IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Report 2024-25

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IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Corporate Identity Number: U72200TN2006PLC060330
Registered Office: 4th Floor, KPR Tower, Old No. 21, New No. 2, 1st Street, Subba Rao Avenue, College Road, Chennai 600 006, Tamil Nadu
Tel: +44 61725550; Fax: +44 61725551
Email:secretarial@itpclindia.com; Website: www.itpclindia.com

NOTICE OF 19TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Members of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (the "Company") is scheduled to be held on Monday, 22nd day of September 2025, at 3:00 PM through Video Conferencing ('VC')/Other Audio Visual Means ('OAVM') facility to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt:

   a. The Audited Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, together with the Report of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.

   b. The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

2. Ratification of remuneration of Cost Auditors:

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148, and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s)or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), the remuneration of Rs. 2,75,000/- payable for the financial year 2025- 26 (excluding conveyance, out-of-pocket expenses and Service tax as applicable) to Mr. P. Raju Iyer, (Membership No. 6987), Cost Auditor of the Company be and is hereby ratified.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Board of Directors and any one of the KMP's of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

3. To revise the remuneration of **Dr. Sanjeev Seth (DIN 07945707),** Managing Director and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a Special Resolution

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to provisions of Section 196 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and other applicable rules and regulations, if any, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force),and as recommended by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Board and the Board of Directors of the Company, from time to time, approval & consent of the Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded for revision in remuneration of Dr.. Sanjeev Seth (DIN 07945707), Managing Director of the Company as per the details given in Item No.3 of the Explanatory statement of this notice.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Board of Directors and any one of the KMP's of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

By Order of the Board of Directors
For IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Ajay Mishra

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.08.2025

NOTES:

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide its circulars dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, May 5, 2020 along with subsequent circulars issued in this regard and the latest dated September 19, 2024 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted the holding of Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through Video Conferencing ('VC') facility/ Other Audio Visuals Means ('OAVM') without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. Hence in compliance with the Circular, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC.

2. The relevant Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), relating to special business to be transacted at the AGM, is annexed hereto.

3. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to the MCA Circulars on AGM through VC / OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice.

4. Corporate Members are requested to send at secretarial@itpclindia.com before attending the AGM, a duly certified copy of the Board Resolution authorizing their representative to attend and vote at the AGM, pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, the member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per Register of Members will be entitled to vote.

6. Procedure for attending the meeting through VC
   - The meeting shall be held through ZOOM Application
   - The link to attend the AGM forms part of the mail whereby this notice has been circulated.
   - Members / authorized representatives are requested to install Zoom Application and create an account with the email id registered with the Company / as mentioned in the resolution for corporate authorization received by the Company.
   - The members/ authorized representatives can click on the link in the email and join the meeting.
   - Help-line number for assistance: +91 93448 27371

7. Members can login and join 15 (fifteen) minutes prior to the schedule time of Meeting and window for joining shall be kept open till the expiry of 15 (fifteen) minutes after the schedule time of commencement of the meeting.

8. Members can raise questions during the meeting or in advance at secretarial@itpclindia.com However, it is requested to raise the queries precisely and in short at the time of Meeting to enable to answer the same.

9. Voting instructions for Equity Shareholders at the Meeting:

- In terms of the provisions of section 107 of the Act read with the aforesaid MCA circular, unless a poll is demanded under section 109 of the Act, voting at the meeting shall be done through show of hands / verbal response by Shareholders.

- In case a poll is demanded, the members/ representatives shall cast their vote on the resolution only by sending an email to secretarial@itpclindia.com from their email ID registered with the Company/ as mentioned in the resolution for corporate authorization received by the Company.

10. The Notice of AGM is being sent in electronic mode to Members whose e-mail address is registered with the Company or Depositories. Members (Physical/ Demat) who have not registered their email addresses with the company can get the same registered with the company by requesting in Member updation form by sending an email to secretarial@itpclindia.com.

11. The Meeting shall be deemed to be held at the Registered office of the Company at 4th Floor, KPR Tower, Old No.21, New No.2, 1st Street, Subba Rao Avenue, College Road, Chennai-600006.

12. Since the EGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the route map to the venue is not annexed to this Notice.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
(PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013)

As required by Section 102 of the Act, the following statement sets out all material facts relating to the special businesses mentioned under resolutions No: 2 and 3 of the accompanying.

Item No. 2:

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the appointment and remuneration of the Cost Auditor to conduct the audit of the Cost records of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2026 on a remuneration of Rs. 2,75,000/- plus applicable Service Tax and reimbursement of out-of- pocket expenses. In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors must be ratified by the Shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, approval and consent of the members is sought for passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out in item no. 2 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor for the financial year ending March 31, 2026.

Item No. 3:

Mr. Sanjeev Seth was appointed as the Managing Director of the Company w.e.f January 25,2021 for a tenure of 5 years, i.e upto January 24, 2026. As per the terms of his appointment and considering the nature of responsibilities and the size of business and for having wholesome exposure on all aspects of the Business of the Company, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in its meeting held on August 19, 2025 approved and recommended the Board to pay out Annual increment of 10% from his current CTC effective from April 1,2025.

