

KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: U40102KL1994PLC008127

Balance Sheet as at 31st March,2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Note No	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1. NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	111.83	967.58
2. CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Inventories		-	-
b) Financial Assets			
i) Trade Receivables	2	1,965.52	1,965.52
ii) Cash and Cashequivalents	3	0.17	1.12
c) Other Current Assets	4	19.55	19.60
TOTAL ASSETS		2,097.08	2,953.82
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity Share Capital	5	1,267.24	1,267.24
b) Other Equity	6	-6,678.27	-6,038.98
Liabilities			
1. Non-Current Liabilities			
a) Deferred Tax Liability	7	-37.63	179.87
2. Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	8	579.73	579.73
ii) Trade Payables	9	1,128.14	1,128.14
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	10	280.97	280.91
b) Other Current Liabilities	11	5,556.61	5,556.61
c) Provisions	12	0.30	0.30
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,097.08	2,953.82

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Kali & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN 001667S



CA M.V.Kali Prasad, FCA

Partner

Membership No: 019213



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



K Sudhakar

Director

DIN: 00030382



T Jyothi

Director

DIN: 08422814



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28-07-2023

KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: U40102KL1994PLC008127

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Note No	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	13	-	-
II. OTHER INCOME	14	-	22.09
III Total Income		-	22.09
IV. EXPENSES			
c) Employees Benefits expenses	15	-	1.35
d) Financial Costs	16	0.05	0.01
e) Depreciation	1	23.76	27.10
f) Other Expenses	17	832.99	0.71
V. Total Expenses		856.80	29.18
VI. Profit / (loss) before Tax		-856.80	-7.09
VII. Tax Expenses			
a) Current Tax		-	-
b) MAT Credit Entitlement		-	-
c) Deferred Tax		-217.50	-1.92
Total Tax Expenses		-217.50	-1.92
VIII. Profit/ (Loss) for the year (VI-VII)		-639.29	-5.17
IX. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
(i) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss			
(a) Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		-	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/ (LOSSES)		-	-
X. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		-639.29	-5.17
XI Earning per equity share:			
Basic		(5.04)	(0.04)
Diluted		(5.04)	(0.04)
XI NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Kali & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001667S


CA M.V.Kali Prasad, FCA
Partner
Membership No: 019213



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KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March,2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1 CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax	-856.80	-7.09
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	855.75	27.10
Interest Expenses	-	-
Prior Period error(Land Lease Rentals)	-	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	-1.05	20.01
<i>Movement in Working Capital</i>		
Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in Trade Receivables	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets	0.05	-0.05
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in other Financial Liabilities	0.06	-0.74
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	-0.00	-19.24
Cash Generated from Operations	-0.94	-0.01
Direct Taxes paid (net of refund)	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	A	-0.01
2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Net Cash Used for Investing Activities	B	-
3 CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from / (Repayment) short term borrowings	0.00	-
Interest paid on loans	-	-
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	C	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C)	-0.01
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.12	1.13
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	0.16	1.12
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
1 Cash and Bank balances includes:		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.91
Balance with Banks:		
Current Accounts	0.16	0.21
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	0.17	1.12
Less: Fixed Deposits considered as investing activities	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note : 7)	0.17	1.12

As per our report of even date

For Kali & Co.,

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28-07-2023

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March ,2023

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

	< 1 year	1- 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2023				
Trade Payable	-	-	1,128.14	1,128.14
March 31, 2022				
Trade Payable	-	-	1,128.14	1,128.14

26 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaging solely in the business of Generation of Power. As such the company operates in a single business and geographical segment and hence disclosure information as per requirements of Ind AS -108 "Segment Reporting" is not applicable

27 Ratios

S.No	Ratio	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Current ratio (in times)	0.26	0.26
2	Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	N.A	N.A
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	N.A	N.A
4	Return on equity ratio (in %)	-0.50	-0.00
5	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	N.A	N.A
6	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	0.74	0.00
7	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	N.A	N.A
8	Net profit ratio (in %)	N.A	N.A
9	Return on capital employed (in %)	0.16	0.00
10	Return on investment (in %)	N.A	N.A

As per our report of even date

For Kali & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001667S

CA M.V.Kali Prasad, FCA
Partner
Membership No: 019213



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 28-07-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K Sudhakar
Director
DIN: 00030382

