.05	4,645.02	8,260.09
Trade payables	290.97	-	-	290.97
Sundry deposit	35.97	-	-	35.97
Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution	1.94	-	-	1.94

37 Capital management**(a) Risk management**

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:

- (i) safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- (ii) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

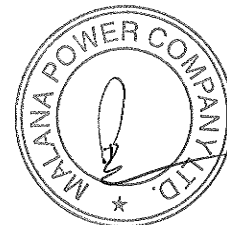
Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net Debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents)
Divided by
Total equity (as shown in balance sheet)

The gearing ratios were as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net Debt	-	8,021.28
Total Equity	136,086.78	128,446.68
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	-	0.06



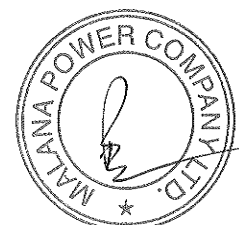
Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
38 Financial instruments- accounting classification and fair value measurement

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
	Fair value through Profit and loss account	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Fair value	Fair value through Profit and loss account	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Fair value
Long term loans and advances to Subsidiary Company	-	-	14,600.00	14,600.00	-	-	14,600.00	14,600.00
Loan to Employees	-	-	33.87	33.87	-	-	31.11	31.11
Advance for Bara Banghal project	-	-	6,120.00	6,120.00	-	-	3,060.00	3,060.00
Advance recoverable from HPSEBL	-	-	1,870.04	1,870.04	-	-	1,863.14	1,863.14
Trade receivables	-	-	788.78	788.78	-	-	534.42	534.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	919.30	919.30	-	-	238.81	238.81
Bank Balance	-	-	4,470.18	4,470.18	-	-	2,095.18	2,095.18
Interest accrued on bank deposit	-	-	19.10	19.10	-	-	15.12	15.12
Total financial assets	-	-	28,821.27	28,821.27	-	-	22,437.78	22,437.78
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,260.09	8,260.09
Trade Payables	-	-	615.22	615.22	-	-	290.97	290.97
Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.94	1.94
Sundry deposit	-	-	34.78	34.78	-	-	35.97	35.97
Total financial liabilities	-	-	650.00	650.00	-	-	8,588.97	8,588.97

39 Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	Variance %	Explanation -if change in ratio more than 25% from preceding year.
(a) Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	8.14	1.62	402.47%	On account of increase in fixed deposits and corresponding decrease in current maturity of borrowings.
(b) Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.	Total equity	-	0.56	-100.00%	On account of repayment of entire borrowings during the current year.
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio, (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	adjustmentsDebt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	1.49	0.69	115.94%	Due to increase in net profit on account of increase in revenue and full repayment of borrowings during the year.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	81.86%	24.03%	240.66%	Due to increase in profits made during the year on account of provision written back related to subsequent receipt of upfront premium related to Bara Banghal Project.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Good Sold	Average Inventory	3.66	3.32	10.24%	The change is less than 25% from the preceding year.
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio, (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	17.22	15.21	13.21%	The change is less than 25% from the preceding year.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio, (in times)	Cost of equipment and software licences + Other Expenses	Average trade payable	2.80	5.35	-47.66%	Due to increase in trade payables on account of renovation works being done on Guest house and provision made for relinquishment charges during the year.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio, (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets Less Total Current liabilities)	1.88	7.55	-75.10%	On account of increase in fixed deposits and corresponding decrease in current maturity of borrowings.
(i) Net profit ratio, (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	106.00%	48.25%	119.69%	Variance is due to increase in profits made during the year on account of provision written back related to subsequent receipt of upfront premium related to Bara Banghal Project.
(j) Return on Capital employed, (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	9.09%	3.76%	141.76%	Due to higher profits made during the year, return on capital employed has also increased.
(k) Return on investment, (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	8.72%	1.86%	368.82%	Higher profits made by Subsidiary during the current year and hence the return on investment increased significantly.

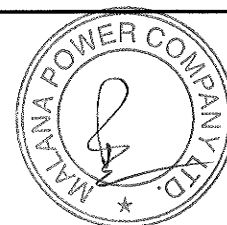
40 Other Statutory Information:

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- All the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).
- The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

41 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Where the company covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-

(Rs.in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	150.40	188.70
(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred,	-	-
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	6.19	8.85
(b) On purposes other than (a) above	46.21	51.85
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year,	98.00	128.00
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall,	91.25	-
(v) Reason for shortfall,	On account of ongoing projects	On account of ongoing projects
(vi) Nature of CSR activities,	Refer Note 27(ii)	Refer Note 27(ii)
(vii) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	-	-
(viii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	-	-





Malana Power Company Limited

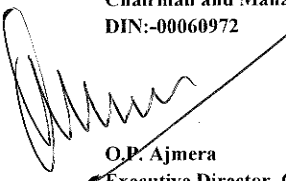
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022


- 42 The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on October 20, 2021 had declared an interim dividend of Rs. 1.20 per equity share of face value Rs. 10 per share amounting to Rs. 1,770.31 lakhs.
- 43 Effective April 01, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 01, 2019, on the date of transition, using modified retrospective approach and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings on the date of initial application. The cumulative effect of applying the standard on retained earnings as of April 1, 2019 and on the profit for the current period and earnings per share is insignificant. Certain assets which are classified under Property, Plant and Equipment, includes Right-of-use asset (ROU) aggregating to Rs. 23.18 lakhs as at April 01, 2019 as disclosed in Note 3.
- 44 The electricity being the essential services in the COVID guidelines which continued to operate during lock down in the crises situation of COVID-19, declared as pandemic by World Health Organization. The Company's business being generation and sale of electricity is covered under essential services which is least impacted due to COVID-19. The Company believes that so far, there is no significant impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the financial position and performance of the Company. Further, the company is not expecting any significant change in estimates as of now as the company is running its business and operations as usual without any major disruptions.
- 45 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure in accordance with amendments in schedule III.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

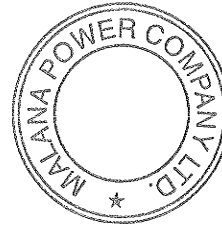

Ravi Jhunjunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972


Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721


O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834


Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.:-F7690

Place : NBDA
Date : MAY 02, 2022





MALANA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

CIN No. : U40101HP1997PLC019959

Consolidated Financial Statement

April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022

March 31, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Malana Power Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Malana Power Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Parent") and its subsidiary, (the Parent and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), comprising the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

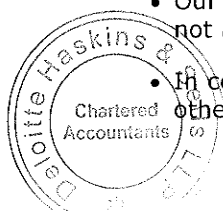
Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 31 (A)(i)(b) and Note 35(A)(ii) to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainty relating to the effects of outcome of litigation with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEBL) in case of the Parent and with three parties using the transmission line in case of a subsidiary, respectively.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the



other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 Parent has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entity included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Group as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the respective companies in India, none of the directors of the Group companies in India incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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 over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**" which is based on the auditor's report of the Parent and its subsidiary company. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) 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 consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group. <Refer Note 31 A (i) and 31 B (i) to the consolidated financial statements>
- ii) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. <Refer Note 31A(ii) and 31B(ii) to the consolidated financial statements>
- iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary company incorporated in India. <Refer Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements>
- iv) (a) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 40(v) to the consolidated financial statements, 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 Parent or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Parent or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 40(vi) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Parent or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent or any of such subsidiaries shall, 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.

Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

(v) The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act. <Refer Note 42 to the consolidated financial statements>

2. With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us of the subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in it's CARO report.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)


Vikas Khurana
(Partner)
(Membership No. 503760)
UDIN:
22503760AIUBOF9218

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2022

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting Malana Power Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") and its subsidiary company, which is the Company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

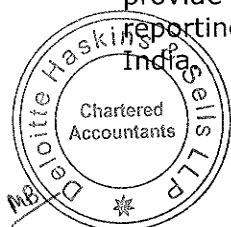
The respective Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary company which is the company incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies considering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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary company which is a company incorporated in



A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Parent and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Vikas Khurana

Vikas Khurana

(Partner)

(Membership No. 503760)

UDIN: 22503760AIUBOF9218

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 11, 2022

Malana Power Company Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

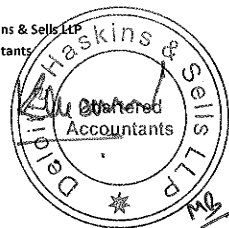
(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	131,280.00	136,616.83
(b) Intangible Assets	4	5.21	6.21
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	3,309.96	3,397.24
(ii) Loans	5	36.00	31.40
(iii) Others	6	1,866.54	4,961.54
(d) Non-current tax assets	12	1,012.27	62.70
(e) Other non-current assets	7	27.59	26.06
		137,537.57	145,101.98
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	1,253.89	1,194.42
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	2,014.43	790.36
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,773.25	1,446.18
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	6,276.17	6,473.78
(iv) Loans	5	25.25	34.55
(v) Other	6	6,153.30	124.36
(c) Other current assets	7	337.77	249.68
		17,834.06	10,313.33
Total Assets		155,371.63	155,415.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	14,752.57	14,752.57
(b) Other equity	14	121,456.30	105,175.66
Equity attributable to Equity shareholders		136,208.87	119,928.23
Non-controlling interest		6,738.84	5,560.23
Total Equity		142,947.71	125,488.46
LIABILITIES			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	6,621.57	22,601.27
(ii) Current maturities of long term borrowings			
(iii) Other financial liabilities			
(b) Provisions	16	292.84	275.13
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		1,269.36	702.77
		8,183.77	23,579.17
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Short term Borrowings	18	815.07	4,500.79
(ii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,094.09	1,174.28
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	208.32	175.84
(b) Provisions	16	100.22	61.20
(c) Current tax liabilities	12	785.31	260.03
(d) Other current liabilities	20	237.13	175.54
		4,240.14	6,347.68
Total Equity and Liabilities		155,371.63	155,415.31

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

Ravi Jhunjhunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972

O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834

Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721

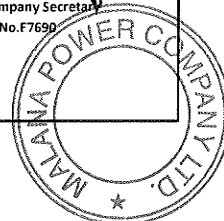
Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.F7690

Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 11 May 2022

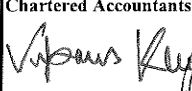
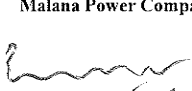
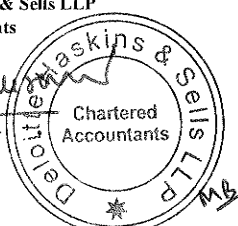
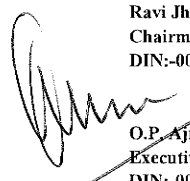
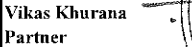
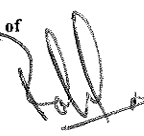

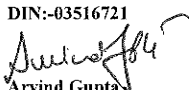
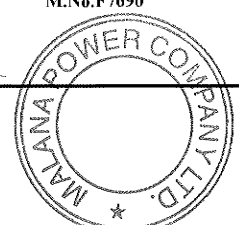
Place: NOIDA