The Board, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, has approved 10% increment to Mr. Sanjeev Seth (DIN :07945707) Managing Director and his CTC is revised from Rs. 1.86 Cr. (per annum) to Rs 2.05 Cr. (per annum). Revised annual CTC effective from April 1, 2025, is detailed below:

COMPONENTS		AMOUNT	
Sl.	**Particulars**	**Per Month (Rs.)**	**Per Annum (Rs.)**
1	Basic Pay	5,97,841	71,74,092
2	House Rent Allowance	2,98,921	35,87,052
3	Special Allowance	6,63,815	79,65,780
	Gross Monthly Salary	**15,60,577**	**1,87,26,924**
4	Meal Vouchers	3,000	36,000
5	Leave Travel Allowance	23,000	2,76,000
	Other Allowances	**26,000**	**3,12,000**
6	Provident Fund (Company Contribution)	71,741	8,60,892
7	Gratuity (Company Contribution)	49,800	5,97,600
	Retirals	**1,21,541**	**14,58,492**
	FIXED COST TO COMPANY	**17,08,118**	**2,04,97,416**

Accommodation:

Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall be reimbursed on a monthly basis the expenses incurred by him for accommodation at Chennai which shall include rent, maintenance, electricity and other expenses, if any subject to an annual limit of Rs.12 Lakhs.

Car Facility:

Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall be provided with fully company-maintained car with driver. The fuel, maintenance and other expenses, if any, towards the same shall be borne by the Company and shall be subject to the limits of the Company Policy.

Telephone Connection:
Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall be entitled for reimbursement of expenses incurred for Mobile connection at actuals.

Entitlement for Leave:

Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall be entitled for leave as per Company Policy.

Insurance:

Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall be eligible for Mediclaim insurance for self and dependents, Personal Accident insurance for self and Term Life insurance for self as per Company Policy.

Other Benefits:
Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall be entitled to other benefits, if any, applicable for the particular grade as per Company Policy.

Other Terms:

Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall be employed on a full-time basis and will not be permitted to undertake any other business, work or hold public office, honorary or remunerative, except with the written permission of the Competent Authority in each case.

Mr. Sanjeev Seth shall not be liable to retire by rotation.

The Board of Directors recommends the resolution, as set out in the notice, for members consideration and approval.

None of the Directors/ Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives except Mr. Sanjeev Seth himself are in any way interested or concerned financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out in Item No.3 of the Notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Ajay Mishra

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.08.2025

Board's Report

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors hereby presents the 19th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company along with the Audited Financial Statements, both standalone and consolidated, for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2025.

1. Financial Highlights

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2024-25	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2023-24**
Income from operations	42,097.23	48,397.89	42,097.23	48,397.89
Other Income	3,628.64	1,854.62	3,628.64	1,854.62
Total Income	**45,725.87**	**50,252.51**	**45,725.87**	**50,252.51**
EBITA	11,528.67	12,048.35	11,671.25	12,038.02
Finance Costs	(3,876.45)	(4,670.85)	(3,876.45)	(4,670.85)
Depreciation	(2,008.89)	(2,006.01)	(2,008.89)	(2006.01)
Exceptional Items	(3,976.01)	19,009.84	(3,976.01)	19,009.84
Profit before Tax	**1,667.30**	**24,381.33**	**1,809.90**	**24,371.00**
Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)	-	-	-	-
Profit after Tax	**1,667.30**	**24,381.33**	**1,809.90**	**24,371.00**

1. Dividend

The Board of Directors of your Company has not recommended any Dividend for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2025.

2. Management Discussion and Analysis Report

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report on the Company's performance, industry trends and other material changes with respect to the Company and its subsidiaries, wherever applicable, are presented in this Annual Report.

3. State of affairs of the Company

The State of Affairs of the Company is presented as part of the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Report.

4. Subsidiary Companies

The Company has five subsidiaries as at the year-end namely ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd (IMOL), IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd., (IONRPL), PT Bangun Asia Persada (PT BAP), PT Mantimin Coal Mining (PT MCM) and Se7en Factor Corporation (SFC).

The Consolidated financial statement prepared in accordance with "Ind AS" is made part of the Annual Report.

In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the subsidiary companies in Form AOC 1 is attached as **Annexure I** to the Annual Report

The annual accounts and related information of the subsidiaries, where applicable, will be made available upon request. These documents will also be made available for inspection during business hours at the registered office of the Company.

5. Investments in Direct Subsidiaries

During the year under review, the Company did not invest in its direct subsidiary.

6. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Details of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel who were appointed or have resigned during the year:

A. Change in Composition of the Board & KMP:

Change in composition of the Board & KMP during the FY 2024-25 is as follows:

Name	Designation	Appointment/Resignation /Change in designation
Mr. Feby Koshy	Nominee Director	Resigned with effect from December 26th ,2024
Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	Nominee Director	Appointed with effect from January 02, 2025
Mr. Promod Agarwal	Nominee Director	Appointed with effect from July 18,2024. However, resigned with effect from November 08,2024.

There is no change in Key Managerial Personnel during the year 2024-25

B. Retirement by Rotation:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, No Director retires by rotation as all Directors are Nominee Directors.

C. Independent Directors:

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal has vide Order dated April 26, 2019, granted dispensation for mandatory appointment of Independent and Woman Directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies.

D. Woman Director:

As stated above, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal vide Order dated April 26, 2019, has granted dispensation regarding mandatory appointment of women directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies of which your Company is a part.

E. Key Managerial Personnel:

Key Managerial Personnel as on March 31, 2025:

a) Mr. Sanjeev Seth, Managing Director
b) Mr. Saravanan Ranganathan, Chief Financial Officer
c) Mr. Ajay Mishra, Company Secretary

There is no change in Key Managerial Personnel during the year 2024-25.

7. Number of meetings of the Board

The Board met seven times during the financial year 2024-25 viz., on May 28, 2024, July 19, 2024, August 21,2024, September 06, 2024, October 25, 2024, January 20, 2025, and March 24,2025.

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings. The maximum interval between any two meetings did not exceed 120 days.

8. Committees of the Board

The Company's Board has formed the following Committees:

(i) Audit Committee
(ii) Nomination & Remuneration Committee
(iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The details of the membership and attendance of the Meetings of the above committees of the Board are provided in the Corporate Governance report forming part of this Annual Report.

