



A D B & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of **Petronet Energy Limited**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of M/s. **Petronet Energy Limited** ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information prepared based on relevant records.

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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and income for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and



estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.



However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Cash Flow Statement 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure-B"; and



3. As required by Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Clause (i) of sub section (3) of section 143 of the Act, We report that:

- (i) The Company does not have any litigation which would impact its financial position.
- (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (iii) There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For A D B & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 511139C



(AMIT NEOGI)

PARTNER

M.NO. 089189

UDIN:22089189AIFOFX2748

DATE: 29-04-2022
PLACE: NEW DELHI

ANNEXURE-"A":- TO THE AUDITORS' REPORTS

The Annexure referred to in paragraph (1) of our report of even date to the member of **M/s Petronet Energy Limited** on the accounts as at and for the year ended 31st March 2022.

We report that:

1. The Company does not hold any fixed assets; hence clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable
2. The Company does not hold any inventory; hence clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on such tests which we considered necessary, we report that company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the provisions of paragraph (iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the above order are not applicable to the company.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, The Company has complied with provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year under audit. Therefore, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under are not applicable.
6. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance cost records u/s 148 (1) of the Companies act, 2013 in respect of the services carried out by the Company.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, has been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, Employee's State Insurance, income- tax, sales tax, Service Tax, duty Of customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate Authorities. There were no arrear of undisputed statutory dues, which were outstanding at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six month from the date they became payable.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to any financial institution, bank or Government. The Company does not have any debenture holders.
9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable.
10. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the company, company has paid/provided for the



managerial remuneration during the year. However, the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

12. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the order is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For A D B & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No. 511139C



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amit Neogi".

(AMIT NEOGI)
PARTNER

M.NO.089189

UDIN: 22089189AIFOFX2748

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 29-04-2022

**ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3
of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Petronet Energy Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financials 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 ('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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

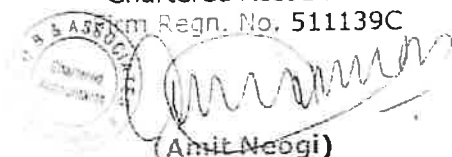
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Ind AS financials statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2022, 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.

For A D B & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Mem Regn. No. 511139C



(Amit Neogi)

Partner M. No. 089189

UDIN: 22089189AIFOFX2748

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-04-2022

Petronet Energy Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-22
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Income tax assets (net)	1	3
Deferred tax assets (net)		28
Total non-current assets		<u>31</u>
Current assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2	673
(ii) Other current financial assets	3	23
Total Current Assets		<u>696</u>
Total Assets		<u>727</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	4	1,000
Other equity	5	(310)
Total equity		<u>690</u>
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises (MSME's)		36
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than		1
Other current liabilities	6	37
Total Current liabilities		<u>37</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>37</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>727</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
 In terms of our report of even date

For A D B & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Regn. No.- 5111139C

Amit Neogi
 (Partner)
 Membership No - 089189

Manimaran Veerasamy
 Chief Executive Officer

Place : New Delhi
 Date : 29 April 2022

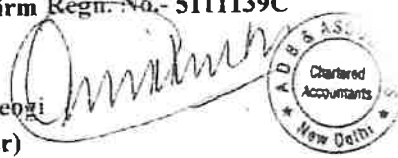
For and on behalf of Petronet Energy Limited

Vinod Kumar Mishra
 Director
 DIN:08125144

Neha Khosla
 Chief Financial Officer

Pramod Narang
 Director
 DIN:07792813

Divya Choubey
 Company Secretary

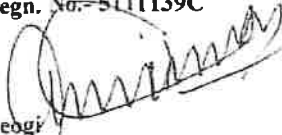


Petronet Energy Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31-Mar-22
Revenue	7	26
Other income		<u>26</u>
Total income		<u>26</u>
Expenses		86
Employee benefits expense	8	278
Other expenses	9	<u>364</u>
Total Expenses		<u>364</u>
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(338)
Exceptional Items		-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		(338)
Tax expense:		(28)
Deferred tax (a)	10	<u>(28)</u>
Total tax expense (a+b)		<u>(310)</u>
Profit/ (loss) for the period (A)		<u>(310)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-
Total Other Comprehensive income for the period (B)		<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (A + B)		<u>(310)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
in terms of our report of even date

