

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of **Koderma Transmission Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Koderma Transmission Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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, 2023, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

**Key Audit Matters**

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report for the Company.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including annexures to the Board's Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Above Reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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



In connection with our audit of the 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the above identified reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions necessitated by the circumstances and the applicable laws and regulations.

### **Responsibility of Management for 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the 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 financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;



(c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued there under;

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31.03.2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". 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, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year; and

(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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any on long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amount which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures 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 Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

3. Based on the verification of the books of accounts of the company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the "Annexure C", a report on the directions and sub-directions, issued by the Comptroller and Auditors General of India in terms of Section 143(5) of the Act.

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 000947N



(CA. Sant Sujat Soni)

Partner

M.No. : 094227

UDIN: 23094227BGXFAW3181



Place: New Delhi

Dated: 04 .05.2023

## Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report to the members of Koderma Transmission Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

(a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets.

(b) In view of (a) above, the reporting under clause 3(i)(b), 3(i)(c) and 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(c) As informed and explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b) the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets, hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company

(iii) During the year the Company has neither made any investments in, nor provided any guarantee or security, nor granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and therefore reporting under the clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, has not made investments and has not provided guarantees and securities. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the cost records as prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act, are not applicable to the Company hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our Opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, income tax, sales tax, duty of customs, service tax, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities.



There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Good and Service Tax, provident fund, Employees' State insurance, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above, which have not been deposited as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 on account of disputes.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) The Company does not have any loans or other borrowings and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (x) (a) The Company did not raise any money 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 partially or optional) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of the Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) No whistle-blower complaints were received by the company during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) As per the information and explanation provided to us, the company is not required to get the Internal audit done and hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with directors. Hence, provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.



- (xvi) (a) In our Opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) In our opinion, there is no CIC within the Group as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 74.00 thousand during the financial year covered by our audit and for Rs. 32.11 thousand for 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 realisation 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) According to the information and explanation provided to us, Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, is not applicable to the Company and hence, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 000947N

(CA. Sant Sujat Soni)  
Partner

M.No. : 094227

UDIN: **23094227BGXFAW3181**

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 04.05.2023



## **Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements of Koderma Transmission Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements. 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 in financial statements were 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 in financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 in financial statements.

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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



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

#### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting in financial statements 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 over financial reporting in financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting in financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting in financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 000947N

(CA. Sant Sujat Soni)  
Partner

M.No. : 094227

UDIN: 23094227BGXFAW3181



Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 04.05.2023

### Annexure - C to the Independent Auditors' Report

Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act 2013 for the year 2022-23.

S. No.	Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditors' Reply on Action taken on the directions	Impact on Financial Statement
1	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting Transactions through IT system? If Yes, the implication of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	As per the information and explanations given to us, the company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system Tally ERP.  Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, all material accounting transaction have been processed / carried through the Tally. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts.	Nil
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver / write off of debts / loans / interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (in case, lender is a Government Company, then this direction is also applicable for Statutory Auditor of the Lender Company)	Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, there was no restructuring of existing loans or cases of waiver / write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc. made by the lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan.	Nil
3	Whether funds (Grants / Subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central / State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Based on the audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanations given to us, there are no funds received / receivable for specific schemes from the central / state agencies during the year under audit.	Nil

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 000947N

CA. Sant Sujat Soni  
Partner  
Membership number: 094227  
UDIN: 23094227BGXFAW3181  
Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 04.05.2023



Compliance Certificate

We have conducted the audit of annual accounts of Koderma Transmission Limited for the Year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with the directions/sub –directions issued by the C & AG of the India under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act,2013 and certify that We have complied all the Directions/sub/directions issued to us.

For K K Soni & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN:000947N



(CA. Sant Sujat Soni)

M.No.-094227

Place: New Delhi

Dated :08/05/2023



4.5.23

**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

**Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023**

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March, 2023	Restated As at * 31 March, 2022	Restated As at * 1 April, 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
<b>Total non current assets</b>		-	-	-
<b>Current assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	20.00	20.00	20.00
<b>Total current assets</b>		20.00	20.00	20.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		20.00	20.00	20.00
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital	5	500.00	500.00	500.00
Other equity	6	(23,343.26)	(23,269.26)	(23,225.14)
<b>Total equity</b>		(22,843.26)	(22,769.26)	(22,725.14)
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Other financial liabilities	7	22,858.26	22,782.02	22,741.64
Other current liabilities	8	5.00	7.24	3.50
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		22,863.26	22,789.26	22,745.14
<b>Total liabilities</b>		22,863.26	22,789.26	22,745.14
<b>TOTAL EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		20.00	20.00	20.00

**\* Restated (Refer Note 13)**

Summary of significant accounting policies &amp; other information 1 to 3

The accompanying notes from 4 to 19 are integral part of the financial statements.