9. Managerial Remuneration Policy:

The objective of the Remuneration Policy is to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified members for the Board and Executive level.

The Company's Policy on Directors' Appointment and remuneration and other matters provided in Section 178(3) of the Act is attached as **Annexure II** to the Annual Report.

10. Directors' Responsibility statement

In Compliance with Section 134(5) of the Act, the Board of Directors hereby confirm the following:

(i) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

(ii) The Directors had 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;

(iii) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(iv) The annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;

(v) The Directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively; and

(vi) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

11. Auditor's report for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025

Messrs. CNK & Associates LLP, Statutory Auditors has audited the Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025.

The qualifications made by the Auditor and the explanation to the same are given in **Annexure III**

The Statutory Auditors have not reported any incident of fraud to the Audit Committee of the Company in the year under review.

12. AUDITORS:

A. Statutory Auditors

M/s. CNK & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, (ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036) term is till the conclusion the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2027.

B. Cost Auditor

Mr. M Kannan (Firm Registration No. 102185), Cost Accountant, was appointed as Cost Auditor for auditing the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2024-25. The remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors was approved by the members at the AGM held on September 30, 2024. The Cost Auditors have submitted their reports to the Board and the same has been noted. No observations have been reported. The cost auditor has made certain suggestions for improvements in its report.

Mr. P Raju Iyer, Cost Accountant, has been appointed to perform as Cost Auditor of the Company for FY 2025-26.

C. Secretarial Auditor

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Act, read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company engaged the services of M/s. Sunil Kumar Dixit & Associates (CP No. 23342), Company Secretary in Practice, Chennai to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

The Secretarial Audit report for the financial year March 31, 2025, in Form No. MR-3 is attached as **Annexure IV** to the Annual Report. The qualifications made by the Secretarial Auditor and explanation to the same are given in **Annexure V** of the Annual Report.

13. Particulars of loans, guarantees or investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

Disclosure on particulars of Loans, guarantees and investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

14. Particulars of contracts or arrangements made with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 in the prescribed form

The particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in the prescribed form AOC-2 is attached as **Annexure VI** to the Annual Report

15. Details of material changes and commitments affecting financial position between the end of the financial year and the date of report

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the Financial Year and the date of this report.

16. Details of change in nature of business

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.

17. Details of significant and material orders passed by the regulators/courts/ tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and operations Of the Company in the future.

18. Maintenance of cost records

Maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act 2013, is applicable to the Company and accordingly such accounts and records are made and maintained.

19. Energy conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

A. *Energy Conservation*:

I. The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

During 24-25 energy saved: 0.407 MU per year

The following are the new initiatives taken for energy conservation:

a) 596 Nos of conventional Light fittings replaced with LED lights which results in energy saving of 0.307 MU/Year.

b) Variable frequency drive (VFD) installed in EC plant Rectifier cooling water pump-A in place of Direct online starter which resulted in energy saving of 0.1 MU.

II. The following are the energy optimization constantly being followed:

a) Operation of condensate transfer pump in both units was stopped and water requirement to hot well make-up is taken by gravity and CCCW tank make-up is taken from CEP.

b) Operation of three Sea water intake pump instead of 4 pumps while both units are in operation.

c) During winter season when the ambient temperature is low, the number of cooling tower fans in operation is reduced.

d) Optimized operation of FGD 02 blower for both units during part load operation.

e) Instrument air for FGD drawn from main plant. The FGD compressor was stopped and kept as standby.

f) Optimized operation of agitator in FGD system.

g) Optimization in Slurry recirculation pumps through selective operation.

h) Optimizing the FGD booster fan loading during low content Sulphur coal fire in boiler.

i) Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) installed in LDO forwarding pump in place of Direct Online starting. This has resulted in savings of 1200KWh/day.

j) Modified the LDO gun nozzle opening diameter from 8 mm to 5.5 mm, thereby reducing the specific oil consumption. During cold start-up LDO consumption reduced from 125 KL to 100 KL, warm start-up from 100 KL to 75 KL.

k) Maintained the APH air leakage below 5.5% against the guarantee of 8%, the 2.5% reduction in air leakage constitutes a reduction of auxiliary power consumption of boiler draught fans.

l) As a part of Energy Saving of conventional Light fittings replaced with LED lights. The estimated potential saving of 10.51 lakh KWh/Year of energy consumption.

m) Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) installed in FGD Process water pump in place of Direct Online starting. This has resulted in savings of 2 Lakh KWh/year.

n) Energy savings by optimizing Air conditioning power for RIO panel in CHP-TI 3, 4, 5 and 7: 0.2Lakh kWh/year.

o) Operation of 2 CW pump instead of 3 pumps when one unit in operation for all weather conditions in which energy saving is approx. 11MU/year.

p) All CW pumps, both the unit auxiliary equipment's lube oil pumps, one CCCW pumps are stopped when both units are shutdown.

q) HVAC one pump and chiller stopped when both unit in shutdown.

r) Unit-1 CCCW pump-8 and CW blow down pump-C energy efficient coating done and found 1.2% pump efficiency improvement.

s) Unit -1 APH baskets were replaced and found Air preheater efficiency is increased in terms of DP, leakage (reduced from 5.79% to 4.14%). Overall Boiler efficiency also increased by 0.5% and reduction in fans loading. Energy Saving due to reducing fan loading – 0.69 MWh.

III. The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

A roof top solar plant of capacity 151 KWh has been installed in the parking shed which meets the power requirement of Service building and Stores building. Roof Top Solar Power generated in FY 24-25 is 206424 KWh.