Date: MAY 02, 2022



Malana Power Company Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
I Revenue from operations	21	36,973.69	24,967.97
II Other Income	22	4,676.78	1,700.03
III Total Income (I+II)		41,650.47	26,668.00
IV Expenses			
Wheeling Cost		554.25	691.93
Bulk power transmission charges/Open access charges	31(B)(i)(g)	5,245.70	4,319.97
Employee benefits expense	23	2,913.84	2,551.51
Finance costs	24	2,507.33	3,779.50
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25	5,406.02	5,838.67
Other expenses	26	3,116.00	3,283.12
Total expenses		19,743.14	20,464.71
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		21,907.33	6,203.29
VI Tax Expense			
(a) Current tax expense	27	2,756.54	1,624.73
(b) Deferred tax credit	27	(80.94)	(44.15)
(c) Tax related to earlier years	27	-	208.45
Income tax expense		2,675.60	1,789.03
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		19,231.73	4,414.26
Profit attributable to owners of the company		18,052.08	4,154.03
Non-controlling interest		1,179.65	260.23
Profit for the year		19,231.73	4,414.26
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
-Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)		0.48	62.90
-Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(2.64)	(13.72)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(2.16)	49.18
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to owners of the company		(1.13)	44.98
Non-controlling interest		(1.03)	4.20
IX Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII +VIII)		19,229.57	4,463.44
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company		18,050.96	4,199.01
Non-Controlling interest		1,178.61	264.43
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 per share)			
Basic (in Rs.)	28	12.24	2.82
Diluted (in Rs.)	28	12.24	2.82
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated financial statements As per our report of even date attached			
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Malana Power Company Limited	
 Vikas Khurana Partner		 Ravi Jhunjhunwala Chairman and Managing Director DIN:-00060972	
		 O.P. Ajmera Executive Director, CEO and CFO DIN:-00322834	
 Vikas Khurana Partner		 Rahul Varshney Director DIN:-03516721	
 Vikas Khurana Partner		 Arvind Gupta Company Secretary M.No.F7690	
Place: GURUGRAM		Place: Noida	
Date: 11 May 2022		Date: MAY 02, 2022	
			

Malana Power Company Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022


(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	21,907.33	6,203.29
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,406.02	5,838.67
Loss/(Gain) on sale of property plant and equipment	22.00	(12.77)
Finance Cost	2,507.34	3,779.52
Interest Income	(418.71)	(617.21)
Provision no longer required written back (Refer Note 34)	(3,060.00)	-
Working Capital Adjustments:		
Increase in trade receivables	(1,136.79)	(511.15)
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets - loans	(2.76)	163.76
Decrease in other financial assets	35.00	-
Increase in other current asset	(96.52)	(85.63)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(59.45)	29.89
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(2.10)	(67.29)
Increase in provisions	74.41	118.64
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payable	919.33	(144.96)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	61.58	(136.22)
Cash generated from operations	26,156.67	14,558.54
Income Tax Paid	(2,550.67)	(875.75)
Net cash flows from operating activities	23,606.00	13,682.79
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(99.47)	(146.53)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	9.74	37.58
Loans given during the year	(10.39)	-
Loans repaid during the year	17.33	1.45
Fixed deposits placed during the year	(6,245.99)	(43,239.00)
Fixed deposits matured during the year	6,443.60	42,019.25
Interest received	1,910.97	8,222.54
Net cash flows from investing activities	2,025.79	6,895.29
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayments of borrowings	(19,665.41)	(9,817.99)
Interim dividend paid during the year	(1,770.31)	(2,065.36)
Interest paid	(3,869.00)	(11,453.14)
Net cash (used) in financing activities	(25,304.72)	(23,336.49)
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents	327.07	(2,758.41)
Cash and Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	1,446.18	4,204.59
Cash and Cash equivalent at period end (Refer Note 10)	1,773.25	1,446.18

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner



Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 11/May/2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

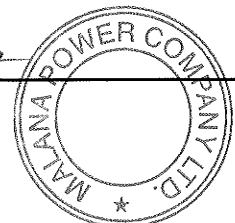
Ravi Jhunjhunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972

Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721

O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834

Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.F7690

Place: NOT DA
Date: MAY 02, 2022



Malana Power Company Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

1 Current reporting period					
Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Authorised 16,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	16,000.00	-	16,000.00	-	16,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up 14,75,25,731 equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	14,752.57	-	14,752.57	-	14,752.57

(Rs. in lakhs)

2 Previous reporting period					
Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2020	Change in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
Authorised 16,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	16,000.00	-	16,000.00	-	16,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up 14,75,25,731 equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	14,752.57	-	14,752.57	-	14,752.57

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

1 Current reporting period				
	Reserves and Surplus		Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2021	32,545.67	72,629.99	5,560.23	110,735.89
Profit for the year	-	18,052.08	1,179.65	19,231.73
Other comprehensive loss during the year	-	(1.13)	(1.03)	(2.16)
Total	32,545.67	90,680.94	6,738.84	129,965.46
Interim dividend paid during the year (Refer Note 42)	-	(1,770.31)	-	(1,770.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	32,545.67	88,910.63	6,738.84	128,195.15

(Rs. in lakhs)

2 Previous reporting period				
	Reserves and Surplus		Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2020	32,545.67	70,496.34	5,295.80	108,337.81
Profit for the year	-	4,154.03	260.23	4,414.26
Other comprehensive income during the year, net of tax	-	44.98	4.20	49.18
Total	32,545.67	74,695.35	5,560.23	112,801.25
Interim dividend paid during the year 2020-21	-	(2,065.36)	-	(2,065.36)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	32,545.67	72,629.99	5,560.23	110,735.89

Nature and Description of Reserves:

(i) Securities Premium:-

Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings:-

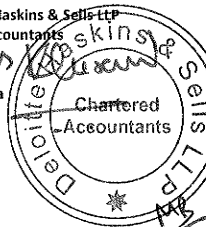
Retained earnings constitute the accumulated profits earned by the company till date, less dividend (including dividend distribution tax) and other distribution made to shareholders.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vikas Khurana
Partner



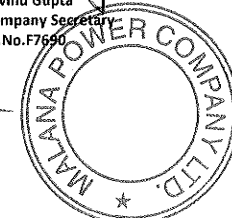
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

Ravi Jhunjhunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972

O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834

Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721

Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.F7690



Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 11/May/2022

Place: Noida
Date: MAY 02, 2022

Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements comprises Malana Power Company Limited (MPCL) (Holding Company) and its one subsidiary i.e. AD Hydro Power Limited (ADHPL) (together referred to as "Group") for the year ended March 31, 2022.

The Group is engaged in the generation of hydro- electric power and development of hydro power projects. The subsidiary Company considered in the consolidated financial statements is 'AD Hydro Power Limited' with proportion of 88% ownership as on March 31, 2022.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except where different basis is mentioned in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services.

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

Amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 - Definition of "material"

The Group has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8. The amendments make the definition of material in Ind AS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in Ind ASs. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition.

The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in Ind AS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in Ind AS 1. In addition, the MCA amended other standards that contain the definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency.

The adoption of the amendment had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

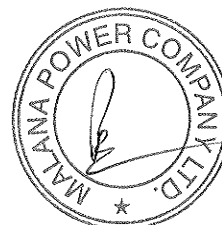
2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary as at March 31, 2022. Control is achieved when the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicates that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, Liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statement in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e. year ended on March 31, 2022. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if the results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Consolidation Procedure:

- (a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows to the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- (b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.
- (c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statement. Ind AS 12 Income tax applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

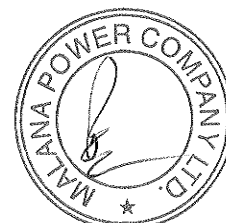
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future period if the revision affects both current and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

Critical accounting estimates and judgments:

The areas involving critical estimates and judgments are:

I. Service Concession Arrangements

Management has assessed applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115: Service Concession Arrangements to power distribution arrangements entered into by the Group. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised significant judgment in relation to the underlying ownership of the asset, terms of the power distribution arrangements entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to granted cash, significant residual interest in the infrastructure, etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management has determined that this arrangement does not meet the criterion for recognition as service concession arrangements.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

II. Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Useful life and residual value are determined by the management based on a technical evaluation considering nature of asset, past experience, estimated usage of the asset, vendor's advice etc and same is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

III. Deferred tax assets

The Group reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets including MAT credit at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilize the deferred tax asset including MAT.

IV. Claims and Litigations

The Group is the subject of lawsuits and claims arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time. The Group reviews any such legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follow appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. The Group establishes accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and it discloses the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for the Group's financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. The Group does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, the Group determined that there were no matters that required an accrual as of March 31, 2022 other than the accruals already recognized, nor were there any asserted or unasserted claims for which material losses are reasonably possible.

V. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication at the end of a reporting period that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

(b) Revenue Recognition

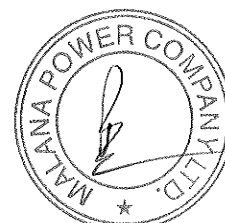
The Group recognise revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Group's sales revenue is divided into following categories:

Revenue from generation and supply of Power ("Revenue from Power Supply"):

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, energy is supplied (i.e. performance obligation is satisfied) and collectibility is reasonably assured. The revenues from generation and supply of power is recognised at the amount of which the entity has a right to invoice which coincides with the electricity scheduled to be transmitted to the customers. The difference between scheduled and actual transmitted energy is recognized as Unscheduled Interchange (U/I) charges and are adjusted with the revenue recognized on accrual basis.

In an arrangements where the Group sells power on an exchange, the exchange is determined to be the customer. This is based on the fact that the Group has enforceable contracts with the exchanges.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Revenue from sharing of Transmission line ("Transmission Income"):

Revenue is recognized on the basis of periodic billing to consumers / state transmission utility and is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled from a customer, net of returns and allowances, discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Voluntary emission rights (VER), Carbon Credit Entitlement / Certified Emission Reductions ("CER")

The Group recognize carbon emission reduction "CER" income in the period when it is reasonably certain that the Group will be able to comply with the conditions necessary to obtain these carbon emission reduction. The Group recognise CER value at average price of open contract for sale of CER with customers.

Other Income

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest Income is included under the head 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Inventory Valuation

Inventories comprising of components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Scrap is valued at net realisable value.

Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates. It includes other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

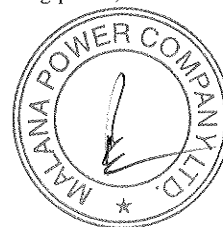
When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the costs of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss when incurred. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively

Depreciation:

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Useful life (Years)</u>
Buildings other than factory buildings	60
power	40
Hydraulic Works (Dam, Reservoir, Barrage etc)	40
Factory Buildings	30
Plant and Machinery	15
Electrical Installations	10
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Roads	10
Vehicles	8
Computers and Data processing equipments	3-6
Office equipments	5

(e) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of 3 to 5 years. The Group has considered the useful life of 3 years to provide amortization on Software.

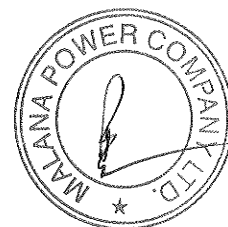
The intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Gains or losses arising from recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(f) Leases

The Group assesses that the contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- (1) The contract involves the use of an identified asset,
- (2) The Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- (3) The Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Group as a lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Group adopts the incremental borrowing rate for the entire portfolio of leases as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, exercise price of a purchase option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised substance fixed lease payments.