These are the financial statements referred to in our report of even date.

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FIRN: 000947N


**CA Sant Sujat Soni**

Partner

Membership no: 094227

Place: New Delhi

Date:

21/05/23

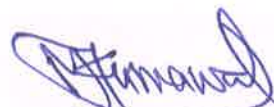


For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**


**Saurabh Rastogi**

Director

DIN: 05317155


**Mohan Lal Kumawat**

Director

DIN: 07682898

4.5.22

## KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	*For the year ended 31 March, 2022	*For the period ended 1 April, 2021
<b>Income</b>				
Other income	9	-	5.70	-
<b>Total Income</b>		-	5.70	-
<b>Expenses</b>				
Other expenses	10	74.00	49.83	3,628.82
<b>Total expenses</b>		74.00	49.83	3,628.82
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		(74.00)	(44.13)	(3,628.82)
<b>Tax expense</b>	11			
Current tax		-	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)		-	-	-
Earlier year taxes/(refunds)		-	-	-
<b>Total tax expenses</b>		-	-	-
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the year / period</b>		(74.00)	(44.13)	(3,628.82)
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-
Income tax relating to these items		-	-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year / period</b>		-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year / period</b>		(74.00)	(44.13)	(3,628.82)
<b>Earnings/(Loss) per equity share</b>				
Basic/diluted earnings/ (loss) per share (In ₹)	12	(1.48)	(0.88)	(72.58)

**\* Restated (Refer Note 13)****Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3****The accompanying notes from 4 to 19 are integral part of the financial statements.**

These are the financial statements referred to in our report of even date.

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FIRN: 000947N



CA Sant Sujat Soni  
Partner  
Membership no: 094227  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 04/05/22

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

Saurabh Rastogi

Director  
DIN: 05317155

Mohan Lal Kumawat

Director  
DIN: 07682898

14.5.23

**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

**Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March, 2023**

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	*For the year ended 31 March, 2022	*For the period ended 1 April, 2021
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(74.00)	(44.13)	(3,628.82)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(74.00)	(44.13)	(3,628.82)
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Other current assets	-	-	1,570.78
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	76.24	40.39	376.71
Other financial liabilities (non current)	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	(2.24)	3.74	(243.69)
Movement in operating assets and liabilities	74.00	44.13	1,703.80
Cash generated from operations	0.00	0.00	(1,925.02)
Less: Tax paid	-	-	-
<b>Net cash used in operating activities (A)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>(1,925.02)</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Sale / (Purchase) of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress and intangibles)	-	-	1,925.02
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,925.02</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Issue of share capital	-	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	20.00	20.00	20.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period	20.00	20.00	20.00
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**\* Restated (Refer Note 13)**

Summary of significant accounting policies & other information 1 to 3

The accompanying notes from 4 to 19 are integral part of the financial statements.

These are the financial statements referred to in our report of even date.

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 000947N

*[Signature]*

CA Sant Sujat Soni  
Partner  
Membership no: 094227  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 04/05/23



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

*[Signature]*  
Saurabh Rastogi

Director  
DIN: 05317155

*[Signature]*  
Mohank Lal Kumawat

Director  
DIN: 07682898

4.5.23

**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

CIN U40300DL2018GOI331192

**Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March, 2023**

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

**A Equity share capital**

Particular	Amount
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	500.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	500.00
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	500.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	500.00

**B Other equity**

	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	(23,225.14)	(23,225.14)
Loss for the year	(44.13)	(44.13)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	(23,269.27)	(23,269.27)
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	(23,269.27)	(23,269.27)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period period error	-	-
Restated Balance as at 1 April, 2022	(23,269.27)	(23,269.27)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(74.00)	(74.00)
Dividend	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	(23,343.27)	(23,343.27)

Summary of significant accounting policies &amp; other information 1 to 3

The accompanying notes from 4 to 19 are integral part of the financial statements.