For A D B & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.-5111139C


Amit Neogi
(Partner)
Membership No - 089189


Manimaran Veerasamy
Chief Executive Officer


Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 April 2022



For and on behalf of *Petronet Energy Limited*


Vinod Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN:08125144


Neha Khosla
Chief Financial Officer


Pramod Narang
Director
DIN:07792813


Divya Choubey
Company Secretary

Petronet Energy Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

**For the year ended
31 March 2022**

Audited

A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	(338)
Adjustment for:	
Interest Income	(26)
Operating profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	(364)
Movements in working capital :-	
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other assets	(3)
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	36
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	1
Cash Generated from/ (used in) operations	(330)
Less: Income Tax Paid (net of refunds)	-
Net Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	(330)
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Interest received	3
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	3
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities	
Net proceeds from issuing share capital	1,000
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	1,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	673
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Balance at the end of the year	673



Petronet Energy Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

(a) Equity share capital

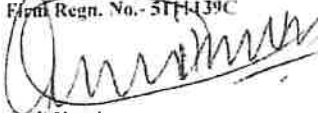
	As at 31-Mar-22	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	-

(b) Other equity

	Reserves & Surplus			OCI	Total
	Debenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	(310)	-	(310)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(310)	-	(310)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	(310)	-	(310)

In terms of our report of even date

For A D B & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.- 5114139C


Anil Nengi
(Partner)
Membership No - 089189




Manimaran Veerasamy
Chief Executive Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 April 2022

For and on behalf of Petronet Energy Limited

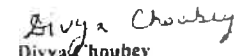


Vinod Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN:08125144


Neha Khosla
Chief Financial Officer



Pramod Narang
Director
DIN:07792813


Divya Choubey
Company



Petronet Energy Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-22
1 Income tax assets (net)	
Tax Deducted at Source	3
	<u>3</u>
2 Cash and cash equivalents	
Balance with banks:	173
- In current account	500
- In term deposits	
	<u>673</u>
3 Other current financial assets	
Interest accrued on term deposits	23
	<u>23</u>
4 Share capital	
Authorised:	50,000
50,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each	
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up:	1,000
1,00,00,000 equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	
	<u>1,000</u>

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares each having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. They entitle the holder to participate in dividend and to share in the proceeds of winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

b. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

c. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

	Number of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the 31 March 2021	-	-
Equity Shares issued during the year in consideration for cash	1,00,00,000	1,000
Equity Shares issued during the year in consideration other than cash	-	-
Outstanding at the 31 March 2022	<u>1,00,00,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>



Petronet Energy Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

d. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

As at 31 March 2022

Percentage No. of Shares

Promoters' Holding
Petronet LNG Ltd

100% 1,00,00,000

**As at
31-Mar-22**

5 Other equity

a. Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year

(310)

Add: Profit for the year after taxation as per statement of Profit and Loss

-

Less: Transfer to/(from) debenture redemption reserves

-

Less: Dividend on equity shares

-

Less: Dividend distribution tax on equity shares

(310)

Total Equity

(310)

6 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues

1

1

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Petronet Energy Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-22
7 Other Income	
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	26
- on bank deposits	<u>26</u>
8 Employee benefits expense	
Salaries and wages	<u>86</u>
9 Other expenses	
Legal, professional and consultancy charges	3
Share Registrar Fees	275
	<u>278</u>
10 Income Tax	
A Income Tax Expenses	
i) Amounts recognised in profit or loss	
Current tax expense	
Current year	-
Adjustment for prior years	<u>(28)</u>
Deferred tax expense	
Changes in recognised temporary differences	<u>(28)</u>
	<u>(28)</u>
Total Tax Expense	<u>(28)</u>

ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

**For the year ended
31-Mar-22**

	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>25.17%</u>	<u>(338)</u>
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		(85)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	-16.89%	57
Non-taxable income	-	-
Tax-exempt income	-	-
Impact on deferred tax due to decrease in future tax rate*	-	-
Changes in estimates related to prior years	-	-
Total Tax Expenses	<u>8.28%</u>	<u>(28)</u>

*The Company during the previous year has elected to exercise the option of lower tax rate of 25.17% under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.



Petronet Energy Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

A. Reporting Entity

Petronet Energy Limited referred to as “PEL” or “the Company” is registered in India. The Company’s registered office is at World Trade Centre, 3rd Floor, Babar Road, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi – 110001.

Petronet Energy Limited (PEL) is incorporated as 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) to specifically focus and offer Gassing Up and Cooling Down (GUCD) operations, LNG Bunkering services and other value-added services in LNG, Marine and mining sectors.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

i. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standard (‘Ind AS’), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder; and by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as applicable and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April’2022.

ii. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except the following items, which are measured on alternative basis on each reporting date:

- Certain financial assets (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value
- Defined benefit liabilities/(assets): fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation

iii. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in the Indian Rupee (‘INR’), which is the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lac, unless otherwise indicated.

iv. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company’s accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

a. Judgements

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been given below:



Petronet Energy Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

- Leases: Whether an arrangement qualifies as a lease under Ind AS 116 and assessment of the lease term and discount rate. Judgement is exercised for assessing the lease term in arrangements where the option to extend or to terminate the lease exist. While doing so, the facts and circumstances are considered to decide economic merits and certainty of exercising an option.
- Classification of financial assets: Assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Identification of distinct performance obligation based on assessment of the products and services in the contract and based on certain factors, determining points of satisfaction of the obligation whether it is at a specific point or over a period.
- Transaction Price determination: Transaction price could be fixed or variable with indexed based escalations. Transaction price is not adjusted for the time value of money in such cases where advances are received from customers to secure long term contracts.

b. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that pose a significant risk resulting in material adjustment in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 is included below:

- Impairment test: Estimates used for impairment of property, plant and equipment of separate cash generating unit, key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts:
- Useful life of property, plant & equipment
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation
- Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expense
- Estimation of Expected credit loss on trade receivables

v. Property, plant and equipment:

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred up to the date when the assets are ready to use. Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate item (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Profit and loss account.

On transition to the Ind AS, the Company has opted to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.



Petronet Energy Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Depreciation

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived at based on the estimated useful lives given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and as per technical assessment by the company. Useful life of the assets required to be transferred under Concession Agreement have been restricted up to the end of Concession Agreement.

Cost of leasehold land is amortized over the lease period.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

vi. Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method basis over the estimated useful life. Estimated useful life of the Software/Licenses is considered as 3 years.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

vii. 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 instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign exchange forward contracts, cross currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps, currency options and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

(A) Financial Assets

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(b) Subsequent measurement and Classifications

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value depending on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The Company assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a period, for other basic lending risks, costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), and profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(i) Financial Assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless on initial recognition the Company irrevocably elects to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of the profit and loss.

(iv) Investment in Subsidiaries, Jointly Controlled Entities and Associates

Investment in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates are measured at cost less impairment as per the Ind AS 27 -Separate Financial Statements.

Impairment of investments:

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in the OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

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

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by the Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(B) Financial liabilities

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost, as appropriate.

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



(b) Subsequent measurement

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

(i) Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

After the 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 considering 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the 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 the Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All the other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

(C) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised, and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.



Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

viii. Inventories

Raw material, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost of raw material is determined on the first-in, first-out principle for respective agreements of LNG.