The Group recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

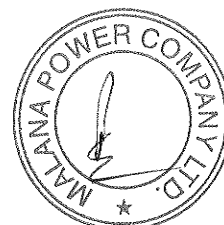
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be of low value. The lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations cover the useful life of the project.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

For impairment of assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

(h) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ▶ Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- ▶ Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- ▶ Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- ▶ Equity instrument in subsidiary carried at cost.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

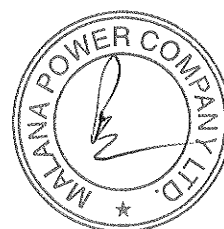
- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in the finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

As at March 31, 2022, the Group does not have any debt instrument measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI.

Derecognition

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

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ▶ When the Group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in a separate component of equity is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in a separate component of equity is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment of financial assets

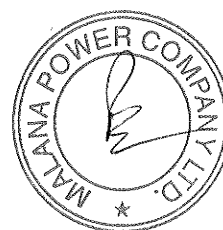
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss (P&L).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

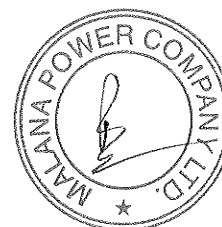
This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees issued by the Group on behalf of subsidiary company are integral part of debt instruments. Hence, no accounting for the same has been done separately.

Derecognition

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



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(i) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date

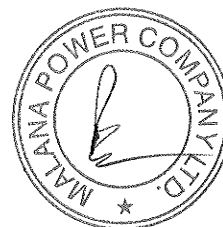
Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(j) Retirement and other employee benefits

1 Defined Contribution Plan:

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation scheme are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the provident fund/trust.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

2 Defined Benefit Plan:

Gratuity

The Employee's Gratuity Fund Scheme, which is defined benefit plan, is managed by Trust maintained with ICICI Prudential Life Insurance company Limited and Bajaj Allianz. The liabilities with respect to Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method on the balance sheet date, based upon which the Group contributes to the Group Gratuity Scheme. The difference, if any, between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year end and the balance of funds with ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and Bajaj Allianz is provided for as assets/ (liability) in the books. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in notes to accounts to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefit expense in Consolidated statement of profit or loss:

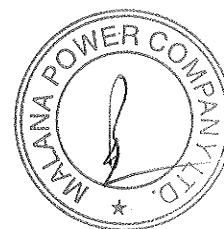
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Consolidated Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

3 Other Long Term Employee Benefits:

Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method at the year-end.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(k) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Consolidated statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Group recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Group recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Group reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

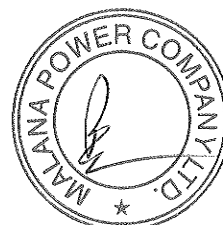
Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

In the situations where the Group is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Group's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate. However, the Group restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the timing differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow deferred tax assets to be recovered.

The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(l) Non-Current Asset Held for Sale

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The group treats sale/ distribution of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- ▶ The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- ▶ An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- ▶ The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- ▶ The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- ▶ Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn

Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

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

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

(n) Cash and cash Equivalents

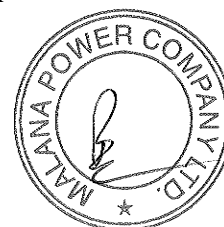
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(o) Contingent Liability

A Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

(p) Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(q) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

(r) Fair Value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

As on reporting date, the Group doesnot have any financial instrument which has been measured either through FVTPL or FVTOCI.

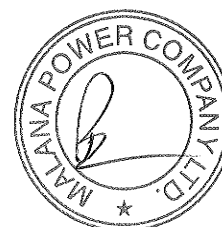
(s) Current versus Non-Current

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(t) Going concern

The directors here, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(u) Subsequent events

Based on the nature of the event, the Group identifies the events occurring between the consolidated balance sheet date and the date on which the consolidated financial statements are approved as 'Adjusting Event' and 'Non-adjusting event'. Adjustments to assets and liabilities are made for events occurring after the consolidated balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date or because of statutory requirements or because of their special nature. For non-adjusting events, the Group may provide a disclosure in the consolidated financial statements considering the nature of the transaction.

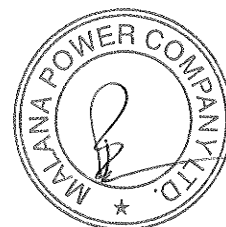
(v) Amended standards and interpretations

Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments; Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 116 Leases (amendments related to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform)

The amendment to Ind AS 109, provides a practical expedient for assessment of contractual cash flow test, which is one of the criteria for being eligible to measure a financial asset at amortized cost, for the changes in the financial assets that may arise as a result of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform. An additional temporary exception from applying hedge accounting is also added for Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

The amendment to Ind AS 107, clarifies the certain additional disclosures to be made on account of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform:

- (i) the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform;
- (ii) the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing the transition;
- (iii) the instruments exposed to benchmark reform disaggregated by significant interest rate benchmark along with qualitative information about the financial instruments that are yet to transition to alternative benchmark rate;
- (iv) changes to entity's risk management strategy.



Malana Power Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The amendments introduced a similar practical expedient in Ind AS 116. Accordingly, while accounting for lease modification i.e. remeasuring the lease liability, in case this is required by interest rate benchmark reform, the lessee will use a revised discount rate that reflects the changes in the interest rate.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 116 Leases (amendment related to rent concessions arising due to COVID-19 pandemic)

The amendment to Ind AS 116 Leases extended the practical expedient introduced for financial year 2020-21 related to rent concessions arising due to Covid-19 pandemic, that provides an option lessee to choose that rent concessions arising due to COVID-19 pandemic ('COVID-19 rent related concessions') not to be treated as lease modification, to lease payments due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021.

The amendment did not have any material impact on consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendments consequent to issue of Conceptual Framework for Financial reporting under Ind AS ("Conceptual Framework")

(i) Ind AS 102 Share Based Payments- Amended the definition of 'liabilities' to 'a present obligation of the entity to transfer an economic resource as a result of past events'.

(ii) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations- The MCA clarified that for the purpose of this Ind AS, acquirers are required to apply the definitions of an asset and a liability given in the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards rather than the Conceptual Framework.

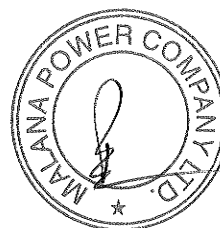
(iii) Ind AS 114 Regulatory Deferral Accounts- The amendment added a footnote against the term 'reliable' used in the Ind AS 114. The footnote clarifies that term 'faithful representation' used in the Conceptual Framework encompasses the main characteristics that the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards called 'reliability'. However, for the purpose of this Ind AS, the term 'reliable' would be based on the requirements of Ind AS 8.

(iv) Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets- The MCA clarified that the definition of term 'liability' in this Ind AS is not being revised following the revision of the definition of liability in the Conceptual Framework.

(v) Ind AS 38 Intangible assets- The MCA clarified that the definition of an 'asset' in this Ind AS is not being revised following the revision of the definition of asset in the Conceptual Framework.

(vi) Ind AS 106 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources; Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; Ind AS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting- The reference to the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards has been substituted with reference to the Conceptual Framework.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2022

3 Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Hydraulic Work	Building Bridges and Roads	Computers & Networks	Electric Installations	Freehold Land	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Plant & Equipment	Transmission Line	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block											
As at April 1, 2020	102,070.46	30,484.47	126.55	594.52	3,269.17	186.62	201.73	58,667.30	44,363.91	286.49	240,251.22
Additions	-	-	10.48	43.96	-	4.81	9.84	22.01	-	55.44	146.52
Disposals	-	-	15.79	9.95	-	1.60	3.01	-	26.60	31.78	79.71
As at March 31, 2021	102,070.46	30,484.47	121.24	637.53	3,269.17	189.83	208.56	58,689.30	44,337.31	310.14	240,318.03
Additions	-	-	6.40	0.12	-	3.10	53.85	0.37	-	35.61	99.47
Disposals	-	-	25.79	5.29	-	129.31	15.24	48.88	-	27.68	252.18
As at March 31, 2022	102,070.46	30,484.47	101.86	632.37	3,269.17	63.62	247.18	58,640.80	44,337.31	318.08	240,165.31
Accumulated Depreciation											
As at April 1, 2020	37,363.98	22,615.12	96.99	527.53	-	163.06	153.97	22,353.72	14,527.67	133.11	97,935.06
Charge for the year	2,008.79	1,679.01	13.06	11.49	-	2.46	17.45	1,149.11	910.21	28.94	5,820.55
Disposals	-	-	15.23	0.90	-	1.21	2.86	-	8.21	26.49	54.92
As at March 31, 2021	39,372.69	24,294.13	94.82	538.12	-	164.31	168.56	23,502.83	15,429.67	135.55	103,700.67
Charge for the year	2,008.40	1,258.23	10.39	12.31	-	2.90	19.54	1,150.09	909.63	33.53	5,405.02
Disposals	-	-	24.85	5.03	-	121.86	14.48	35.03	-	19.20	220.44
As at March 31, 2022	41,381.10	25,552.36	80.35	545.40	-	45.35	173.62	24,617.88	16,339.30	149.88	108,885.24
Net Block											
As at March 31, 2021	62,697.24	6,190.34	26.43	99.41	3,269.17	25.52	40.01	35,186.48	28,907.65	174.59	136,616.83
As at March 31, 2022	60,689.29	4,932.11	21.51	86.97	3,269.17	18.27	73.57	34,022.91	27,998.01	168.20	131,280.00

Notes:

All the assets are owned by the company except as mentioned otherwise:

1) Building, bridges and roads includes cost of road Rs. 1,357.41 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 1,357.41 lakhs) and written down value of Rs. 61.42 lakhs (previous year Rs. 61.42 lakhs) constructed on forest land diverted for the project.

2) Gross block of transmission line includes payment for 'Right to use' amounting to Rs. 5,295.79 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 5,295.79 lakhs) and accumulated depreciation of Rs. 1,537.29 lakhs as on March 31, 2022 (including depreciation charged during the year of Rs. 132.40). 'Right to use' is an irrevocable perpetual right of use of land, but the ownership of the land does not vest with the Company.

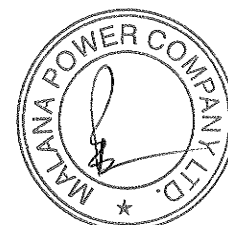
3) Land includes Rs. 2,999.04 lakhs paid for 12.43 hectares land, out of which mutation for execution of 9.70 hectares in favour of the Company has been completed. Apart from notified land, 2.73 hectares land has been acquired directly from the villagers and mutation is in progress.

4) Refer note - 15 for the information on Property, Plant and Equipment hypothecated as security.