These are the financial statements referred to in our report of even date.

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FIRN: 000947N

CA Sant Sujat Soni  
Partner  
Membership no: 094227  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 04/05/23



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Saurabh Rastogi  
Director  
DIN: 05317155

Mohan Lal Kumawat  
Director  
DIN: 07682898

## KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023  
(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

### 1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Koderma Transmission Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 19.03.2018 at New Delhi. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited. The Company is a special purpose vehicle incorporated for "Selection of the developer for different transmission projects in different packages". The Government of Jharkhand vide notification no. 03/06/17/2648 dated 21 August 2017 has appointed RECPDCL as Bid Process Co-coordinator for selection of the developer for the project through tariff based competitive bidding process. On completion of the bid process, the successful bidder is to acquire one hundred percent (100%) of the equity shares of the company along with all its related assets and liabilities.

The Government of Jharkhand vide its letter dated 30.09.2020 has decided to reinitiate the bidding process once all the approval are obtained. No further communication has been received from Government of Jharkhand. Hence the project has been kept abeyance w.e.f. 01.10.2020.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPERATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

##### (i) Statement of compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Company prepared its Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These Standalone Financial Statements comply with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable regulatory norms / guidelines.

The financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2023 were authorized and approved by the Board of Directors on 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2023.

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 accounting policy hitherto in use.

#### 2.2 Significant accounting policies

##### (i) Going concern and basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the criteria set out in the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

##### (ii) Functional and presentation currency:



## KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023  
(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

These financials have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency, all amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousands (upto two digits), unless otherwise indicated.

### (iii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized (as per the five step model laid down under Ind AS 115) to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

### (iv) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes all expenses, direct and indirect, specifically attributable to its acquisition and bringing it to its working condition for its intended use. Incidental expenditure pending allocation and attributable to the acquisition of fixed assets is allocated/capitalized with the related assets. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

### (v) 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 recognized 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. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

#### Subsequent measurement

**Financial assets carried at amortized cost** – a financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- 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 amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the contractual



## **KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

**Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023**  
(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. Further, if the Company has not retained control, it shall also derecognize the financial asset and recognize separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

### **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 amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured at Fair value through profit & loss account. (FVTPL).

### **Financial liabilities:**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized 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 financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

#### **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

#### **De-recognition**

A financial liability is de-recognized 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

#### **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.

#### **(vi) Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value which 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



## KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023  
(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the balance sheet on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

### (vii) Taxation

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax. It is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when it relates to an item that is recognized in Other comprehensive income (OCI) or directly in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognized in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided those rates are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.



## KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023  
(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

### (viii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

A contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

In those cases, where the outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized or disclosure is made.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party concerning the obligation (such as from insurance) is recognized as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when the inflow of economic benefits is probable, the related asset is disclosed.

### (ix) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

To calculate 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.

### (x) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

### (xi) Impairment of assets



## **KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

**Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023**  
**(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets or cash generating units 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 in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, 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.

### **(xii) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and/ or construction of a qualifying asset, till the time such a qualifying asset becomes ready for its intended use sale, are capitalized. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis as per the effective interest rate method.

### **(xiii) Material prior period errors**

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

### **(xiv) Rates and taxes**

Overseas taxes on foreign assignments, indirect taxes, including Goods & Service Tax, professional tax, property tax, entry tax, labour cess, octroi and any other applicable taxes etc. paid/accrued in India or abroad for which credit are not available to the company are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### **(xv) Expenditure incurred by Holding Company**

All the direct expenses incurred by holding company for SPV has been booked to the SPV as per invoicing done by the holding company. All Indirect / Common Expenses are allocated and invoiced to SPV on the proportionate basis from the month of issue of RFQ / RFP (If RFQ stage is not adopted in the Bidding Process) or incorporation of SPV, whichever is earlier, till the month in which tenth day from the date of issue of Letter of Intent (LOI) for the transfer of the SPV falls. Part of the month, if any, is considered as full month for cost allocation. The holding company charges interest on the funds deployed by it based on the REC interest rate circular for T & D loans for ungraded organizations, as on the beginning of the period. If bid process activity relating to any SPV is kept in abeyance, due to any reason, no cost allocation for such period of abeyance is made to such SPV and no interest is charged. For direct expenses, interest is charged from the month in which the expenditure is incurred whereas for indirect expenses interest is charged for the average period of deployment of funds. Such interest is calculated on monthly basis but recognized at the end of the period.