IV. **The capital investment on energy conservation equipment's:**

a) As a part of Energy Saving 596 Nos of conventional Light fittings replaced with LED lights at a cost INR 12,58,667/-

b) Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) installed in EC plant Rectifier cooling water pump-A in place of Direct online starter for the energy saving at a cost INR 1,08,044/-

B. Technology Absorption:

I. the efforts made towards technology absorption:

a) Implemented a new shaft vibration monitoring system for TDBFP-1A to enhance pump protection while optimizing recirculation valve operation, resulting in energy savings of 5 Kcal/kWh per unit during part-load conditions.

b) Completed Phase-II of the BOP Control System HMI upgrade, involving the enhancement of 5 Operation & Engineering Workstations with updated software and necessary hardware for the H2 Plant (1), FGD (1), Auxiliary Boiler (1), ACHP (1), and SWIPH (1) systems.

c) Enhanced surveillance reliability by upgrading CHP's Stacker cum Reclaimer B&C CCTV system from analog to a modern IP-based network with high-resolution monitoring.

d) Digitalization initiative - Implemented an E-log system to digitize EMD & IMD field data recording, replacing paper-based logs entry and improving historical data accessibility.

e) Digitalization initiative of implementing Need Based Validation (NBV) for spares was incorporated in SAP which can be recorded, tracked and easy to access.

f) As part of grid requirements, an OT cybersecurity audit was conducted for GIS SCADA. Accordingly, all four HMI workstations were upgraded to the latest version, incurring a cost of ₹48.57 lakhs.

II. the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

Product improvement

1) Installation of additional air pipe nipples at coal feeder inlet gate to avoid coal choke in the moving part which leads to reliability improvement.

2) DCS Remote I/O panels and server panel power supply failure alarm configuration in DCS to alert the operator to take necessary action.

3) Installation of stand-alone smoke detector, Clean agent fire Extinguisher &Hooter/Siren on all AAQMS station

4) Fire Fighting pump house RC line modification carried out to avoid pressure fluctuations during pressure drop in the system while fire hydrant water is used which will reduce hydrant line leakage.

5) Installation of Rotameter at Vacuum pump to quantify the air ingress in the condenser.

6) Installation of DP transmitter across primary air side and Secondary air side at APH to identify the APH basket choke.

7) Installation of NAS (network attached storage) in unit-1 & unit-2 DCS network

8) Replacement of GIS Energy meter to establish the network for energy data download

9) Laying new pipeline from BWRO-1 permeate water primary freshwater tank inlet line to Desalinated water tank for service & Fire water chloride reduction and line corrosion control

10) New line erected with HDPE line for Hypo transfer line to SWIPH to improve the system reliability.

11) New line routing & laying for Hydrant spray (HDPE pipe) in Unit#2 to reduce the line leakage.

12) Fire Hydrant booster pump re circulation line shifting before NRV/Discharge pressure switch setting revision for auto operation

13) Providing breaker contact to service test position for switchgear status feedback to DCS

14) Installation of Shaft Vibration in TDBFP main pump to reduce the heat loss in partial load operation

15) Rerouting of process water & Mist Eliminator pipeline and change of material composition to improve the reliability of the system.

16) Introducing approach manhole in out pipeline near SWPH valve pit area for system accessibility.

17) Replacement of MS pipeline to SS seamless pipeline in LDO Tank for system reliability.

18) LCP & Feeder side modification for dual source loads in FGD system for system reliability

19) Installing VFD in Hypo generation rectifier cooling water pump for energy saving

<u>Cost Reduction:</u>

a) The Company has saved around Rs 3.95 Crores through proactive in-house and indigenization efforts.

b) Significate reduction in dependency on Chinese equipment through localization and development.

c) Optimization achieved through mix of:

i. Internal manpower utilization
ii. Third-party repair instead of replacement
iii. In-house design & development

iv. Component refurbishment & reuse

Import substitution

The management is continuously working towards indigenization of few products/spares as an initiative towards import substitution viz. sluice gate systems and nuts, FST Lamela Plates, Compressed Air drier, H2 electrolyser, Turbine DEH Speed, etc.

a) As part of our import substitution and cost-saving initiatives, the following systems/spares were successfully indigenized:

(i) EC Panel Rectifier Control Panel (4 Nos) OEM Cost: ₹97.51 Lakhs | Indigenized Cost: ₹30.73 Lakhs | Savings: ₹66.77 Lakhs

(ii) H_2 Plant Electrolyser (1 No)

OEM Cost: ₹71.35 Lakhs | Indigenized Cost: ₹33.04 Lakhs | Savings: ₹38.31 Lakhs

b) The Electrolyser Cell & Cell Anode in the EC plant has been successfully indigenized, ensuring the availability of domestic spare parts (TI Anode Fabricators Pvt Ltd). Expenditure: ₹127.69 Lakhs.

c) The Polymer-Type Lightning Arrester for the Power Transformer has been indigenized, enabling the procurement of indigenous spare parts (Lamco Industries Pvt Ltd). Expenditure: ₹8.63 Lakhs.

d) The Battery Bank for the Main Plant (Common, CHP & SWIP) has been indigenized, facilitating the use of domestic spare parts (HBL & SAFT make). Expenditure: ₹47 Lakhs.

e) The GIS Bay Control Unit (BCU) has been upgraded, resulting in the indigenous development and availability of spare parts (Siemens). Expenditure: ₹28.57 Lakhs.

f) The Radiator for Power Transformers has been indigenized, ensuring the supply of domestic spare parts (Hi-Tech Radiators Pvt Ltd). Expenditure: ₹12.41 Lakhs.