4 Intangible Asset

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 1, 2020	104.76	104.76
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	104.76	104.76
Addition	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	104.76	104.76
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2020	80.41	80.41
Charge for the year	18.14	18.14
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	98.55	98.55
Charge for the year	1.00	1.00
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	99.55	99.55
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2020	6.21	6.21
As at March 31, 2022	5.21	5.21



5. Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good (Measured at amortised cost)				
(a) Loans to employees	36.00	31.40	25.25	34.55
Total	36.00	31.40	25.25	34.55

6. Other financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) Advance for Bara Banghal project [including Rs. 681.84 lakhs (previous year Rs. 681.84 lakhs) towards consultancy and other expenses on the project] (Refer Note 34)				
- Unsecured, considered good	6,120	3,060.00	6,120.00	-
Less: Reclassified to current other financial assets	(6,120)	-	-	-
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	681.84	3,741.84	-	-
Less: Provision against upfront premium	-	(3,741.84)	-	-
Less: Written off during the year	(681.84)	-	-	-
Total (a)	-	3,060.00	6,120.00	-
b) Others				
- Recoverable from Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (Net)**	1,863.14	1,863.14	6.90	-
- Interest accrued on banks deposits	-	-	26.40	124.36
- Amount paid under protest#	-	35.00	-	-
- Deposits with original maturity period of more than 12 months*	3.40	3.40	-	-
Total (b)	1,866.54	1,901.54	33.30	124.36
Total (a+b)	1,866.54	4,961.54	6,153.30	124.36

*Fixed deposit of Rs 3.40 Lakhs (previous year Rs 3.40 Lakhs) pledged with the H.P. Government Sales Tax Department and Transport Authority.

#Refer note 31B(i) (c)

** In relation to wheeling charges matter (as fully described in Note 31.1(ii)), during earlier years, the High Court of Himachal Pradesh directed the Company ("MPCL") to deposit Rs. 1,000 lakhs with the registry of the Court, which was deposited by MPCL on January 24, 2018. Thereafter, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated July 22, 2019 directed MPCL to further deposit Rs. 1,816.75 lakhs with HPSEBL, which MPCL deposited on August 14, 2019. Also, the Company has payable balance to HPSEBL related to wheeling charges amounting Rs. 953.61 Lakhs which has been off setted by the Company against the aforementioned deposits as HPSEBL has withdrawn Rs. 1,000 lakhs from the High court of Himachal Pradesh (as it was permitted to do so). Net balance of Rs. 1,863.14 (Previous year Rs. 1,863.14 lakhs) has been disclosed in other financial assets as on March 31, 2022.

7. Other assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Advances to employees	1.05	-	21.80	33.25
(ii) Prepaid expenses	10.20	14.70	151.31	148.03
(iii) Security deposits	16.34	11.36	-	-
(iv) Advances recoverable in cash or in kind				
- Unsecured considered good	-	-	164.65	68.40
- Unsecured considered doubtful	-	-	24.40	24.40
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-	(24.40)	(24.40)
Total	27.59	26.06	337.77	249.68

8. Inventories (Lower of cost and net realizable value)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Stores and spares*	1,253.89	1192.39
Scrap	-	2.03
Total	1,253.89	1194.42

* Includes store lying with third parties Rs. 73.14 lakhs (previous year Rs. 56 lakhs)

9. Trade receivables

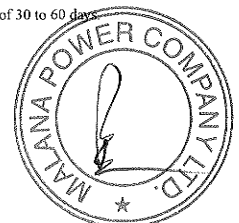
(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current#		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade Receivables				
Unsecured, considered good	3,309.96	3,397.24	2,014.43	790.36
Unsecured, considered doubtful	316.68	316.68	-	-
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(316.68)	(316.68)	-	-
	3,309.96	3,397.24	2,014.43	790.36

#The Holding Company has receivables balance from HPSEBL for usage of transmission line amounting Rs. 388.11 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 475.39 lakhs). The amount is fully recoverable which will be received once the matter mentioned in footnote to Note 6(b) and 31A(i)(b) will be finally disposed off. During the year, the Holding Company has written off amount of Rs. 124.93 against State Transmission Utility ("STU") income from HPSEB in view of prolonged litigation and no chances of recovering this amount.

Also, Refer Note 35 A (ii) and (iii).

Note: The average credit period for the Company's receivables from its generation and sale of power business is in the range of 5 to 7 days and transmission business is in the range of 30 to 60 days.



Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule- Non Current

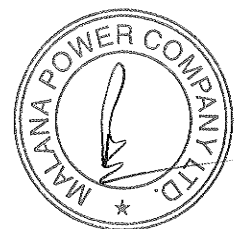
As at March 31, 2022	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	13.34	19.24	23.86	300.18	2,115.98	1,154.05	3,626.65
Disputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	(316.68)	(316.68)
Total	13.34	19.24	23.86	300.18	2,115.98	837.37	3,309.96

As at March 31, 2021	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	5.45	-	240.15	2,109.30	665.07	693.96	3,713.92
Disputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	(316.68)	(316.68)
Total	5.45	-	240.15	2,109.30	665.07	377.28	3,397.24

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule- Current

As at March 31, 2022	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	1,657.85	198.68	43.40	-	50.38	-	1,950.31
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable-Billed	1,657.85	198.68	43.40	-	50.38	-	1,950.31
Trade Receivable-Unbilled							64.11
Total							2,014.43

As at March 31, 2021	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	388.87	93.76	16.82	226.81	-	-	726.25
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable-Billed	388.87	93.76	16.82	226.81	-	-	726.25
Trade Receivable-Unbilled							64.11
Total							790.36



10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Balances with banks :		
- In Current Accounts	168.17	201.14
- In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity less than 3 months)	1,599.64	1,239.58
(b) Cash on hand	5.43	5.46
Total	1,773.25	1,446.18

11. Bank balances (other than cash and cash equivalents)

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) In Earmarked Accounts (Deposits kept as margin money)#	580.18	2,962.78
(b) In deposit account (with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months)	5,695.99	3,511.00
Total	6,276.17	6,473.78

#Out of total margin money Rs. 550 lakhs (previous year Rs. 2,414 lakhs) held as margin money with IDBI Trustee for repayments of borrowings and balance held as security deposit with banks for non fund based limit.

12. Tax liabilities/(Tax Assets)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance Income Tax [(net of provisions) of Rs.10,473.95 lakhs, Rs. 9,850.99 lakhs in 2020-21]	(1,012.27)	(62.70)	-	-
Provision for Income Tax	-	-	785.31	260.03
Tax liabilities/(Tax Assets)	(1,012.27)	(62.70)	785.31	260.03

13. Share capital

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised 16,00,00,000 (previous year 16,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	16,000.00	16,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up 14,75,25,731 (previous year 14,75,25,731) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	14,752.57	14,752.57
Total	14,752.57	14,752.57

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	147,525,731	14,752.57	147,525,731	14,752.57
Shares Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	147,525,731	14,752.57	147,525,731	14,752.57

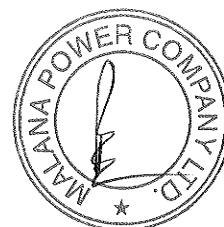
(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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 final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)	No. of shares	(Rs. in lakhs)
Bhilwara Energy Limited, the holding company	75,238,123	7,523.80	75,238,123	7,523.80



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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Name of the Shareholders				
Bhilwara Energy Limited	75,238,123	51.00%	75,238,123	51.00%
Statkraft Holding Singapore Pte Limited	72,287,608	49.00%	72,287,608	49.00%

(e) Shares held by promoters

Particulars	Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		No of Shares as at end of the year	% Of total shares	No of Shares as at end of the year	% Of total shares
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	Bhilwara Energy Limited	75,238,123	51%	75,238,123	51%
	Statkraft Holding Singapore Pte Ltd	72,287,608	49%	72,287,608	49%
Total		147,525,731	100%	147,525,731	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal & beneficial ownership of shares.

14. Other Equity

Share premium Account	(Rs. in lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2020	32,545.67
Additions during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	32,545.67
Additions during the year	-
Balance as at March 31 2022	32,545.67

Retained earnings	(Rs. in lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2020	70,621.79
Profit for the year	4,154.03
Interim dividend paid during the year 2020-21	(2,065.36)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	72,710.46
Profit for the year	18,052.08
Interim dividend paid during the year (Refer Note 42)	(1,770.31)
Balance as at March 31 2022	88,992.23

Other Comprehensive Income	(Rs. in lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2020	(125.45)
Other comprehensive profit for the year, net of tax	44.98
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(80.47)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(1.13)
Balance as at March 31 2022	(81.60)

Nature and Description of Reserve :

(i) Securities Premium:-

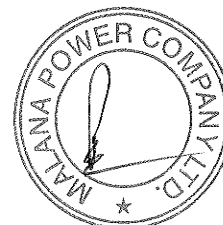
Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings:-

Retained earnings constitute the accumulated profits earned by the company till date, less dividend (including dividend distribution tax) and other distribution made to shareholders.

15. Non-Current Borrowings

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured-Measured at amortised cost		
Term loans		
(i) From banks (secured)	7,436.65	11,519.47
(ii) From financial institutions (secured)	-	15,582.59
Current Maturities of long term borrowings	(815.07)	(4,500.79)
Total	6,621.57	22,601.27



15.1 Additional Disclosures

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value as at March 31, 2021	Loan maturity date	Terms of repayment
In case of Subsidiary Company			
IndusInd Bank Limited	7,925.86	August 31, 2027	Balance loan amount is repayable in 24 structured installments
Total	7,925.86		

In case of Subsidiary Company

Term Loan from Bank :

The Company has taken Indian Rupee term loans from IndusInd Bank Limited. The loan is carrying fixed interest @ 6.20% per annum from Aug 01, 2021 till July 31, 2022, which was @ 8.00% per annum in previous year and upto July 31, 2021.

Secured by way of first mortgage and charge on all immovable properties wherever situated, both present and future, and hypothecation of all movable assets, intangibles, bank debts, operating cash flows, all bank accounts etc., present and future, of the company, on pari passu basis. Further, the holding company, Malana Power Company Limited, has provided corporate guarantee (up to annual cap of Rs. 8,000 lakhs) in case of default in repayment and has also pledge its investment in the Company.

A pledge over all the shares held by the Malana Power Company Limited (i.e. 88% of the total equity share capital and except 49,890 (0.01%) shares held jointly with individual shareholders) in favour of the Security Trustee/ the Lender. IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited is acting as the Security Trustee on behalf of the senior lenders and the charge is jointly created in its favour.

In case of Holding Company

During the current year, the Company has fully prepaid the borrowings taken from ICICI Bank Limited and NIIF-Infrastructure Finance Ltd.

16. Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Non - current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity	-	-	36.20	1.28
Provision for compensated absences	292.84	275.13	64.02	59.92
Total	292.84	275.13	100.22	61.20

17. Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax liability:		
Property, plant & equipment	2,422.34	2,491.57
Total Deferred tax liabilities (A)	2,422.34	2,491.57
B. Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax assets:		
Others	(61.86)	(52.79)
MAT Credit entitlement	(1,091.12)	(1,736.01)
Total Deferred tax assets (B)	(1,152.98)	(1,788.80)
Net Deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities (A+B)	1,269.36	702.77

18. Trade payables*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,094.09	1,174.28
Total	2,094.09	1,174.28

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

Note: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

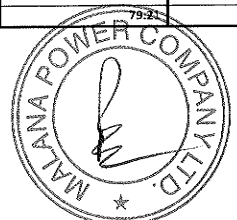
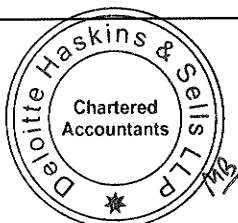
(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
The interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade payable							
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	161.60	-	1,728.98	101.53	22.77	79.21	2,094.09
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	161.60		1,728.98	101.53	22.77	79.21	2,094.09



Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at March 31, 2021 is as follows:

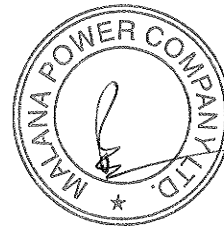
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	204.34	-	866.01	12.44	5.50	85.99	1,174.28
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	204.34	-	866.01	12.44	5.50	85.99	1,174.28

19. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) Sundry deposits	45.23	45.39
b) Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution	156.35	123.71
c) Capital Creditors	6.74	6.74
Total	208.32	175.84

20. Other liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory liabilities	129.85	94.66
Advance received for tower rerouting work	107.28	80.88
Total	237.13	175.54



21. Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from power supply and transmission Income		
a) Revenue from power supply (net)	36,175.90	24,179.83
b) Revenue from Transmission income	797.79	788.14
Revenue from Operations (net)	36,973.69	24,967.97

22. Other income

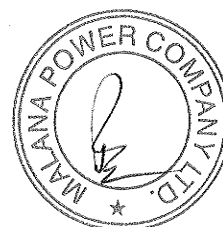
Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Interest income		
i) Financial assets held at amortised cost		
- Interest on bank deposits	417.93	615.81
- Interest on employee loan	0.79	1.40
ii) Others		
- Interest on income tax refund	-	1.84
b) Others non operating income		
- Sale of Emission Reductions	139.29	354.02
- Insurance claim	938.58	445.21
- Provision no longer required written back (Refer Note 34)	3,060.00	
- Miscellaneous income	120.19	268.98
c) Others gain and losses		
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	12.77
Total	4,676.78	1,700.03

23. Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Salaries, wages and bonus	2,601.91	2,273.72
b) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 33.1)	128.53	116.84
c) Gratuity expenses (Refer Note 33.3)	36.69	56.30
d) Compensated Absences expenses (Refer Note 33.3)	25.30	17.42
e) Workmen and staff welfare expenses	121.41	87.23
Total	2,913.84	2,551.51

24. Finance costs

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Interest cost		
- Interest on term loans	1,736.96	3,195.03
- Interest on delayed payment of Income Tax	175.55	28.74
b) Other Borrowing cost		
- Financial and Bank charges	594.82	555.73
Total	2,507.33	3,779.50



25. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5,405.02	5,820.53
b) Amortisation of intangible assets	1.00	18.14
Total	5,406.02	5,838.67

26. Other expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	377.63	687.79
Rent	63.23	64.39
Power and fuel	192.19	124.38
Repair and maintenance		
- Civil work	161.43	166.06
- Buildings	151.66	20.07
- Plant and machinery	300.54	435.10
- Others	88.35	32.83
Rates and taxes	5.75	1.15
Insurance	449.39	431.87
Payment to auditor (Refer Note (1) below)	41.46	35.43
Communication costs	9.57	9.78
Printing and stationery	5.29	5.59
Travelling and conveyance	75.82	68.69
Membership fees and subscriptions	5.95	17.48
Legal and professional fees	228.28	358.35
Social welfare expenses	79.26	20.48
CSR expenses (Refer Note (2) below)	219.02	239.20
Security arrangement expense	148.83	156.79
Vehicle running & hiring expenses	113.54	90.75
Loss on sale of fixed assets written off (net)	22.00	-
Bad debt written off	124.93	-
Miscellaneous expenses	251.88	316.94
Total	3,116.00	3,283.12

Notes:

(1) Payment to Auditors (including taxes):

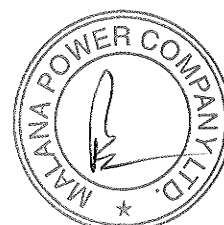
(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
- Fees for Statutory Audit	30.09	25.37
- Fees for Limited Review	8.85	8.85
- Fees for certification	0.59	-
- For reimbursement of expenses	1.93	1.21
Total	41.46	35.43

(2) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	211.20	234.85
b) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	6.19	9.61
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	114.83	101.59
Total	121.02	111.20



Amount unspent related to Holding Company during the year is Rs. 98 lakhs (Previous year Rs. Rs. 128 Lakhs). There is no unspent amount for the subsidiary Company.

During the year, the Holding Company has spent Rs. 37.36 lakhs out of the previous year's unspent amount. The Holding Company has transferred unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount, to a Special CSR escrow account before the date of this report and within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Act.

The nature of activities for which CSR amount is spent includes :

Promotion of Health Care

Promotion of Education

Environment Sustainability and Ecological Balance

Women Empowerment

27. Income tax expense

a) Income tax recognised in profit and loss

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a) Current tax	2,756.54	1,624.73
b) Deferred tax credit	(80.94)	(44.15)
c) Tax related to earlier years	-	208.45
Total Income tax expenses recognised in the current year	2,675.60	1,789.03

b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the profit before tax as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	21,907.33	6,203.29
Profit/Loss before tax from a discontinued operation	-	-
Accounting Profit before Income Tax	21,907.33	6,203.29
At India's statutory income tax rate	5,099.37	1,806.40
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Tax effect of depreciation and expenses that are not deductible for determining taxable income not credited to Profit and loss A/C	(91.77)	(243.12)
Tax effect of income from sale of emission reductions certificates taxable at lower rate	(18.83)	(61.85)
Total income tax expense	4,988.76	1,501.43
Less: Set off of carried forward unabsorbed depreciation in subsidiary company	(2,313.16)	(410.09)
Net Income tax expense	2,675.60	1,091.35
Add: MAT on book profits of subsidiary Company	-	489.23
Tax related to prior years	-	208.45
Income tax expenses reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2,675.60	1,789.03

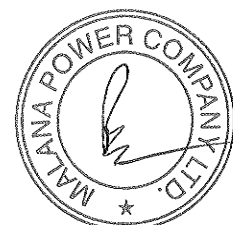
(c) Items on which DTA has not been created

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Unabsorbed depreciation brought/carried forward	2,976.49	6,121.93
Provision for employee benefits	49.14	47.86
MAT credit entitlement	-	1,809.87
	3,025.63	7,979.67

28. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Basic and diluted earning per share (A/B)	12.24	2.82
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company (Rs. in lakhs) (A)	18,052.08	4,154.03
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earning per share (No. of share in lakhs) (B)	1,475.26	1,475.26



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

29 Segment Reporting

The Group's activities involves generation of hydro power. Also, the Group generates income from usage of its owned transmission line. Considering the nature of Group's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Segment Reporting'. The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results as one single segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the consolidated financial statements.

30 The details of subsidiary company i.e. AD Hydro Power Limited is as follows :

Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation	Nature	Net Assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in OCI		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
			% of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	% of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	% of Consolidated Comprehensive Income	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	% of Consolidated Comprehensive Income	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
Malana Power Company Limited	India	Parent	15.57%	22,253.49	41.60%	8,000.60	-297.88%	6.44	41.64%	8,007.04
AD Hydro Power Limited	India	Subsidiary	79.72%	113,955.38	52.27%	10,051.48	350.14%	(7.57)	52.23%	10,043.91
International Finance Corporation	USA	Minority Interest	4.71%	6,738.84	6.13%	1,179.65	47.73%	(1.03)	6.13%	1,178.61
Total			100%	142,947.71	100%	19,231.73	100%	(2.16)	100%	19,229.57

31 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extend not provided for)

A. With respect to the Holding Company:

(i) Contingent Liabilities

(a) In respect of assessment years 2009-10 to 2014-15, the Assessing Officer (AO) had raised demands aggregating to Rs 213.88 lakhs. The demand was based on disallowance of expenses under section 14A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 under MAT computation. The AO disallowed proportionate amount of deduction under section 80-IA stating that the investments made by the Company in the subsidiary is capable to earn exempted dividend income. Further, AO disallowed and denied Company's claim to treat the income from carbon credit as capital receipts. Based upon the favourable order passed by the Income tax authorities in the past in certain assessment year's appeal proceedings at the level of High court and ITAT, the Company is of the view that the above said demands are not tenable and hence no provision is required in the financial statements.

(b) On April 27, 2019, the Company received a provisional net demand of Rs. 8,069 Lacs in relation to wheeling charges for the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2019 from Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) based on an order passed by the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (HPERC), which in the opinion of the Company is not in accordance with the agreement entered between the Company and HPSEBL (now HPSEBL) in August 1999. In this regard, the Company has paid under protest an amount of Rs. 2,817 lacs. Based on the legal opinion obtained, the Company is of the view that demand is not legally tenable and would not result in any material liability on the Company for the period on or before March 2019 and accordingly has filed an appeal before Appellate tribunal (APTEL) on April 24, 2019. Electricity at New Delhi, which is pending adjudication with APTEL.

(c) Based upon the legal opinion obtained by the management, there are various interpretation issues and thus is in the process of evaluating the impact of the recent Supreme Court Judgment in the case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir vs Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II), West Bengal in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basis wages" of the relevant employees for the purpose of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952. Pending issuance of guidelines by the regulatory authorities on the application of this ruling, the impact on the Company for the previous periods, if any, cannot be ascertained.

(d) Financial Guarantee

The Company has provided Corporate/Default Guarantee to FIs/Banks for the loans extended by them to AD Hydro Power Limited (subsidiary company).

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) The amount of outstanding loans covered by such guarantees		7,436.65	18,866.61
b) Under the terms of the said guarantee the maximum amount for which the company may be contingently liable during the next 12 months		815.07	3,309.47

(ii) Commitments

a) The Company has entered into agreement with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) for 40 years to wheel or transfer energy from Bajaura sub station to Nalagarh (i.e. interstate point - substation of Powergrid Corporation of India limited) at agreed price with the commitment to provide 20% of the deliverable energy at free of cost to HPSEB.

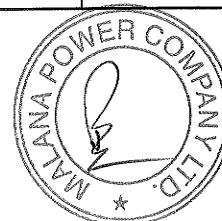
b) At March 31, 2022, the Company has committed for non-disposal of its investment in subsidiary AD Hydro Power Limited to its lenders (similar commitment was there in the previous year also).
The Company does not have any long term commitments of material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts including derivatives contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

B. With respect to the Subsidiary Company:

(i) Contingent Liabilities

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:			
Demand under The Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 (BOCW) (Refer note (a) below)		1,459.58	1,459.58
Demand under Local Area Development Fund (LADF) from Directorate of Energy, Government of Himachal Pradesh (refer note (b) below)		1,427.00	1,427.00
Demand raised by Directorate of fisheries, Himachal Pradesh (refer note (c) below)		64.75	99.75
Demand of lease rentals by Himachal Pradesh Govt. for diverted forest land (refer note (f) below)		2,611.90	-

* Company believes that these claims/demands are not probable to be decided against the Company and therefore, no provision for the above is required.



Malana Power Company Limited**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022****Notes:**

(a) During the financial year 2012-2013, the Cess Assessing Officer vide order dated January 23, 2013 had raised a demand of ₹1,459.58 lakhs on the Company under the Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 ("BOCW Act") for the period from January 01, 2005 to July 31, 2012. The Company is of the view, based upon legal expert opinion, the obligation to pay Cess under BOCW Act arise only for the period commencing from December 08, 2008 to July 01, 2010 (i.e. from the date when the rules were notified and up to the date when factory license was granted to the Company). In view of this, there is no question of payment of Cess prior to December 8, 2008 as demand has no justification or legal sanctity. The amount so determined based on the Company's view has been already paid. The Company had filed a writ petition before the High Court of Himachal Pradesh for the above said demand. During the hearing held on February 28, 2013, an interim Stay has been granted against the demand. The matter is presently pending for adjudication with no fixed date.