Expenditure incurred for the SPV by Holding Company on behalf of the Company is considered as "other financial liabilities" (Current). Also, interest is charged on such



## KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023  
(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)

expenditure incurred by Holding Company and such interest is also included in other financial liabilities.

The major stages of TBCB (Tariff Based Competitive Bidding) process done by holding co. RECPDCL includes issue of RFP (Request for proposal) documents, Pre Bid Meeting, opening of technical bid, shortlisting of qualified bidders, opening of financial bid and e – Reverse auction for qualified bidders, final selection of successful bidder and issue of LOI to successful bidder. The certainty on the construction of the project arises only after the issuance of LOI and transfer of SPV to the successful bidder. Hence expenditure incurred from incorporation till transfer of SPV to the successful bidder is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, wherever, payments relating to the Company are made by the Holding Company and the ultimate Holding Company, procedural and statutory requirements with regard to deduction of Tax at Source and deposit thereof as applicable are also complied with by the Holding Company and the ultimate Holding Company against payments released on their account.

### 2.3 Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation of uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgment's, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Such estimates & assumptions are based on management evaluation of relevant facts & circumstances as on date of financial statements. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3. Significant estimates and judgment's

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

#### *Significant management judgments*

**Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liability** – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

**Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets** – The evaluation of the applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

#### *Significant estimates*



**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

**Summary of Significant accounting policies & other information for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023**  
**(All amounts in Rupees Thousands, unless stated otherwise)**

**Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets** – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

**Fair value measurements** – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. In case of non-availability of market-observable data, Level 2 & Level 3 hierarchy is used for fair valuation.

**Income Taxes** – Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions and also in respect of expected future profitability to assess deferred tax asset.



# KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ending 31st March 2023

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

## 4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balances with banks:		
- with bank in current accounts	20.00	20.00
	20.00	20.00

\* The bank account is inactive due to no transaction in the account during FY 2022-23

## 5 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
<b>Authorized equity share capital</b> 50,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each	500.00	500.00
	500.00	500.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital</b> 50,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each	500.00	500.00
	500.00	500.00

### i) Terms & Right 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. 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.

### ii) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	(₹)	No. of shares	(₹)
Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
Balance at the beginning of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Add: Issued during the year				
Balance at the end of the period	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

### iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company as at balance sheet date:

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
49,994 Equity Shares held by REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited And Balance 6 Equity Shares through other nominee of REC-PDCL.	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

### iv) Shares held by Promotor:

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
49,994 Equity Shares held by REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited And Balance 6 Equity Shares through other nominee of REC-PDCL.	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

v) The Company has neither issued equity shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares since its incorporation.

## 6 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	(23,269.26)	(23,225.12)
Add: Changes due to Accounting Policy		
Add: Transferred from statement of profit and loss	(74.00)	(44.14)
Closing Balance at the end of the period / year	(23,343.26)	(23,269.26)
<b>Total other equity</b>	<b>(23,343.26)</b>	<b>(23,269.26)</b>



**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ending 31st March 2023

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

**7 Other financial liabilities (Current)**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Payable to Holding Co*	22,813.26	22,750.52
Audit fees payable	45.00	31.50
	<b>22,858.26</b>	<b>22,782.02</b>

\* Refer note 14 on related party transactions

**8 Other current liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Statutory dues Payable		
- TDS payable	5.00	7.24
Provision for Income Tax	-	-
	<b>5.00</b>	<b>-7.24</b>

**9 Other income**

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Liabilities/Expenses written off	-	5.70
	<b>-</b>	<b>5.70</b>



# KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ending 31st March 2023

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

## 10 Other expenses

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Legal & Professional Expenses/MCA & ROC Filings	-	2.81
Auditors' remuneration	74.00	35.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	12.02
	<b>74.00</b>	<b>49.83</b>

## 11 Tax expense

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Current tax		
Tax pertaining to current period	-	-
Tax pertaining to earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	-	-

	For the period ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Tax expense		
(i) Current tax		
Tax pertaining to current year	0.00	0.00
Tax pertaining to earlier years	0.00	0.00
(ii) Deferred tax expense/(credit)	0.00	0.00
	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of at 26% .