III. In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):

a) The details of technology imported: Nil

b) The year of import: NA

c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed: NA

d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place & the reasons thereof: NA

IV. The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: NIL

A. Foreign Exchange Earning & Outgo:

a.	Foreign Exchange Earnings	Nil
b.	Foreign Exchange Outgo	INR 3,28,35,598/-

20. Risk Management Policy

Disclosure indicating implementation of a Risk Management Policy is provided in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Report.

21. Corporate Social Responsibility

The brief outline of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy as recommended by the CSR Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and initiatives undertaken by the Company on CSR activities during the year are set out in **Annexure VII** of this report in the format prescribed in the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. The CSR Policy is available on the Company's website (www.itpclindia.com).

22. Share Capital

During the year there was no change in the authorized share capital of the Company during the financial year under review.

However, there was a change in the paid-up share capital pursuant to the conversion of Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCDs) into equity shares.

The Company had issued 2,40,000 FCCDs of ₹10,000 each in March 2014 to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL), aggregating ₹240 Crores. In terms of the special resolution passed by the shareholders on November 28, 2016, these FCCDs were to be converted into equity shares on or before 30th September 2024, at a price to be determined by an independent valuer.

Subsequently, with the approval of the Board & shareholders, the maturity date of the FCCDs was extended to 31st October 2024, and the Company completed the valuation and conversion process during the year.

Accordingly, the paid-up share capital increased from ₹2,00,20,77,640 to ₹2,48,23,12,870, comprising 24,82,31,287 equity shares of ₹10 each.

23. Details of issue of securities made during the year:

Debentures

1. During the year under review, the Company did not issue any fresh securities. However, debentures which were allotted under various series (Series A,B,C & IF) were redeemed during the year in accordance with the terms of issue.

2. 2,40,000 FCCDs of ₹10,000 each issued in March 2014 to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL), aggregating ₹240 Crores FCCDs were converted into 4,80,23,523 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs10 each. FCCDs converted and issued as fully paid-up equity shares on 25th October 2024.

24. Board evaluation

As per the provisions of Section 134 (3) (p) of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(4) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Board of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited is required to undertake formal annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its Committees and individual Directors.

However, the Board of Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) (Ultimate Holding Company) is of the opinion that this requirement should not be applicable to IL&FS Group Companies.

The following points were considered by the Board of IL&FS in this regard:-

a) Based on the extract of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal Order dated April 26, 2019, it can be inferred that members of the New Board could be considered akin to independent directors and not independent directors. In the absence of this view, the Company would also require to have the meeting of Independent Directors as stipulated in the Companies Act, 2013.

b) In normal circumstances, the Directors are appointed by the shareholders and the Board Evaluation is required to be done pursuant to the Companies Act, 2013, so as to report to shareholders about the Evaluation process carried out by the Board. In the case of IL&FS, since the Board is appointed by NCLT with specific mandate for resolution considering public interest, the procedure of Board evaluation from the perspective of reporting to shareholders may not be relevant.

c) The purpose and intent of the Board evaluation was in essence linked to extension or continuation of the term of appointment of the independent directors. This perspective shall not be applicable in the case of IL&FS and the group companies as there were no Independent Directors, and the requirement of appointing Independent Directors has been dispensed with by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal order dated April 26, 2019.

d) Further, in the absence of Independent Directors, the process of Board evaluation would anyway be truncated due to non-applicability of provisions of Schedule IV of the Companies Act'2013.

e) Considering that IL&FS is the first group level insolvency case in India, the Board may want to dwell upon the spirit of the provisions than continuing the process to meet the compliance requirements of the section.

f) As the New Board has been reviewing the operations of the IL&FS group as a collective body appointed by NCLT, it cannot be compared with promoter lead managements in most other cases and in this sense the distinction between executive and non-executive directors is thin which is governed by MCA appointment orders. In this sense, evaluation of the Board as a whole would in essence be a formality

g) In view of the above, IL&FS is in the process of filing an application with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal seeking an exemption/clarification from this requirement explaining the rationale for non-applicability of Board Evaluation to IL&FS Group Companies (which includes ITPCL), after taking the same through Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

25. Internal control system

The Board has adopted policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud and errors.

26. Vigil mechanism

The Company has established a Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy, whereby Employees, Directors and other Stakeholders can report matters such as generic grievances, corruption, misconduct, fraud, misappropriation of assets and non-compliance to code of conduct of the Company. The policy safeguards the whistle blowers to report concerns or grievances and also provides direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

No complaint was received during the year under review.

27. Information required under Section 22 of the Sexual Harassment of Womenat Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal), Act, 2013

In accordance with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has adopted the Internal Complaints Committee constituted by IL&FS, with Presiding Officer and / or members of the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC). The Company is bound by the Policy formulated by the aforementioned Committee and employees shall refer any complaint that may arise in the workplace to the above-mentioned Committee.

There was no complaint received during the year.

28. Particulars of Employees

The information in respect of employees of the Company required pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, is enclosed as **Annexure VIII** to the Board's report.

29. Deposits

During the year, the Company did not accept any public deposits under Chapter V of Companies Act, 2013 and did not have any outstanding deposits.

30. Extract of Annual Return

In accordance with Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return referred to in sub-section of section 92 would also be placed on the website of the Company and accessible at https://www.itpclindia.com/investors.html

31. Proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

There is no application made during the year

32. 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

No one time settlement done with the Bankers and financial Institutions.