T Jyothi
Director
DIN: 08422814



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: U40102KL1994PLC008127

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023**(a) Equity Share capital**

	Number of Shares	Amount Rs.
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 01, 2021	1,26,72,413	12,67,24,130
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1,26,72,413	12,67,24,130
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,26,72,413	12,67,24,130

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Total equity
	Capital Redemption reserve	Share premium	General Reserve	OCI	
At Cost	-	-	-	-	-
At April 1, 2021	1,000.00	128.68	60.00	-	-6,033.81
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-5.17
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	1,000.00	128.68	60.00	-	-6,038.98
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-639.29
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	1,000.00	128.68	60.00	-	-6,678.27

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

As per our report of even date.

For Kali & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN 001667S

CA M.V.Kali Prasad, FCA

Partner

Membership No: 019213

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28-07-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**K Sudhakar**

Director

DIN: 00030382

T Jyothi

Director

DIN: 08422814



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: U40102KL1994PLC008127

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.20223

1) Corporate Information

Kasargod Power Corporation Limited ('the Company') is a limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on September 01, 1994, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is into generation of power. The Kasargod Power Project of 21 MW has been set up in the Kasargod District of Kerala state. The Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) diesel fired Power plant has been operational since May, 2000. The Operation and Maintenance is done in-house by the company. The Kerala state electricity board (KSEB) is the beneficiary for the power generated from the plant.

2) Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis for preparation

The Company's management had previously issued its audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 on October.9 2021 that were prepared in accordance with accounting principles general accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014. (Indian GAAP)

With effect from April 1, 2016, the Company is required to prepare its financial statements under 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 the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Accordingly, the Company's management has now prepared these financial statements in compliance with Ind AS. These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 including comparative information are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. In preparing these financial statements under Ind AS, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2016, the date of transition to Ind AS. These financial statements comprise the Balance Sheets as at March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Statements of Cash Flows and the Statements of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023, for the year ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended March 31, 2021, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS Financial Statements"). Refer note 24 for information on how the Company has adopted Ind AS. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis.

b) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

c) Foreign Exchange Transactions

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economics environment in which the company operates.



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.2023

Initial recognition: Foreign currency transactions are recorded in functional currency, by applying the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion: Foreign currency monetary items are reported at year end rates. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. The gain or loss 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 the fair value of the item (i.e. transaction difference 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)

Exchange differences: Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates difference from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in the previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

d) Fair Value Measurement

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 based on presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or 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.

Fair value measurement of 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.

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 - Inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market price in active market for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For Assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on lowest level inputs that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

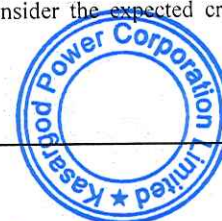
for the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristic and risk of the asset and liability and the level of fair value hierarchy as explained above.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duties collected on behalf of the Government.

Sale of Energy: The Company recognises revenue from sale of energy based on number of units delivered at contracted rates on accrual basis.

Interest income: For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.



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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.20223

f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Freehold land and buildings (property) held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or administrative purposes are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or deemed cost on the date of transition or construction and subsequent improvements thereto less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition includes inward freight, duties and taxes (net of Cenvat /VAT availed), dismantling cost and installation expenses incurred up to the installation of the assets. The depreciation on fixed assets in use during the construction are carried as part of Pre-operative expenses to be allocated to major assets upon the commissioning of the project

Capital work in progress includes machinery to be installed, construction and erection materials and unallocated pre-operative expenditure consisting of 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 parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided for Property, Plant and Equipment so as to expense the cost over their estimated useful lives based in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives and residual value are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Nature of the Asset	Usefull life as estimated by the management (in Years)	Useful life as stated in the Companies Act, 2013 (in Years)
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Vehicles	8 - 10	8 - 10
Plant & Machinery	40	40
Office Equipment	5	5
Computers	3	3
Computer software	3	3

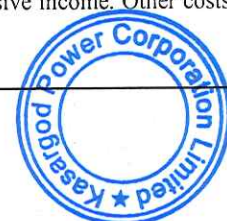
g) Employee Benefits

(i). Defined contribution Plan: in accordance with the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 eligible employees of the company are entitled to receive benefits with respect to provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both the company and the employee contribute monthly to Provident Fund Scheme ,by the Central Government, at a determined rate and the company has no further obligation.