Pending any further directions by the High Court and based upon the legal expert opinion, management is of the view that no provision is deemed necessary in the financial statements in this regard.

(b) During 2006, Directorate of Energy (DOE) of Himachal Pradesh had raised a demand of Rs. 1,427 lakhs on the Company towards local area development fund (LADF). The amount was determined considering 1.5% of the final cost of the project of the Company of Rs. 1,60,700 lakhs (after considering the expenses already incurred by the Company of Rs. 984 lakhs). The determination was based upon the guidelines issued on LADF activities by Government of Himachal Pradesh in December 11, 2006 and as amended in October 05, 2011. However, the management is of the view that the amount should be computed @ 1.5% of the total capital cost as reflected in Detailed Project Report of the Company i.e. Rs. 92,200 lakhs in terms of agreement dated November 05, 2005 entered with the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Further, the DOE had not considered the total amount incurred and deposited by the Company aggregating to Rs. 1,423 lakhs. Had these been considered/computed appropriately, the above demand would not arise. Management is of the view that the Company has complied with the conditions agreed in terms of the agreement dated November 05, 2005 with Government of Himachal Pradesh which is prior to the date of guidelines issued in 2006 and thus no additional provision is required. Currently this matter is being contested before High Court of Himachal Pradesh on which stay has been granted on the said demand. Management is of the view that no provision is deemed necessary in the financial statements in this regard.

(c) The Department of Fisheries vide letter dated January 04, 2013 directed the Company to pay an amount of Rs. 99.75 lakhs for granting of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for setting up Hydro Power Project in the state of Himachal Pradesh as per the requirements of HP State Pollution Control Board. Management is of the view that the Company is not covered under the negative list under the policy norms issued in 2008 by the Fisheries Department for issuance of NOC in setting up the Power Project in the state of Himachal Pradesh and thus the above said demand is not tenable hence no provision is required.

The Company had received a demand of Rs. 99.75 lacs from Director-cum-Warden of Fisheries, Himachal Pradesh in lieu of the NOC granted on 04.01.2013 against which company filed a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in view of the fact that the streams utilized for the Project are not covered in the Negative List of the Department of Fisheries. The Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh vide order dated 28.03.2013 stayed the demand of Department of Fisheries by directing the company to deposit of Rs. 35 lacs which was deposited. Although, the company has a good case of merit, however in view of pending litigation for more than 9 years, it has been decided to write off Rs. 35 lakhs paid in terms of the order of the High Court. The balance amount of Rs. 64.75 Lacs is being considered as contingent liability.

(d) The Company is subject to certain legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business, for the lands and right to use lands acquired by it and recovery suits filed by various parties. These cases are pending with various courts. After considering the circumstances and legal advice received, the management believes that the chances to decide the case against the Company is remote and thus these cases will not have any material impact on the financial statements and no provision is required.

(e) Based upon the legal opinion obtained by the management, there are various interpretation issues and thus is in the process of evaluating the impact of the recent Supreme Court Judgment in the case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir vs Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II), West Bengal in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basis wages" of the relevant employees for the purpose of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952. Pending issuance of guidelines by the regulatory authorities on the application of this ruling, the impact on the Company for the previous periods, if any, cannot be ascertained.

(f) The Company has received a memorandum dated 15.02.2022 demanding Rs. 2,611.90 lakhs towards the lease money on 37,629 Hectares of forest land diverted for the execution of 192 MW Allain Duhangan HEP in Manali District Kulhu.

The Company has perused the note and is of the view that the demand raised by the Government of Himachal Pradesh is not tenable in view of the fact that it is not in compliance of the Order of Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in WP No. 7103/2014 dated 05.07.2017 as well as Land Lease Rules of the Government itself and retrospective in nature. The demand is also not in terms with the Forest Laws of the Government of India. Accordingly, the Company has disputed the demand vide its letter dated 30th March 2022. The Company is of the view that it has a good case on the merit and no provision is required.

(g) On December 24, 2021, the Company has received a demand of Rs. 5,833 lakhs from Central Transmission Utility of India Limited ("CTUIL") in relation to relinquishment charges for surrender of Long Term Access rights with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, which in the opinion of the Company, is not in accordance with the methodology specified by the CERC vide Order dated March 08, 2019 in petition no. 92/MP/2015.

Based on consideration of the information available till date, the Company has computed the relinquishment charges as per methodology specified by aforesaid order, along with interest, amounting to Rs. 1,632.09 lakhs and has provided for in the books of account during the year.

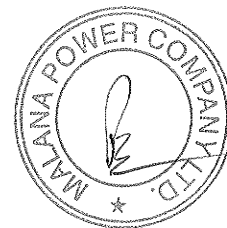
Further, the Company is of the view that the aforesaid demand would not result in any other material liability on the Company.

(ii) Commitments

a) The Company had entered into Bulk Power Transmission Agreement with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Power grid) to avail long term open access to the transmission system of Power grid for transfer of power from Allain Duhangan HEP to Northern Region Constituents. The Company has agreed to share and pay all the transmission charges of Power grid for a period of 40 years from Commercial Operation Date i.e. July 29, 2010. This is being a firm commitment, recognized as an expense on receipt of monthly bills from Power grid, under the head 'Bulk power transmission charges' in the Statement of profit and loss. However during the year the Company had relinquished the Agreement.

Besides, in accordance with implementation agreement with Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP), the company shall provide 12% of its deliverable energy free of cost to GOHP.

b) The Company has other commitments for the purchase order issued after considering the requirement per operating cycle for purchase of goods and services in the normal course of business. The Company does not have any long term commitments of material non-cancellable contractual commitments / contracts including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
32 Related Party Disclosures

Disclosures as required by Ind AS 24 – "Related Party Disclosures" are as follow:

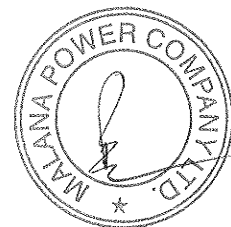
a) Names of related parties and description of relationship

Description of relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	Bhilwara Energy Limited
Enterprise having significant influence over the company	Statkraft Holding Singapore PTE Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Indo Canadian Consultancy Services Limited
Key Management Personnel*	i) Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala (Chairman & Managing Director) ii) Mr. O.P. Ajmera (Executive Director, CEO & CFO) iii) Pankaj Kapoor (Manager, ADHPL)
Relatives of key management personnel	i) Mrs. Rita Jhunjhunwala (wife of the Chairman & Managing Director) ii) Mr. Riju Jhunjhunwala (son of the Chairman & Managing Director) iii) Mr. Rishabh Jhunjhunwala (son of the Chairman & Managing Director)
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	i) HEG Limited, ii) Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited ("RSWM Limited") iii) Stadkraft Markets Private Limited
Employee benefit funds	i) Malana Power company Limited Employees Gratuity Trust ii) Malana Power company Limited Sr. Executive Company Superannuation Scheme Trust iii) AD Hydro Power Limited Employees Gratuity Trust iv) AD Hydro Power Limited Sr. Executive Company Superannuation Scheme Trust

* Additional related parties identified as per Companies Act, 2013

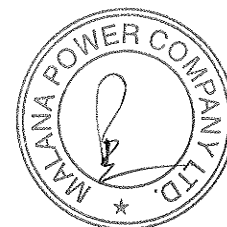
Executive Director, CEO and CFO	Mr. O.P. Ajmera
Company Secretary	Mr. Arvind Gupta

b) Names and details of transaction of related parties during the year are as follows:



Malana Power Company Limited												
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022												
Related party disclosures												
Transaction with related parties												(Rs. in Lakhs)
Nature of Transaction	Holding Company/ Enterprises having significant influence over the Company		Subsidiary/Fellow subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel		Relative of Key Management Personnel		Enterprise over which key management personnel /relative having significant influence		Trust Under Common Control	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Transactions during the year												
(i) Rent Paid:												
a) Mrs. Rita Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.09	19.16	-	-	-	-
b) Mr. Rishab Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.50	18.59	-	-	-	-
c) Mr. Raju Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.50	18.59	-	-	-	-
d) RSWM Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.71	16.71	-	-
(ii) Consultancy service charges paid to Indo Canadian Consultancy Services Limited	-	-	7.59	20.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Remuneration paid to:												
a) Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	314.94	219.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Mr. O.P. Ajmera	-	-	-	-	269.55	218.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Mr. Pankaj Kapoor	-	-	-	-	35.03	30.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Mr. Arvind Gupta	-	-	-	-	24.66	19.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Reimbursement of expenses paid to:												
a) HEG Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	5.27	-	-
b) RSWM Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.77	9.58	-	-
c) Bhilwara Energy Limited	4.80	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Reimbursement of expenses given to:												
Bhilwara Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Reimbursement of expenses recovered from:												
a) Bhilwara Energy Limited	82.33	72.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Professional expenses paid to:												
Statkraft Market Pvt Ltd	49.80	74.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Contribution made in Trust:												
a) Malana Power Company Ltd Employee Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	50.71
b) Malana Power Company Ltd Sr. Executive Group Superannuation Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.40	7.12
c) AD Hydro Power Ltd Employee Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.95	-
d) AD Hydro Power Ltd Sr. Executive Group Superannuation Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.69
(ix) Benefits paid on behalf of Trust:												
a) Malana Power Company Ltd Employee Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	4.68
b) AD Hydro Power Ltd Employee Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	12.68
Balances Receivable:												
a) Statkraft Market Private Limited	1,530.98	186.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Bhilwara Energy Limited	-	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Loan given to Mr. O.P. Ajmera	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Payable:												
Commission payable to Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	-	-	-	-	139.40	51.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees given by holding Company to subsidiary Company:												
To the lenders of AD Hydro Power Limited in favour of IDBI Trustee acting as security trustee for senior lenders of AD Hydro Power Limited for the maximum amount for which the Company may be contingently liable during next 12 months.	-	-	815.07	3,309.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Remuneration paid does not include provision made for compensated absences and gratuity as the same are determined for the Company as a whole.



c) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particular	As at March 31, 2022					As at March 31, 2021				
	CMD	ED, CEO & CFO	CS	Manager, ADHPL	Total	CMD	ED, CEO & CFO	CS	Manager, ADHPL	Total
	Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	Mr. O P Ajmera*	Mr. Arvind Gupta	Mr. Pankaj Kapoor		Mr. Ravi Jhunjhunwala	Mr. O P Ajmera*	Mr. Arvind Gupta	Mr. Pankaj Kapoor	
Short Term Benefit#	303.12	256.07	21.93	33.42	614.54	207.84	205.86	17.87	28.86	460.43
Defined Contribution Plan	11.82	13.48	2.53	1.61	29.44	11.27	12.20	2.01	1.38	26.86
Total	314.94	269.55	24.46	35.03	643.98	219.11	218.06	19.88	30.24	487.29

* out of total remuneration paid to Mr. O P Ajmera, Rs. 75.31 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 66.97 lakhs) has been recovered from Bhilwara Energy Limited.

excludes post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits which is provided in the financial statements on the basis of actuarial valuation.