33. Divestment

Your Holding company (IL&FS Group) has initiated divestment of its equity shares holding of 93.89% and issued an advertisement on 24th November 2023 inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) from qualified bidders. The background of divestment is as follows:

Pursuant to the Report on Progress and Way Forward dated October 30, 2018, the resolution framework set out in the Third Report on Progress and Way Forward dated December 17, 2018 submitted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") with the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi ("NCLAT") on January 25, 2019 and as amended by: (a) the Addendum to the Third Report on Progress and Way Forward dated January 15, 2019, filed by the MCA with the NCLAT on January 25, 2019; and (b) the Second Addendum to the Third Report on Progress and Way Forward dated December 05, 2019 filed by the MCA with the NCLAT on January 09, 2020 (and the terms of which were resubmitted to the NCLAT by the MCA on February 07, 2020) (collectively "Reports") and the order dated March 12, 2020 issued by the NCLAT, in order to monetize the IL&FS group's investments in ITPCL, expression of interest ("EOI") are invited from interested applicants ("Applicants") to participate in the public sale process ("Process") and submit bids for the Proposed Transaction. The consummation of the Proposed Transaction shall be subject to necessary approvals, including, the approval of the board of directors of IL&FS ("New Board"), the boards of directors of IEDCL, approvals required under applicable laws, approval from statutory authorities, the approval of Justice (Retd.) D.K. Jain, and the approval of the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT").

The holding company has received EOI from prospective bidders with strategic and financial interests. Due diligence by EOI applicants is still currently underway.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date: 30.07.2025 **Place: Delhi**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Chennai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Mumbai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Delhi**

Annexure I

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of Subsidiaries/Associate Companies/joint ventures:

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Amount in ₹ (Mn), unless otherwise stated)

S. NO	Name of subsidiary	ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd	IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd	Se7en Factor Corporation	PT Bangun Asia Persada	PT Mantimin Coal Mining
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary	April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025
2	Reporting Currency and Exchange rate as on March 31, 2025	USD Exchange rate 85.43	USD Exchange rate 85.43	USD Exchange rate 85.43	IDR Exchange rate 0.0051	IDR Exchange rate 0.0051
3	Share Capital	2,355.10	1.11	0.45	997.98	Refer Note (f)
4	Reserves & Surplus	(11,532.60)	(36.06)	275.25	(1,203.09)	Refer Note (f)
5	Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	(53.19)	Refer Note (f)
6	Total Assets	1,265.99	2.76	277.64	833.07	Refer Note (f)
7	Total Liabilities	10,443.49	37.71	1.94	1,091.37	Refer Note (f)
8	Investments	545.58	2.68	-	-	Refer Note (f)
9	Turnover (including other income)	-	-	-	-	Refer Note (f)
10	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(356.59)	(1.58)	-	(466.19)	Refer Note (f)
11	Provision for Taxation	-	-	-	-	Refer Note (f)
12	Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	(356.59)	(1.58)	-	(466.19)	Refer Note (f)
13	Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	% Shareholding by the Company	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%

Notes:

a. *Percentage holding is disclosed based on aggregation of direct holding of the Company and shareholding of the Subsidiary*
b. *ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd is a Wholly owned Subsidiary of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited*
c. *IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd is a Wholly owned Subsidiary of ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd*
d. *Se7en Factor Corporation is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd*
e. *ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd and IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd together holds 100% shares in PT Bangun Asia Persada in the ratio of 99:1. Financial Information given in the above table for PT Bangun Asia Persada is based on Consolidated Financial Statements.*
f. *PT Mantimin Coal Mining is a Subsidiary of PT Bangun Asia Persada which holds 95% shares. Numbers of PT Mantimin Coal Mining are consolidated with PT Bangun Asia Persada*
g. *None of the subsidiaries of the Company have commenced operations*
h. *None of the subsidiaries have been liquidated or sold during the year.*

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

a) *Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited was a Joint Venture Company between IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Co. Ltd and IL&FS Renewable Energy Ltd (merged with IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited).*

b) *An official Liquidator was appointed on March 31,2023*

c) *As per Official Liquidator report submitted to Regional Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 13.10.2023, there are no assets and/or actional claim to which the Company (In Liquidation) may be wound under section 365 of the Companies Act 2013.*

d) *The Regional Director, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, vider order dated…28.03.2024, ordered for dissolution of the Company " Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited" from the date of the order and directed the Registrar of Companies , Mumbai to Strike off the name of the Company from the register of Companies.*

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date:30.07.2025 **Place: Delhi**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Chennai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Mumbai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Delhi**

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Date: 30.07.2025

Place: Chennai

Date: 30.07.2025

Place: Chennai

Annexure II

Managerial Remuneration Policy

I. Preamble:

The remuneration policy provides a framework for remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Directors ("Board"), Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP") and the Senior Management Personnel ("SMP") of the Company (collectively referred to as "Executives"). The expression "Senior Management" means personnel of the company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Directors comprising all members of management one level below the Executive Directors, including the functional heads.

II. Aims & Objectives:

The aims and objectives of this remuneration policy may be summarized as follows:

(1) The remuneration policy aims to enable the company to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified members for the Board and Executive level.

(2) The remuneration policy seeks to enable the company to provide a well-balanced and performance-related compensation package, taking into account Shareholder's interests, industry standards and relevant Indian corporate regulations.

(3) The remuneration policy will ensure that the interests of Board members & Executives are aligned with the business strategy and risk tolerance, objectives, values and long-term interests of the company and will be consistent with the "pay-for-performance" principle.

(4) The remuneration policy will ensure that remuneration to Directors and Executives involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals.

Effective Date:

This policy is effective from **April 1, 2014**

III. Compensation Forums:

Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

Nomination & Remuneration Committee was constituted in March 2014 to oversee the remuneration of the Whole-time Directors of the Company, determine the quantum and distribution of Performance Related Pay to employees including the Whole-time Directors of the Company.