Accounting Loss before income tax	(74.00)	(44.13)
At country's statutory income tax rate of 26%	0.00	0.00
Adjustments in respect of taxes earlier years		
(i) Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	0.00	0.00
(ii) Non-taxable incomes	0.00	0.00
(iii) Earlier year taxes	0.00	0.00
(iv) Deferred tax on allowable provisional expenditure of earlier year	0.00	0.00
(v) Deferred tax change due to rate change	0.00	0.00
	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

In accordance with the notified Indian Accounting Standard 12, "Income Taxes", deferred tax assets on carried forward losses, unabsorbed depreciation and other timing differences have not been accounted in the books. However in the absence of virtual certainty as to its realisation of deferred tax assets (DTA), DTA has not been created.

## 12 Basic/diluted earnings/ loss per share

Net profit/(loss) for the year	(74.00)	(44.13)
Weighted average number of equity shares for EPS (in numbers)	50,000	50,000
Par value per share (in ₹)	10	10
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (in ₹)	<b>(1.48)</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>



Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ending 31st March 2023

13 Restated for the year ended 31st March 2022 and 1st April 2021

a) Reconciliation of retained income of Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022 and 1st April 2021

b) Reconciliation of restated items of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022 and 1st April 2021

(a) Reconciliation of statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2022 and 1st April 2023

### c) Notes on restatement

(ii) As per the earlier policy adopted, expenses incurred in obtaining the license i.e. all direct expenditures and indirect expenditure (10%) are shown under Capital Work In Progress (CWIP). In line with revised policy, the certainty on the construction of the project arises only after the issuance of LOI and transfer of SPV to the successful bidder. Hence expenditure incurred from incorporation till transfer of SPV to the successful bidder is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Related party transactions**  
In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard – 24 the names of the related parties where control/ability to exercise significant influence exists, along with the aggregate amount of transactions and year end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

Details of related parties:	
Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding company	RFC Power Development & Consultancy Limited (RUPDCL)
Parent's holding company	RFCL Limited

**Key management personnel (KMP)**  
The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of REC Power Development & Consultancy Limited, which is further wholly owned by REC Limited. The Key Managerial Personnel of the Company are employees of REC Limited, deployed on part time basis. No managerial remuneration is paid to them by the Company. The details of such Key Managerial Personnel are as below:

KMPs / Directors Remuneration	For the period ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
	(i)(b)	(i)(b)

Transactions with Holding Company (RECEIVED) are as under:		for the period ended 31 March, 2023	for the period ended 31 March, 2022
	Name of Related Party		
(i) Transactions during the year			
BPC Professional Fees	Holding Company (RECEIVED)	22,81,126	22,75,053
Interest	Holding Company (RECEIVED)	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	Holding Company (RECEIVED)	-	49,80,000
(ii) Outstanding Balances at year end			
Advance from Holding Co.	Holding Company (RECEIVED)	22,81,126	22,75,053



**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ending 31st March 2023

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

**15 Capital management policies and procedures**

The Company's capital includes issued share capital and all other distributable reserves (except for specific restricted reserves). The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholder value and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company does not have any non-current borrowings and all its capital needs are met by capital or shareholders only.

**16 Financial instruments****i) Financial instruments by category measured at amortized cost:**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	20.00	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Other financial liabilities (Current)	22,858.26	22,782.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,858.26</b>	<b>22,782.02</b>

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are considered a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

**ii) Fair values hierarchy**

The Company does not have any financial assets or financial liabilities carried at fair value.

The carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

**17 Financial risk management****i) Risk management**

The main types of risks to which the Company is exposed in relation to financial instruments are as follows:

**A) Credit risk**

The Company only possess cash and cash equivalents as financial asset as on closing dates, hence and credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents is considered to be negligible as counterparties are banks. The management considers the credit quality of deposits/balances with such banks to be good and reviews the banking relationships on an on-going basis.

**B) Liquidity risk**

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by anticipating the maturity profiles of financial liabilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Further the Holding Company also incurs all the expenses on behalf of the Company and provides and unconditional liquidity support as an ongoing mechanism basis.

**Maturities of financial liabilities**

The financial liabilities of the Company comprises of :

- Audit Fees payable - which is paid by Holding Co. on behalf of this Co. and
- Liabilities payable to Holding Co. - The same is discharged by the selected bidder( through TBCB process conducted by Holding Co) which purchases the company by taking over all assets and liabilities of the company. However expected date of the same is not determinable.