Cost of stores and spares is determined on weighted average cost.

ix. Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing regasification services and sale of RLNG.

(a) Sale of goods & services

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is recognised on output basis measured by units of gas dispatched, units of gas processed etc.

- Revenue from the sale of RLNG is recognised at the time when control is transferred to the customer at the point of dispatch.
- Revenue from the sale of regasification services is recognised at the time when the control of RLNG is transferred to the customers at the point of dispatch.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, credits, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance-based payments and / or milestone-based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by the nature of goods and services.

(b) Interest Income

Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR is computed basis the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument. The calculation includes all fees, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

(c) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised, when the right to receive the dividend is established



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x. Employee benefits

a. Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. The Company has following defined contribution plans:

- a) Provident Fund
- b) Superannuation Fund

c. Defined benefit plans

The Company has five defined benefit plans i.e., gratuity, post-retirement medical benefit, benevolent fund, long service award and resettlement allowance on retirement. The Company net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, a consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities, which comprises of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after considering any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

d. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The Company has following long term employment benefit plans:



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Leave encashment

Leave encashment is payable to eligible employees at the time of retirement. The liability for leave encashment is provided based on actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary.

xi. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to the items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income

a. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) Has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improve.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

xii. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.



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For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGU).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

xiii. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

xiv. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank and in hand and short-term money market deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

xv. Lease Accounting

The Company measures the lease liability at present value of remaining lease payments discounted using the weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at the date of initial application and Right of Use asset is measured at an amount equal to lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

The Company as a lessee

The Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key points of evaluation which are whether:



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

11 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

A. Commitments

- a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs Nil as on 31st March 2022.

B. Contingent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of internal legal team. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable. As on 31st March 2022, Company does not have any claims/assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable.

C. Contingent Assets

The Company has no contingent assets as at 31st March 2022.

12 Segment information

Operating Segments

The Company's Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any new facility. The Company is exploring various business opportunities. Currently segment reporting is not applicable on Company.

- 13 The information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Development) Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

- (a) the principal amount is Rs Nil and the interest is Nil due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier;
- (b) the amount of interest is Nil, paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;
- (c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment is Nil (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;
- (d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid is Nil at the end of each accounting year; and
- (e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable Nil even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in rupees lac, unless otherwise stated)

14 Related Parties

(disclosures as per Ind AS 24)

A. Related parties and their relationships

i. Holding company (100% Stake)

Petronet LNG Limited (PLL)

B. Transactions with the above in the ordinary course of business

Nature of Transaction	Party Name	For the year ended
		31 March 2022
Intermittent Services	Petronet LNG Limited	85,84,615

Nature of Transaction	Party Name	As at
		31 March 2022
Amount payable at year end	Petronet LNG Limited	34,96,150

The transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

15 Remuneration to Auditor (exclusive of taxes)

Particulars	For the year ended
	31 March 2022
Statutory Audit Fee (including limited review fees)	40,000
Total	40,000



16 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	673	-	-
		676		
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	36	-	-
		36		

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	As at 31 March 2022			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets			673	673
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	676	676
Total financial assets				
Financial liabilities			36	36
Trade payables	-	-	37	37
Total financial liabilities				

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 except for unlisted equity securities and preference shares, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	673	673	-	-
	673	673		
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	36	36	-	-
	36	36		



The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, current maturities of long term debt, unpaid dividend, and other payable for capital goods are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

II. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk are identified and monitored by the board. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

i. Credit risk

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. Basis the evaluation, the management has determined that there are no credit impairment loss on the trade and other receivables.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank deposits.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company.

(a) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and excluding contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

	Carryings amount 31 March 2022	Contractual Cash Flows				
		upto 6 months	6 months to 1 year	between 1 and 2 year	between 2 and 5 years	more then 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade Payables		36				
Total Non-derivative liabilities						

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

a) Currency risk

Company have not taken any exposure on account of currency in Foreign Currency payment during the reporting period.