IV. Statutory Provisions:

(1) Pursuant to the notification of the Companies Act 2013 effective April 01, 2014, the following provisions thereof have been considered while formulating the Remuneration Policy at ITPCL :

(a) Remuneration for Whole-time, Non-Executive Directors, Key Management Personnel and Senior Management
(b) Role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee
(c) Disclosures in the Directors' Report

V. Objective:

(1) The key objective of the Managerial Remuneration Policy is to enable a framework that allows competitive and fair rewards for the achievement of key deliverables

(2) While deciding remuneration for the Whole-time Directors' various factors such as the market scenario, business performance of ITPCL are considered

(3) Rationale for Remuneration Framework:

(a) Internal Ratios: The Compensation package for Managerial Personnel at level/s lower than Whole-time Director is revised annually in the form of performance increments, structural improvements and Cost of Living Adjustments. This has led to a compressing of the compensation differential between the lowest and highest levels of executive management

(b) Compliance & Risk Parameters: In view of Company law regulations, the compliance roles of Whole-time Directors far outweigh that of any other level, and consequently the risk parameters associated with these jobs are of a significantly higher level as compared to the junior levels

VI. Remuneration Pattern:

(1) **Structure** : A summary of the current structure set for the Whole-time Directors is as mentioned below :

Components	Item	Description	Policy
Base Salary	• Reflects the Directors' experience, criticality of the role with the Group and the risk factor involved	• Consolidated Salary fixed for each financial year • This component is also used for paying retiral benefits • Paid on a monthly basis	Normally positioned as the highest as compared to the Group
Short-term incentive / PRP	• Based totally on the performance of the Director	• Variable component of the remuneration package • Paid on an annual basis	Determined by the Compensation Committee after year-end based on performance against the pre-

Components	Item	Description	Policy
			determined financial and non- financial metrics
Retiral Benefits	• Provide for sustained contribution	• Accrues depending on length on service. It is 20.33% of Consolidated Pay	Paid post separation from the Company as per the Rules of the Provident Fund and Gratuity Acts

(2) **Base Salary** : The Shareholders of the Company, while approving the appointment of the Whole-time Directors approve the gross salary of the Whole-time Directors

(3) **Perquisites and benefits**: All other benefits are as per the rules of the Company. In addition to the above remuneration, the Whole-time Directors are also entitled to perquisites as per the Rules of the Company

(4) **Short-Term Incentive Plan ('STIP')**:

(a) The Company operates variable pay scheme called as "Performance Related Pay" [PRP]. Amendments to the PRP scheme is made to suit the Organization's business and performance

(b) In determining the actual PRP payments, the factors which are usually considered are Operational performance against budget / target.

VII. Key Management Personnel:

(1) The Key Management Personnel (KMP) in ITPCL are Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer, and Company Secretary (CS)

(2) The KMPs have operational responsibilities in addition to the responsibilities specified by the Companies Act, 2013

(3) The remuneration package of the Key Management and Senior Management comprises of :

(a) **Fixed Remuneration** : This includes a Monthly Salary such as Consolidated Pay, Variable House Rent Allowance, Compensatory Allowance, Utility Allowance, Special allowance and Children Education Allowance

(b) **Annual Allowances**: This consists of Leave Travel Allowance, Medical Reimbursement and House Maintenance Allowance

(c) **Retirals**: This includes Provident Fund @ 12% of Consolidated Pay and Gratuity @ 8.33% of Consolidated Pay

VIII. Non-Whole Time Directors:

Non-Whole-Time Directors are paid Sitting Fees for attending the Board / Board Committee/s Meetings in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013. The Board is responsible for setting policy in relation to the remuneration of the Non-Whole Time Directors.

IX. Remuneration Mix:

The total remuneration package of Directors and KMPs is designed to provide an appropriate balance between fixed and variable components with focus on Performance Related Pay so that outstanding performance is incentivized but without encouraging excessive risk taking.

X. Role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC):

The role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) will inter alia be the following:

(i) Identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management
(ii) Recommending to the Board their appointment and removal
(iii) Carrying out evaluation of every Director's performance
(iv) To determine and recommend to the Board the remuneration payable to the Directors
(v) To review and approve the HR Policies of the Company and to oversee the Human resources strategy

NRC would play a pivotal role in ensuring the governance as follows:

(1) Identification, appointment of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

(2) Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend Managerial Remuneration Policy to the Board for remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and senior other employees

XI. Disclosures:

Under the provisions of Companies Act 2013, the Board of Directors would have to disclose the details of managerial remuneration in the Director's Report to the Shareholders.

XII. Review and Modification:

The effectiveness of the Managerial Remuneration Policy is ensured through periodical review. The Board of Directors of ITPCL may amend or modify this Policy in whole or in part at any time.

Annexure III

Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors on Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Auditors' in their report on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2025:

Sl. No	Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made	Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors
1	The company has not made provision amounting to Rs. 296.05 million cumulative upto the financial year 2023-2024 (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) towards Corporate Social Liability provisions under section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and relevant Rules, for the reasons mentioned in note 32, to the standalone financial statements. Accordingly, other expenses would have been increased by Nil (previous year Rs. 154.94 million) and net profit reduced by Nil (previous year Rs.154.94 million) and shareholders' funds would have been reduced by Rs. 296.05 million (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) respectively.	The Company is under the Resolution framework of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) since 15th October 2018. The Company has implemented the NCLAT approved Debt Resolution Plan during the year FY 2023-24. The Debt Resolution plan involves Restructuring of dues of Financial and Operational & Capex creditors. Accordingly, the interest liability for the period October 2018 to March 2023 is accounted as Funded Interest Term Loan during the year as per the Resolution Plan. Until the implementation of Debt Resolution Plan, the CSR obligations are estimated under section 198 considering the interest liability on the outstanding debt basis the original sanction terms of lenders, resulting in marginal / nil obligations. Upon implementation of Debt Resolution Plan during the year the interest liabilities are reworked for the years 2018 - 2023 and resulting in CSR liabilities for 2023-24. An application was filed with NCLAT by Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS, the Ultimate Holding Company) at group level including the Company (ITPCL) on January 15, 2025 seeking exemption from the applicability of CSR provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for the period FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24, (A) in order to compute net profits for the purpose of determining requirement to undertake CSR expenditure under Section 135 of the Act, Red & Amber Companies would be able to account for interest expenses as