(ii). Defined Benefit Plan: For defined benefit plan, the cost of the providing benefit is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations carried out at each reporting period. Actuarial gains or loss are recognised in full in the Other Comprehensive Income for the period for which they occur. Past service cost both vested and unvested is recognised as an expense at the earlier of (a) when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; (b) when the entity recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The retirement benefit obligation is recognised in the balance sheet represent in the present value of the defined benefit obligations reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

Contributions under the scheme for defined benefit under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation and are funded to Life Insurance Corporation of India and recognized as year's expenditure. Actuarial gain and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income. Other costs recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.20223

h) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

where the company is lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Where the company is lessor

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

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

i) 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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

j) Cash and Cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

k) Borrowing Cost

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.20223

l) 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 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 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. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

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. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods/ years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

m) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement :

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.



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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.20223

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 balance sheet) when:

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, and (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of Financial Asset

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 that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- ▶ Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- ▶ All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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.

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

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 is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- ▶ All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

- ▶ Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. on that basis, the company estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date:

	Current	0-90 days past due	91-180 days past due	181- 365days past due	More than 365 days past due
Default rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%

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



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: U40102KL1994PLC008127

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.20223

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, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. 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 designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. 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 statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee Contracts

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

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.



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 31.03.20223

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. 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.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

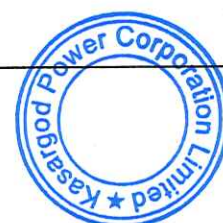
Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

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.

n) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers was initially notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The standard applies to contracts with customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The new standard offers a range of transition options. An entity can choose to apply the new standard to its historical transactions-and retrospectively adjust each comparative period. Alternatively, an entity can recognize the cumulative effect of applying the new standard at the date of initial application and make no adjustments to its comparative information. The chosen transition option can have a significant effect on revenue trends in the financial statements. A change in the timing of revenue recognition may require a corresponding change in the timing of recognition of related costs.

The standard has been currently deferred. The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of Ind AS 115, and has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

Financial Year 2022-23

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Asset Description	Land and site development	Buildings	Factory buildings	Plant and machinery	Computers	Vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value								
Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2021	293.67	69.50	288.49	1,077.68	0.46	0.06	0.70	1,730.56
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	293.67	69.50	288.49	1,077.68	0.46	0.06	0.70	1,730.56
II. Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance as at April 1, 2021	293.67	69.50	288.49	83.52	-	-	0.70	735.88
Depreciation for the Year	-	-	-	27.10	-	-	-	27.10
Written Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	293.67	69.50	288.49	110.62	-	-	0.70	762.98
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	-	-	-	967.06	0.46	0.06	-	967.58

Asset Description	Land and site development	Buildings	Factory buildings	Plant and machinery	Computers	Vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value								
Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2022	293.67	69.50	288.49	1,077.68	0.46	0.06	0.70	1,730.56
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	831.47	0.46	0.06	-	831.99
Balance as at March 31, 2023	293.67	69.50	288.49	246.21	-0.00	0.00	0.70	898.57
II. Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance as at April 1, 2021	293.67	69.50	288.49	110.62	-	-	0.70	762.98
Depreciation for the Year	-	-	-	23.76	-	-	-	23.76
Written Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	293.67	69.50	288.49	134.38	-	-	0.70	786.74
Net Carrying Value (I-II)	-	-	-	111.83	-0.00	0.00	-	111.83



The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to Property, Plant and Equipment on the date of transition and hence the net carrying amount has been considered as Gross Carrying amount on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2016

Note: Depreciation on Computers and Vehicles has not provided during the year. Since only residual value reflected in the books.