33 Employee Benefit Plan
33.1 Defined contribution plan
i) Superannuation Fund

The Group makes Superannuation Fund contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans for eligible employees. Under the schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the superannuation fund set up as a trust by the Group. The Group does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. The Group has recognized Rs. 13.60 lakhs (previous year Rs. 9.31 lakhs) in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss account. (Refer Note 23)

ii) Provident Fund

The Group makes Provident Fund contributions which are defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Under the scheme the group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The group recognized Rs. 119.79 lakhs (previous year Rs. 116.84 lakhs) in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss account. (Refer note 23)

33.2 Details of defined benefit plan and long term employee benefit plan
i) Gratuity Fund

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is primarily governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the retirement date. The gratuity plan is funded plan. The fund has the form of a trust and is governed by Trustees appointed by the group. The Trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy in accordance with the regulations. The funds are deployed in recognized insurer managed funds in India. The group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimates of expected gratuity payments.

ii) Long term employee benefits plan

Compensated absence represents earned leaves. Long term compensated absence has been provided on accrual basis based on actuarial valuation.

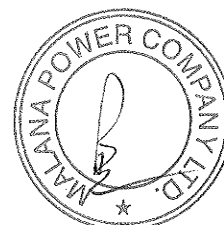
33.3 Disclosure required for Gratuity and Compensated absence in accordance with Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits" are set out in the table below:
i) Current and Non – Current classification in Balance Sheet

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Compensated absence obligation	64.02	292.84	356.86	59.92	275.14	335.06

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Gratuity:-						
-Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	-	-	725.50	-	-	646.46
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	728.64	-	-	686.04
Net defined benefit obligation recognized in balance sheet/ (surplus in gratuity fund)	22.46	-	22.46	(39.58)	-	(39.58)

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment, received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India, however, the date on which the Code will come into effect is yet to be notified. The Company will assess the impact when Code and rules thereon will be notified and will record any related impact in the period the Code and rules thereon becomes effective.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

ii) Movement in fair value of gratuity and compensated absences

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	647.98	601.98	335.06	326.90
Interest Cost	44.06	40.64	21.95	22.06
Current Service Cost	39.27	35.24	24.66	22.64
Benefits Paid	(3.43)	(17.37)	(3.45)	(4.63)
Acquisition/(Divestiture)	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation	(2.40)	(14.02)	(21.36)	(31.93)
Present value of obligation as at the End of the period	725.49	646.46	356.86	335.06

iii) The amounts recognized in the Profit and Loss account

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Service Cost	39.27	35.23	23.83	22.66
Net Interest Cost	(2.59)	21.07	22.79	22.07
Remeasurements	-	-	(28.56)	(27.30)
Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	36.69	56.30	18.05	17.42

iv) Amount recorded as Re-measurement (Gain) / Loss in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) opening	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year on PBO	2.40	28.08
Actuarial (gain) /loss for the year on Asset	(1.92)	(5.21)
Defined benefit (gain) /loss cost recognized in other comprehensive income	0.48	22.88

v) Movement in the fair value of plan assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	686.05	486.78
Expected return on plan assets	44.73	81.74
Employer contribution	1.28	134.91
Benefits paid	(3.43)	(17.38)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	728.63	686.04

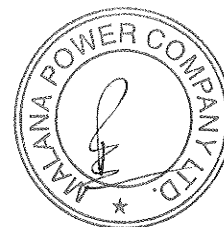
vi) Major categories of plan assets (as percentage of total plan assets)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Government of India Securities	-	-
State Government securities	-	-
High Quality Corporate Bonds	-	-
Equity Shares of listed companies	-	-
Property	-	-
Funds Managed by Insurer *	100%	100%
Bank Balance	-	-
Total	100%	100%

* In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount of each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

vii) Principal Actuarial Assumptions

Principal Actuarial Assumptions				
Particulars	Gratuity		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
i) Discounting Rate	7.23	6.80	7.23	6.80
ii) Future salary Increase	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
i) Retirement Age (Years)	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)		100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)			
Up to 30 Years	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
From 31 to 44 years	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Above 44 years	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note:

- (a) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Govt. of India Securities as at Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.
(b) The estimate of future salary increased considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increment and other relevant factors.

viii) Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation

Sensitivity of gross defined benefit obligation as mentioned above, in case of change of significant assumptions would be as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Particular	Gratuity
a) Impact of the change in discount rate	
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	725.49
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(26.25)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	28.20
b) Impact of the change in salary increase	
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	725.49
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	28.54
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(26.78)

Note:

- (a) Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.
(b) Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

ix) Maturity Profile of defined benefit obligation

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Expected Cash flows for next 10 years	Gratuity
0 to 1 Year	187.98
1 to 2 Year	53.71
2 to 3 Year	9.64
3 to 4 Year	26.07
4 to 5 Year	11.65
5 to 6 Year	9.70
6 Year onwards	421.27

- 34 In respect of 200 MW Bara Banghal project in state of Himachal Pradesh for which the Company had bid and paid an upfront premium of Rs. 6,120 lakhs, the Company has decided to shelve off the project as the State Hydro Power Policy is not aligned with Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) Policy of Government Of India which prohibits the implementation of a hydro power project in wild life /eco sensitive zone areas. In view of this, the Company has filed a full amount of refund claim along with interest as per the terms and conditions of the pre-implementation agreement.

The management had the assessment that, the amount was fully recoverable. The provision of 50% of Rs. 3,060 lakhs against deposit and Rs. 681.84 lakhs against Consultancy and other expenses incurred on the project was been recorded on the basis of expected recoverability taking into consideration credit risk in earlier years. Subsequently, on April 06, 2022, the Company has received Rs.6,120 lakhs as full and final settlement from the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Hence, the provision of 50% amount against deposits i.e. Rs. 3,060 lakhs has been reversed and recognised as other non operating income. Also, the provision for Rs. 681.84 lakhs has been written off during the year.

35 Other Matters

A. With respect to the Subsidiary Company:

(i) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment's

As on March 31, 2022, the Company has net worth of Rs. 1,06,096.38 lakhs (Previous Year- Rs. 1,01,511.12 lakhs) and accumulated profits of Rs. 150.34 lakhs as at March 31, 2022 (Previous Year- Accumulated losses amounting Rs. 9,680.05 lakhs). Based on financial projections (including the projected tariff) arrived at after considering the past experience of running similar power project and renewable source of fuel, management believes that profits will continue to accrue on account of expected increase in tariff and there are no impairment indicators and hence no adjustments are required to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment on account of impairment and the Company will have sufficient cash flow to meet its future obligations.

(ii) Dispute related to parties using the transmission line

On October 17, 2019, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) passed an Order on the Dedicated Transmission System of the Company for using the transmission line for transmitting the energy in which CERC stated the following:

- a) With regards to transmission charges, CERC approved the capital cost of Dedicated Transmission System at Rs.23,892 lacs as against the capital cost submitted by the Company of Rs. 41,661 lacs (on the date of COD)Rs.45,284 lacs (with additional capitalization) and accordingly determined the annual fixed cost (Transmission Tariff) for using transmission line for the period 2011-12 to 2018-19. Accordingly, the Company determined the amount invoiced over and above the amount which should have been invoiced based on capital cost and fixed cost determined by CERC for the above stated period amounting to Rs.

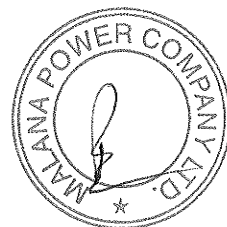
9,668.08 lacs. The management is of the view that the methods used to derive the capital cost by the CERC are not in accordance with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations ("regulations") for the period 2009-14 and 2014-19 and Electricity Act, 2003.

With respect to matter detailed in (a) above, the Company had filed an appeal against the CERC Order before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in October 2019. APTEL vide Order dated 17.10.2019 stayed the CERC's order so far as raising adjustment of bills was concerned along with the direction to continue to issue the future bills in accordance with the CERC Order till the appeal is finally disposed-off. The Respondents were directed to pay charges in terms of the order for use of the transmission line of ADHPL. The Company has accordingly started raising the invoices based on the CERC order effective 18th October, 2019 and recognized as transmission income.

Accordingly, the trade receivables aggregating to Rs. 2,921.85 lakhs related to the aforesaid amount are considered good and fully recoverable and in the opinion of the Management no provision is required in respect of possible exposure aggregating to Rs. 6,746.23 lakhs towards amount already collected from the users of Dedicated Transmission Line till March 31, 2022.

Pending litigation and final decision on the appeal by APTEL, the Management, based on the legal opinion, is of the view that the above CERC Order is not legally tenable and would not have any material liability on the Company.

- (b) With regards to transmission losses, CERC directed to share the losses between the parties using the transmission line on the basis of weekly average losses in proportion to the scheduled energy on weekly basis instead of a flat charge of 4.75% charged by the Company as per the Interim Power Transmission Agreement (IPTA) signed between parties and accordingly directed the Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre (NRLDC) to re-compute the same which is presently under stay. However, the management is confident that the actual transmission losses to be computed by NRLDC would not be materially different in comparison with current flat charge of 4.75% and there would not be any material impact on the financial statements.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(iii) Dispute with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL)

Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) had withheld an amount of ₹ 316.68 lakhs on account of energy not supplied to them because of shut down of plant on date August 20, 2010. The Company had initiated the arbitration proceedings to the recover the said amount. In 2015, the Hon'ble Arbitrator had decided the matter in favour of HPSEBL against which the Company has preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court of Shimla. Currently the matter is under adjudication. The management is of the view that it had already informed HPSEBL about the shut down as the schedule was given of Nil power for the period of shut down, therefore the claim of HPSEBL is not legally tenable. However the entire receivable of ₹ 316.68 lakhs has been provided by the Company in the earlier years.

36 Financial risk management and objective policies

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits. The company is exposed to interest rate risk on variable rate long term borrowings.

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

II Interest rate risk

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

(i) Interest Risk Exposure

The exposure of the company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Variable rate borrowings	-	3,591.61
Fixed rate borrowings	7,436.64	23,508.45
Total	7,436.64	27,100.06

(ii) Sensitivity

Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. The table below summarises the impact of increase and decrease of profit after tax on change in interest rate on floating rate debt. The analysis is based on the assumption that interest rate changes by 25 basis points with all other variable held constant. The fluctuation in interest rate has been arrived at on the basis of average interest rate volatility observed in the outstanding loans as on March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Effect on Profit if Interest Rate - decrease by 25 basis points	-	2.28
Effect on Profit if Interest Rate - increases by 25 basis points	-	(2.28)

b) Price risk

The Group is not exposed to any price risk as there is no investment in equities outside the Group and the Group doesn't deal in commodities.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, unsecured loan to subsidiary company and other financial instruments.