**C) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

**Currency risk**

The company does not have any foreign currency transactions, hence, it is not exposed to currency risk.

**Interest rate risk**

As the Company does not have any third party borrowings outstanding, it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

**Price risk**

The company does not have any financial instrument which exposes it to price risk.



4.5.23

**KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITED**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ending 31st March 2023

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless stated otherwise)

**18 Ratios Analysis**

Ratio	31 March, 2023			31 March, 2022			Analysis	
	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	20.00	22,863.26	0.00	20.00	22,789.26	0.00	(0.00)	
Return on Equity Ratio	(74.00)	(37.00)	2.00	(44.13)	22,747.20	0.00	1,029.92	
Net Profit Ratio	(74.00)	0.00	-	(44.13)	5.70	(7.74)	-	
Return on Capital employed	(74.00)	(22,806.26)	0.00	(44.13)	22,747.20	0.00	0.67	

1. Current ratio - Numerator includes current assets and Denominator includes current liabilities

2. Debt equity ratio - Numerator includes Total Debt and Denominator includes shareholders equity

3. Return on Equity ratio - Numerator includes Net profit after taxes and Denominator includes average shareholders equity

4. Trade receivable turnover ratio - Numerator includes Revenue from operations and Denominator includes average trade receivables

5. Trade payable turnover ratio - Numerator includes Cost of services rendered and Denominator includes average trade payables

6. Net capital turnover ratio - Numerator includes Revenue from operations and Denominator includes working capital

7. Net profit ratio - Numerator includes profit after tax and Denominator includes Revenue from operations

8. Return on capital employed - Numerator includes earning before interest and taxes and Denominator includes capital employed

**Reasons for variation more than 25%**

(a) Current ratio is reduced due to decrease in Current Asset

(a) Return on equity ratio reduced due to increase in Loss

(c) Return on capital employed reduced due to increase in loss

**19 Other notes to accounts**

19.1 As per the policy of Holding Company the invoice for the services provided is raised at the end of the financial year or on the date of the transfer of the SPV or on the receipt of advance/acquisition price, whichever is earlier.

19.2 There is no employee in the roll of the Company. Employees working for the Company are in the roll of the holding company i.e. RECDPCL and ultimate holding company i.e. REC Limited. The employee expenses including contributions in respect of liabilities for employee benefit expense towards leave, provident fund, superannuation and all other benefits as applicable are accounted for by the holding company and ultimate holding company. Hence, disclosure requirements under Ind AS 19 is not applicable.

19.3 The Bidar Transmission Limited was incorporated on 08.06.2020. The bidding of the project had been put on hold as per the minutes of meeting held on 16.10.2020 of Ministry of Power, Power System Planning Appraisal Division - I. The bidding process has been reinstated in M/o March 2023 after taking approval from the competent authority and in accordance to minutes of meeting dated 03.11.2022 of Ministry of Power, Power System Planning Appraisal Division -I.

19.4 The code on social security 2020 (Code) relating to employee benefit during employment and post employment benefit 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 in to effect has not been notified. However, there are no employees on roll of company.

19.5 The Company is operating in a single segment and therefore disclosure requirements under Ind AS 108 is not applicable.

19.6 There has no transaction under section 248 of the companies Act, 2013 with stuck off companies during the year.

19.7 The Companies does not have more than 2 layers as specified in sub rule (2) of companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

19.8 The capital commitments, contingent liabilities and claims against the company not acknowledged as debt is Nil.

19.9 The company has no non material adjustment event after reporting period.

19.10 As per the provision of the companies Act, 2013, the figures have been rounded off to the nearest of Thousand and decimal thereof.

19.11 There are no foreign currency transactions during the year. Therefore no disclosures are required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

19.12 The figures have been regrouped / rearranged / recast, wherever necessary, for better presentation to make them comparable.

19.13 Negative figures have been shown in bracket

For K K Soni & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 000945CA Sant Sagar Soni  
Partner  
Membership no: 094227  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 04/05/23For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
KODERMA TRANSMISSION LIMITEDSaurabh Rastogi  
Director  
DIN: 05317155Mohan Lal Kumawat  
Director  
DIN: 07682498