During the year 2018-19, Lease land, Buildings, Factory Buildings and Furniture & Fittings were written-off

Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2016	294	414	563	6,511.44	9	1	11	7,803
Gross Block as at April 1, 2016	294	414	563	6,511.44	9	1	11	7,803
Accumulated Depreciation till April 1, 2016	-	345	275	5,434	9	1	10	6,073
Net Block treated as deemed cost as on transition date	294	70	288	1,078	0	0	1	1,731

KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for 31.03.2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2 Trade Receivables

(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at Mar 31,2023	As at Mar 31,2022
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	-	-
Others	1,965.52	1,965.52
	1,965.52	1,965.52

No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

3 (a) Cash and Cash equivalents

	As at Mar 31,2023	As at Mar 31,2022
Cash on hand	0.01	0.91
Balances with banks:		
on Current accounts	0.16	0.21
on Cash Credit accounts		
	0.17	1.12

(b) for the purpose of statement of Cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

	As at Mar 31,2023	As at Mar 31,2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents as above	0.17	1.12
	0.17	1.12

4 Other Current Assets

	As at Mar 31,2023	As at Mar 31,2022
TDS, TCS & GST Receivable	17.06	17.06
Deposits	1.60	1.65
Mat Credit Entitlement	0.89	0.89
	19.55	19.60



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 2022-23

f) Details of share holders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

Name of the Share holder	As at March 31, 2022	
	Numbers	% holding
Equity Shares fully paid up		
Manira Energy Private Limited (Formerly known as RVK Energy Private Limited)	1,26,72,363	100.00%
As at March 31, 2023		
Name of the Share holder	Numbers	% holding
Manira Energy Private Limited (Formerly known as RVK Energy Private Limited)	1,26,72,363	100.00%
As at March 31, 2023		
Name of the Share holder	Numbers	% holding
Manira Energy Private Limited (Formerly known as RVK Energy Private Limited)	1,26,72,363	100.00%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

6 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Capital Redemption Reserve	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Security Premium	128.68	128.68	128.68
General Reserve	60.00	60.00	60.00
Opening Surplus	-7,227.66	-7,222.49	-7,118.56
Current year profit	-639.29	-5.17	-103.94
	-6,678.27	-6,038.98	-6,033.81

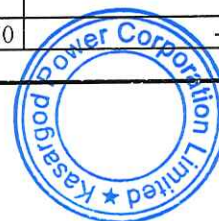
Long Term Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employees benefit	-	-	-
	-	-	-

7 Deferred tax Asset

The Tax effect of significant temporary difference that result in deferred tax Assets and Liabilities are as follow:

Particulars	Opening Balance 01.4.2022	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance 31.03.2023
Deferred tax (Liabilities) / Assets in relation to:				
Deferred Tax Asset:				
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-
Defined benefit obligation/ Employees Benefi	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipment	179.87	-217.50		-37.63
Total Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	179.87	-217.50	-	-37.63
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax (Liability) / Asset	179.87	-217.50	-	-37.63



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the F Y 2022-23

8 Current Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured			
Loan From Banks (refer note (i))	579.73	579.73	579.73
Unsecured			
From Related Parties	-	-	-
From Other Parties	-	-	-
	579.73	579.73	579.73

Note: Cash Credit Facility obtained from Uco Bank

Primary Security :

Hypothecation of Stock and entire book debts of the company, both present and future

9 Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding due of other than micro and small enterprises	1,128.14	1,128.14	1,128.14
	1,128.14	1,128.14	1,128.14

a) Trade payables are non interest baring and normally settled between credit period of 30 to 120 days

b) Refer note 30 for companies credit risk management process

10 Current other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Others			
Statutory Liabilities	7.35	7.35	7.50
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	0.24
Amount due to Employees	3.08	3.08	3.08
Creditors for expenses	270.54	270.49	270.96
	280.97	280.91	281.78

11 Other Current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance received for sale of Assets/Power from Others	2,010.65	2,010.65	2,037.16
Unsecured Loans	3,545.97	3,545.97	3,538.44
	5,556.61	5,556.61	5,575.59

12 Current Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Audit Fee Payable	0.30	0.30	0.55
	0.30	0.30	0.55



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

13. Revenue From Operations

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
	-	-
	-	-

14. Other Income

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Sale of Scrap	-	22.09
	-	22.09

15. Employees Benefit Expenses

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, Wages, Bonus	-	1.35
	-	1.35

16. Finance Cost

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Other Finance Cost including bank charges	0.05	0.01
	0.05	0.01

17. Other Expenses

	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Professional and Consultancy Charges	0.37	-
Rates and Taxes	0.08	-
Impairment of Fixed Assets	831.99	-
Printing & Stationery	-	0.01
Statutory Audit Fee	0.30	0.30
Office Rent	0.25	0.10
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.31
	832.99	0.71



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March ,2023

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

22. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities**A Contingent Liabilities**

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Income Tax Demand Assessment Year 2010-11	14.18	14.18
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debt	38,013.13	38,013.13
	38,027.31	38,027.31

(i) Filed by UCO Bank against the company for recovery of Rs.9,81,87,390/- towards Debt recovery application OA No.451/2021 before the Debt Recovery Tribunals,Hyderabad.