To manage this, the Group periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

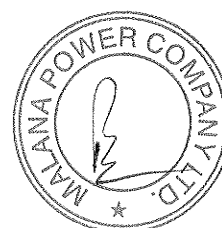
The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Financial assets to which loss allowance is measured using lifetime/ 12 months Expected credit loss(ECL)	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Expected credit loss/write off	Carrying amount net of impairment provision	Gross Carrying Amount	Expected credit loss/write off	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Loan to Employees	61.25	-	61.25	65.95	-	65.95
Security deposit	16.34	-	16.34	11.36	-	11.36
Advance for Bara Banghal project	6,801.84	681.84	6,120.00	6,801.84	3,741.84	3,060.00
Advance recoverable from HPSEBL	1,870.04	-	1,870.04	1,863.14	-	1,863.14
Trade receivables	5,641.07	316.68	5,324.39	4,504.28	316.68	4,187.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,773.25	-	1,773.25	1,446.18	-	1,446.19
Bank Balance	6,276.17	-	6,276.17	6,473.78	-	6,473.78
Others	29.80	-	29.80	162.76	-	162.76
Total	22,469.76	998.52	21,471.24	21,329.29	4,058.52	17,270.78

The group is in the power generation sector. The group on the basis of its past experience and expectation basis best information available on date is confident on realizing all of its dues from its customers.



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Movement in expected Credit loss allowance

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	316.68	316.68
- Trade receivable		
- Advance for Bara Baughal project	3,741.84	3,741.84
Add : Provision for expected credit loss recognize during the year	-	-
Less : Provision reverse during the year	(3,741.84)	-
Add : Written off during the year	681.84	-
Balance at the end of the year	998.52	4,058.52

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that group will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Group's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the group's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows. To maintain liquidity the company has maintained loan covenants as per the terms decided by the lenders.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
As at March 31, 2022	Less than 12 months	12 months to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	815.07	2,203.90	4,417.67	7,436.64
Trade payables	1,890.58	124.30	79.21	2,094.09
Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution	156.35	-	-	156.35
Capital Creditors	6.74	-	-	6.74
Sundry Deposits	45.23	-	-	45.23

(Rs. in lakhs)				
As at March 31, 2021	Less than 12 months	12 months to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	4,500.79	7,703.50	14,897.77	27,102.06
Trade payables	1,174.76	-	-	1,174.76
Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution	123.71	-	-	123.71
Capital Creditors	6.74	-	-	6.74
Sundry Deposits	45.39	-	-	45.39

37 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

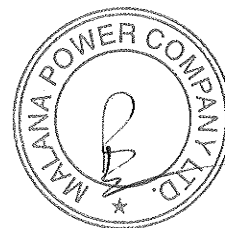
Company makes continuous efforts to optimise its cost of capital as during 2018-19 and 2019-20 company makes arrangements with its lenders to re-structure its borrowings which reduce the cost of capital of borrowing for the company.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net Debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents)
 Divided by:
 Total equity (as shown in balance sheet)

The gearing ratio were as follows:

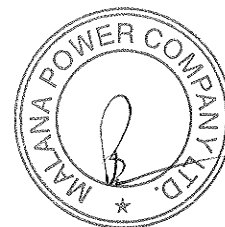
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net Debt	7,436.64	11,514.01
Total Equity	142,947.71	125,488.46
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	0.05	0.09



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
38 Financial instruments- accounting classification and fair value measurement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
	Fair value through Profit and loss account	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Fair value	Fair value through Profit and loss account	Fair value through OCI	Amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Fair value
Loan to Employees	-	-	61.25	61.25	-	-	65.95	65.95
Security deposit	-	-	16.34	16.34	-	-	11.36	11.36
Advance for Bara Banghal project	-	-	6,120.00	6,120.00	-	-	3,060.00	3,060.00
Advance recoverable from HPSEBL	-	-	1,863.14	1,863.14	-	-	1,863.14	1,863.14
Trade receivables	-	-	5,324.40	5,324.40	-	-	4,187.60	4,187.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,773.25	1,773.25	-	-	1,446.19	1,446.19
Bank Balance	-	-	6,276.17	6,276.17	-	-	6,473.78	6,473.78
Others	-	-	29.80	29.80	-	-	162.76	162.76
Total financial assets	-	-	21,464.35	21,464.35	-	-	17,270.78	17,270.78
Borrowings	-	-	21,182.70	21,182.70	-	-	27,100.06	27,100.06
Trade Payables	-	-	2,094.09	2,094.09	-	-	1,055.64	1,055.64
Interest accrued but not due on loan from financial institution	-	-	156.35	156.35	-	-	192.76	192.76
Capital Creditors	-	-	6.74	6.74	-	-	12.81	12.81
Sundry deposit	-	-	45.23	45.23	-	-	37.56	37.56
Total financial liabilities	-	-	23,485.11	23,485.11	-	-	28,398.83	28,398.83



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

39 Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	Variances (%)	Explanation -if change in ratio more than 25% from preceding year.
(a) Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	4.21	1.62	158.83	Due to increase in current assets and corresponding decrease in current liabilities, ratio have significantly increased in current year.
(b) Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total equity	0.50	1.84	(72.56)	On account of complete repayment of borrowings by MPCL during FY 2021-22, the ratio has come to 0.50, resulting in 73% Variance
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio, (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after tax	Debt service = Interest and principal payments	1.34	1.16	15.59	No Major Variance
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend	Average total equity	1.48	0.42	253.15	Variance is due to increase in profits made during the year on account of higher revenue
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	Cost of Good Sold	Average Inventory	4.74	4.14	14.33	No Major Variance.
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio, (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	7.77	6.40	21.48	No major variance
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio, (in times)	Cost of equipment and software less depreciation	Average trade payable	1.91	2.94	(35.25)	Decrease in ratio is due to increase in average trade payables on account of operational expenses due to be paid and provisions made during the year.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio, (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less current liabilities)	4.21	5.05	(16.53)	No Major Variance
(i) Net profit ratio, (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	0.59	0.25	138.48	Variance is due to increase in profits made during the year on account of higher revenue and writing back of provisions.
(j) Return on Capital employed, (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities	0.17	0.08	113.99	Due to higher profits made during the year, return on capital employed has also increased.

Note - Return on Investment Ratio is not Applicable to the Company.

40 Other Statutory Information:

- The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries).
- The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Group does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

41 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Where the company covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-

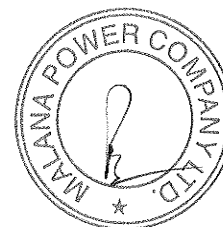
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	211.20	234.85
(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred,	-	-
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	6.95	9.61
(b) On purposes other than (a) above	114.83	101.59
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year,	98.00	128.00
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall,	90.64	-
(v) Reason for shortfall,	On account of ongoing	On account of ongoing projects
(vi) Nature of CSR activities,	Promotion of Health Care Promotion of Education Environment Sustainability and Ecological Balance Women Empowerment	Promotion of Health Care Promotion of Education Environment Sustainability and Ecological Balance Women Empowerment
(vii) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard.	-	-
(viii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	-	-

42 The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on October 20, 2021 had declared an interim dividend of Rs. 1.20 per equity share of face value Rs. 10 per share amounting to Rs. 1,770.31 lakhs.

43 Effective April 01, 2019, the Group adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 01, 2019, on the date of transition, using modified retrospective approach and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings on the date of initial application. The cumulative effect of applying the standard on retained earnings as of April 1, 2019 and on the profit for the current period and earnings per share is insignificant. Certain assets which are classified under Property, Plant and Equipment, includes Right-of-use asset (ROU) aggregating to Rs. 3761.42 lakhs as at April 01, 2019 as disclosed in Note 3.

44 Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in the name of the Company

Details 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) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company is as follows:



Malana Power Company Limited
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

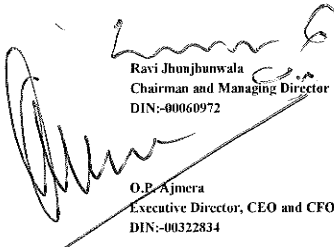
With respect to the Subsidiary Company:


Relevant line in the Balance Sheet	Description of items of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether the title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Freehold land located at Village Prini, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	2.2158 hectares	Rs. 566.32	Concerned Landowners	No	The addl. pvt. land was purchased between 2005 to 2014	The land was purchased directly from the landowners as per clause 4.3(a) of Implementation Agreement by signing an Agreement to sell with each landowner. The addl. pvt. land was mainly purchased as per requirement during construction phase. The entire land is in possession of the company. The process for obtaining permission from the State Govt. under section 118 of ITP Tenancy & Land Reforms Act has been initiated. DC, Kullu and SDM, Manali has recommended the case for permission to the State Govt. Permission under said Act is awaited.
Freehold land located at Village Prini, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	0.5142 hectares	Rs. 139.43	Concerned Landowners	No	During Construction Period	Land was used during construction period by giving one time compensation on lease basis for Tail Race Tunnel ("TRT") works. The TRT work was underground, hence the rights and ownership remain with concern owners and no mutation will take place.

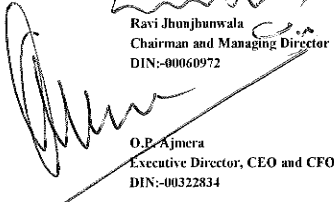
45 The Ministry of home affairs issued Order No.40-3/2020 dated March 24, 2020, notified electricity among the essential services in its guidelines which continued to operate during lock down in the crises situation of COVID-19, declared as pandemic by World Health Organization. The Group's business being generation and sale of electricity is covered under essential services which is least impacted due to COVID-19. The Group believes that so far, there is no significant impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the financial position and performance of the Group. Further, the Group is not expecting any significant change in estimates as of now as the Group is running its business and operations as usual without any major disruptions.

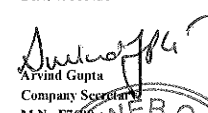
46 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure on account of amendments in schedule III.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Malana Power Company Limited

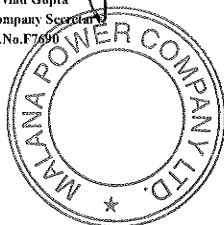

Ravi Jhunjhunwala
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:-00060972


Rahul Varshney
Director
DIN:-03516721


O.P. Ajmera
Executive Director, CEO and CFO
DIN:-00322834


Arvind Gupta
Company Secretary
M.No.F7690

Place: **Noida**
Date: **MAY 02, 2022**



Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts Rs.in lakh)


S.No.	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the subsidiary	AD Hydro Power Limited
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022
3	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	-
4	Share capital	56,015.28
5	Reserves & surplus	141.74
6	Total assets	130,174.16
7	Total Liabilities	74,017.14
8	Investments	Nil
9	Turnover	25,580.73
10	Profit before taxation	9,830.39
11	Provision for taxation	-
12	Profit after taxation	9,830.39
13	Proposed Dividend	Nil
14	% of shareholding	88%


Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

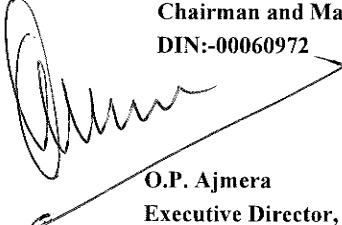
- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations - not applicable
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year. - not applicable

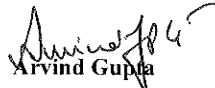
Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures is not applicable

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Malana Power Company Limited


Ravi Jhunjunwala*
 Chairman and Managing Director
 DIN:-00060972


Rahul Varshney
 Director
 DIN:-03516721


O.P. Ajmera
 Executive Director, CEO and CFO
 DIN:-00322834


Arvind Gupta
 Company Secretary
 M.No.F7690

Place : **NMDA**
 Date : **MAY 02, 2022**