(ii) Filed by BPCL against the Rejection of Minimum Guarantee Offtake (MGO) in Arbitration vide AOP No.172/2020 before the Commercial Court,Ernakulam for Rs.2.59,18,35,192/-.

(iii) This petition was filed by KPCL against the award passed by Arbitrator in case No.06/2014 for 111,12,90,698/- towards the arrears in the Sales tax,Fuel supply charges with Interest and BPCL Cost,vide AOP No.173/2020 before the Commercial Court,Ernakulam for which Govt. of Kerala issued notification for exemption.

23. Earning Per Share

	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
a) Net Profit / (Loss) for Basic / Diluted EPS		
Profit / (Loss) after tax	-639.29	-5.17
Add/ (Less): Prior Period Items	-	-
	-639.29	-5.17
Less: Dividend on Preference Shares	-	-
Dividend tax thereon	-	-
	-639.29	-5.17
b) Weighted average number of Equity Shares for basic and diluted EPS	1,26,72,413	1,26,72,413
c) Earning Per Share		
Basic	-5.04	-0.04
Diluted	-5.04	-0.04

24. Employees Benefits

There are no employees during the period, hence the requirement of retirement benefit is not applicable.

25. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006.

Details	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
The principal amount remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid 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, 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 without the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable 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 section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March ,2023

26. Remuneration to Auditors

Details	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
As Auditors: Statutory Audit	0.30	0.30

27. Reporting on Related Party Transactions

a). List of Related Parties

Nature of Relationship	
1. Key Management Personnel	K Sudhakar T Jyothi K Appala Raju
2. Holding Company	Manira Energy Private Limited (Formerly known as RVK Energy Private Limited)

b). Transactions with Related Parties

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Other liabilities - Trade Payable		
Other liabilities - Trade Payable		

c). Balances outstanding at year end

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
Other liabilities - Trade Payable		
Other liabilities - Trade Payable		

Note:
All transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalents to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balance for trade receivable, trade payable or other payables are unsecured, interest free and settled occurs in cash. The Company has not recorded any impairment of balances relating to amounts owed by related parties during the year ended March 31, 2023 : NIL (March 31, 2022: NIL and March 31, 2021: NIL). The assessment is undertaken each financial year through evaluating the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

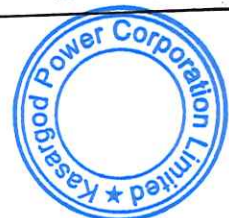
28. Critical Accounting Judgements and key sources of estimation

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

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 the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Critical Judgements in applying accounting policies

The management has reviewed all the transactions and not found any material changes in preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS notified vis-à-vis previous GAAP.



KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

CIN: U40102KL1994PLC008127

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March ,2023

Key Sources of estimation uncertainties

Contingences

in the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probables of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised.

Fair Value Measurements

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF method. The inputs to those models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required to establish the fair values. Judgement include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Tax

The Company is subject to tax principally in India. The amount of tax payable in respect of any period is dependent upon the interpretation of the relevant tax rules.

29. Financial Instruments : Classifications and fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair Value hierarchy	Valuation techniques(s) and key input(s)
Level 1	quoted bid prices in an active market
Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the issuer's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period
Level 3	Income Approach- in this approach, the discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investees.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

the management consider that the carrying amounts of current financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair value

As at March 31, 2023	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Current Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	1,965.52			
Cash and Cashequivalents	0.17			
TOTAL	1,965.69			
Current Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	579.73			
Trade Payables	1,128.14			
Other Financial Liabilities	280.96			
TOTAL	1,988.83			
As at March 31, 2022				
Current Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	1,965.52			
Cash and Cashequivalents	1.12			
TOTAL	1,966.64			
Current Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	579.73			
Trade Payables	1,128.14			
Other Financial Liabilities	280.91			
TOTAL	1,988.78			

30. Financial risk management

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business. Co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with Management, which has established as appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

k/AR/KVK/KPCL/03/23-24

Date: 28-07-2023

TO THE MEMBERS OF KASARGOD POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Kasargod Power Corporation Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 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 ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

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, 2023 and its profit, 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA's") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. We have determined the following key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



The Company has provided for an amount of Rs. 8,31,99,161.81 towards impairment of assets based on the report dated 23.03.2023. This has a significant impact on the net profit of 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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 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 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 statements 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 the



Board of Directors 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 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 with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 standalone 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone 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 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with



by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid 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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 with reference to standalone financial statements.
- 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 does not have any pending litigations other than as mentioned in Note 22 of the Financial Statements.
 - ii. The Company has made provision as required under applicable law or accounting standards. Refer Note 12 to the standalone financial statements. The Company did not have any long-term derivative contracts.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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, that 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. 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.

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 Kali & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 01667S)



CA M. V. Kali Prasad FCA

Partner

(Membership No.019213)

UDIN: 23019213BGWPKA6643

Place:Hyderabad



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 to the Members of Kasargod Power Corporation Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financials Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **Kasargod Power Corporation Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2023 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 with reference to standalone financial statements 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 (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 with reference to standalone financial statements 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and their



operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone 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 with reference to standalone 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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

The inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, means that material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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 ICAI.

For Kali & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 01667S)




CA M. V. Kali Prasad FCA
Partner
(Membership No.019213)

UDIN: 23019213BGWPKA6643

Place: Hyderabad



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 to the Members of Maruthi Finance Private 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, right-of-use assets and intangible assets:
 - (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 does not hold any intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, no property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts, registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has revalued its plant and equipment during the year. The assets were revalued from Rs. 9,43,82,232.89 to Rs. 1,11,83,232.89, as per the Valuation Report dated 23.03.2023. The impairment loss of Rs. 8,31,99,161.81 has been calculated and disclosed accordingly in the financial statements.
 - (e) 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.
(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5



crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

- iii. The Company has not made any investments in, or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.
- (a) The Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees or advances in the nature of loans to subsidiaries or any other parties during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) is not applicable.
 - (b) 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 3(iii)(b) is not applicable.
 - (c) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(c) is not applicable.
 - (d) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(d) is not applicable.
 - (e) The Company has not granted, extended or renewed any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) is not applicable.
 - (f) 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 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

The Company has not made investments in Firms and Limited Liability Partnerships during the year. Further the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Company has not provided any security as specified under Section 186 of the Act. And as such, the provisions of Section 186 do not apply 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.



- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) In our opinion, the Company has undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST (Service tax, Duty of Excise, Sales tax and Value Added Tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax ("GST")) and Income tax as at 31 March 2022. These were in arrears for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable as per Note-10 to the accounts.
- (b) There are no statutory dues which have not been deposited as on March 31, 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 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful 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 outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries 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.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year, based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in the Standards on Auditing.
- (b) 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) The Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (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 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) Based on the information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company does not have an internal audit system.
- (b) There are no internal audit reports to be considered, as the Company does not have Internal Audit System.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and 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. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) 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 and the immediately preceding financial year covered by our audit.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) is not applicable.
- 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 furtherstate 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3 (xx)(a) and 3 (xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Kali & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 01667S)

CA M. V. Kali Prasad FCA
Partner
(Membership No.019213)

UDIN: 23019213BGWPKA6643

Place: Hyderabad

NOTICE OF 29th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Members of **Kasargod Power Corporation Limited** will be held on Saturday, 30th day of September, 2023 at 11.30 AM at the Registered Office of the Company situated at 332, Bare Village, Mylatti Post, Kasargod, Kerala- 671123 to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended on March 31, 2023 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Appalaraju (DIN: 08422824) who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

By Order of the Board
For **Kasargod Power Corporation Limited**

Date: 28-07-2023
Place: Hyderabad

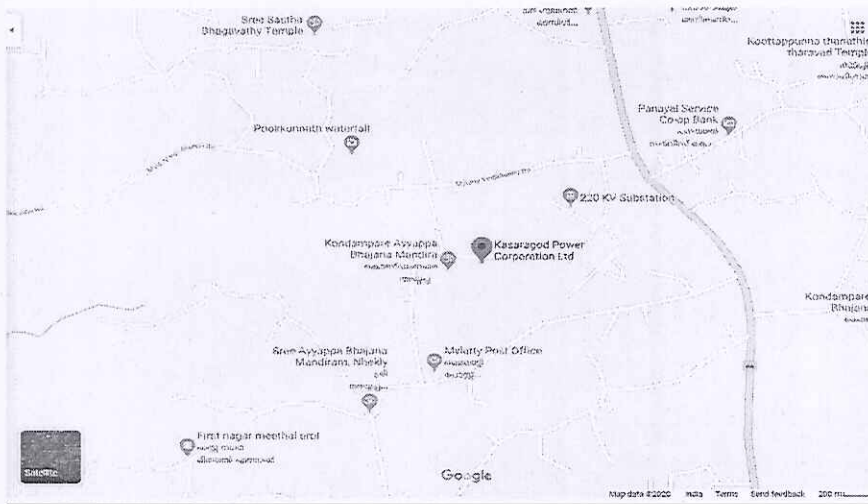

Jyothi Thotakuri
Director
DIN: 08422814



NOTES:

1. A Member, entitled to attend and vote at meeting, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself.
2. The proxy need not be a member of the company. Proxy form duly completed should be deposited at the company's Registered Office before 48 hours of the meeting.
3. The documents referred to in the Notice shall be available for inspection without any fee at the Registered Office of the Company, up to the date of meeting on all working days between 10:30 am to 12:30 pm, (except Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays) and at the venue of the AGM during the AGM, for the members who can avail such means.
4. Route map of the venue of the Meeting is annexed hereto.

ROUTE MAP OF THE VENUE:



DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year 2022-23

To
The Shareholders,
Kasargod Power Corporation Limited
Kasargod

Your Directors present their 29th Annual Report together with Audited accounts for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2023.

1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

The financial performance of the company for the year ended 31st March 2023 as compared to last year is summarized below:

Particulars	Amount in Lakhs	
	2022-23	2021-22
Revenue from Operations	0.00	0.00
Other income	0.00	22.09
Total income	0.00	22.09
Expenditure	24.81	29.18
Profit/Loss before tax	-24.81	-7.09
Less: Deferred Tax	-1.19	1.92
Less: Current Tax	0.00	0.00
Profit/Loss after Tax	-23.16	-5.17

2. STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS:

During the year, the Company has not earned any revenue through its Business activities. The total expenditure incurred by the Company has been less when compared to the previous year. The Company has incurred a loss of Rs. 23.16 Lakhs when compared to a loss of Rs. 5.17 Lakhs in the previous year.

The Board is looking for the various opportunities and is hopeful of generating income through its business activities in the current Financial Year.

3. DIVIDEND:

Your Directors have not recommended any dividend for the financial year 2022-23.

4. TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVES:

Your Company has not transferred any amount to reserves during the year under review.

5. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS:

Your Company has not changed any of its nature of business during the year under review.



6. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY OCCURRED SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR:

There were no material changes and commitments after the closure of the financial year, which will affect the financial position of the Company

7. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS:

There were no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or court or tribunals impacting the going concern status or the Company's operations in future.

8. DEPOSITS:

Your Company has not accepted any deposits and as such, no amount of principle or interest was outstanding as on the date of the Balance sheet for the year ending 31st March, 2023.

9. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS:

Your Company has internal financial controls adequate with the size of the operations of the Company.

10. HOLDING & SUBSIDIARY COMPANY:

Holding Company

The Company is a Subsidiary of M/s. Manira Energy Private Limited (Formerly known as RVK Energy Private Limited), a Company incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

Subsidiary Company

The Company does not have a Subsidiary Company.

11. DETAILS OF COMPANIES WHICH HAVE BECOME OR CEASED TO BE SUBSIDIARY/ HOLDING/ JOINT VENTURES/ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

During the year, there were no companies which have become or ceased to be Subsidiary/ Holding/ Joint Venture/ Associate Companies.

12. SHARE CAPITAL:

The Company has not issued and raised any share capital including sweat equity, employee stock options during the financial year under review.

Your Company has also not provided any money for purchase of its own shares by employees or for the benefit of employees.



13. STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. Kali & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No: 001667S) Statutory Auditors were appointed as Statutory auditors of the Company in the 25th Annual General Meeting of the members of the company held on Monday, 30th September 2019 for a period of 5 years who shall hold office till conclusion of the 31st Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2025.

As per the amended provisions of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 which were notified on 07.05.2018 Company is not required to ratify the appointment of Auditor at every annual general meeting. Therefore, Company is not moving the resolution for ratification of auditor at the Annual General Meeting.

14. AUDITORS REPORT:

There were no observations or qualifications or comments made by the Auditors on the financial of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 2023.

During the year there were no instances of frauds reported by Auditors under section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

15. COST RECORDS:

The Company is not covered under the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act 2013. Hence, Maintenance of Cost records and Cost Audit does not apply.

16. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

The conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo pursuant to the provisions of section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

1. The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy: The Company has taken necessary steps relative to conservation of energy to the extent applicable.
2. The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy: NA
3. The Capital investment on energy conservation equipments: NA

B. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

- i. The efforts made towards technology absorption: NIL
- ii. The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution: NIL
- iii. Details of technology imported during the past 3 years: NIL
- iv. The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: NIL

C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUT GO:

During the year, here were no Foreign Exchange Earnings or Outgo.



17. COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:

During the year, the Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and approved by the Central Government.

18. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

During the year, there were no changes in the composition of the Board.

19. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Your Directors confirm that:

- (a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- (b) 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 and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;
- (c) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- (d) they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- (e) they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

20. NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

During the Financial Year, the Company has convened Four (4) meetings of the Board of Directors on 24-04-2022, 19-08-2022, 03.11.2022, and 01.03.2023 and the attendance of the same is as follows:

S. No	Name of Director	No. of Meetings entitled to attend	No. of Meetings attended
1	Mr. Sudhakar Kocherla	4	4
2	Mr. Appalaraju	4	4
3	Mrs. Jyothi Thotakuri	4	4

21. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

The provisions of Sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

22. REMUNERATION POLICY:

Your Directors have framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management Personnel and their remuneration.



23. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES UNDER RULE 5 (1) (2) OF CHAPTER 13- COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES 2014:

During the year under review, there were no employees who are in receipt of remuneration of more than the limits of Rs. 1.02 Crore per annum or 8.5 lakhs per month. Hence, the statement pursuant to the sub- rule (2) of Chapter 13 - Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014 does not apply.

24. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186:

The Company has not given any loans, guarantees or made investments under section 186 during the period under review.

25. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

The Company has no transactions with related parties. Hence the particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 as required in Form No. AOC-2 pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 does not apply.

26. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

The company has a proper risk identification and management process commensurate with the size of the operations of the Company. Major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

27. VIGIL MECHANISM:

The provision of section 177(9) of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to the Company; therefore Company has not established Vigil Mechanism during the Financial Year.

28. DISCLOSURE AS PER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION, AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013:

The Company has adopted policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

The Company has not received any complaints during the year. The Company regularly conducts awareness programs for its employees. The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed off during the year:

S. No	Particulars	No.
1	Number of complaints on Sexual harassment Received	Nil
2	Number of complaints disposed off during the Year	Nil
3	Number of cases pending for more than ninety Days	Nil
4	Number of workshops or awareness programme against sexual harassment carried out The Company regularly conducts necessary awareness programmes for its employees	Nil
5	Nature of action taken by the employer or district officer	NA



The Company has constituted an internal Complaint Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Company has not received any complain during the year.

29. THE DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 DURING THE YEAR ALONG WITH THEIR STATUS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR:

During the year under review, the Company has not made any application with and there are no proceedings pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

30. 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:

During the year under review, there are no such instances of valuations done for the Company. Hence, 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 does not apply for the year ending 31st March, 2023.

31. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:


Your Directors wish to place on record their appreciation and acknowledge with gratitude the support and co-operation extended by clients, Bankers, and Investors, and look forward to their continued support. Your Directors also thank the employees at all level, who through their dedication, co-operation, support and intellectual work have enabled the company to achieve rapid growth.

Date: 28-07-2023

Place: Hyderabad

For Kasargod Power Corporation Limited


Jyothi Thotakuri
Director
DIN: 08422814


Sudhakar Kocheria
Director
DIN: 00030382