		accrued as per the original loan terms, regardless of the moratorium and B) pursuant to computing net profits in accordance with relief (A) above, CSR expenditure obligations under Section 135(5) of the Act would not be applicable to Red & Amber Companies for the period for which they are categorized as Red/Amber. However, Company's sense of responsibility towards the community and maintain environment balance in which it operates, has been fulfilled through undertaking certain minimum Community Development activity for the social good of the community in the vicinity of the business it operates.

Sl. No	Auditors' Emphasis	Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors
1	We draw attention to Note 30, to the standalone financial statements, wherein the company has disclosed reasons for not recognizing the claims made by fellow subsidiary Porto Novo Maritime Limited amounting to Rs.764.94 million (adjusted as per NCLAT order for settlement of Operational and Capex creditors) as at March 31, 2025 (PY Rs. 764.94 million) which are also accepted by claim management agency as disputed claims. We have relied upon the same. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matter.	The Company entered into an agreement with Porto Novo Maritime Limited ('PNML') for development of captive port. In respect of which, PNML submitted the claim amount of Rs. Rs 2,472.30 million to the Claim Management Advisor (CMA). The Company has clarified to the Claim Management Advisor and provided documentary evidence that the Company is not liable to the claims of PNML, accordingly the CMA classified the claim as "under dispute". However, the amount was considered under contingent liability by the Company at 33.16% of the admitted claims of PNML, which is in accordance with the Hon'ble NCLAT approved supplementary plan on operational and Capex creditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date: 30.07.2025 **Place: Delhi**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Chennai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Mumbai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Delhi**

Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors on Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Auditors' in their report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2025:

Sl.	Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark	Explanation or comments by the Board of
1	The accompanying consolidated financial statements include Rs.2,379.47 million, Rs.824.36 million and Rs.0.44 million (Previous year Rs.2,821.87 million, Rs. 358.05 million and Rs. Nil) of total assets, total losses and net cash flows, respectively, pertaining to Company's subsidiaries, whose financial statements have been prepared by management but have not been audited. We are unable to comment on the consequential effects, had such consolidated financial statements been audited.	Subsidiaries are in-operative and depended on equity support of ITPCL, however, ITPCL is not able to remit equity contribution due to restrictions by the lenders not permitting overseas remittances pending compliance of loan sanction terms and investigation agencies approval. Hence audited financials are not available. The management financial statements of the overseas subsidiaries have been prepared under the respective GAAP's and the same was duly converted into Ind AS Financial Statements for the purpose of consolidation by the management.
2	The company has not made provision amounting to Rs. 296.05 million cumulative upto the financial year 2023-2024 (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) towards Corporate Social Liability provisions under section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and relevant Rules, for the reasons mentioned in note 32, to the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, other expenses would have been increased by Nil (previous year Rs. 154.94 million) and net profit reduced by Nil (previous year Rs.154.94 million) and shareholders' funds would have been reduced by Rs. 296.05 million (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) respectively.	The Company is under the Resolution framework of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) since 15th October 2018. The Company has implemented the NCLAT approved Debt Resolution Plan during the year FY 2023-24. The Debt Resolution plan involves Restructuring of dues of Financial and Operational & Capex creditors. Accordingly, the interest liability for the period October 2018 to March 2023 is accounted as Funded Interest Term Loan during the year as per the Resolution Plan. Until the implementation of Debt Resolution Plan, the CSR obligations are estimated under section 198 considering the interest liability on the outstanding debt basis the original sanction terms of lenders, resulting in marginal / nil obligations.

Sl.	Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark	Explanation or comments by the Board of
		Upon implementation of Debt Resolution Plan during the year the interest liabilities are reworked for the years 2018 - 2023 and resulting in CSR liabilities for 2023-24. An application was filed with NCLAT by Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS, the Ultimate Holding Company) at group level including the Company (ITPCL) on January 15, 2025 seeking exemption from the applicability of CSR provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for the period FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24, (A) in order to compute net profits for the purpose of determining requirement to undertake CSR expenditure under Section 135 of the Act, Red & Amber Companies would be able to account for interest expenses as accrued as per the original loan terms, regardless of the moratorium and (B) pursuant to computing net profits in accordance with relief (A) above, CSR expenditure obligations under Section 135(5) of the Act would not be applicable to Red & Amber Companies for the period for which they are categorized as Red/Amber. However, Company's sense of responsibility towards the community and maintain environment balance in which it operates, has been fulfilled through undertaking certain minimum Community Development activity for the social good of the community in the vicinity of the business it operates.

Sl. No	Auditors' Emphasis	Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors
1	We draw attention to Note 30, to the consolidated financial statements, wherein the company has disclosed reasons for not recognizing the claims made by fellow subsidiary Porto Novo Maritime Limited amounting to Rs. 764.94 million (adjusted as per NCLAT order for settlement of operational and capex creditors) as at March 31, 2025 (PY Rs. 764.94 million) which are also accepted by claim management agency as disputed claims. We have relied upon the same. Page 35 of 226	The Company entered into an agreement with Porto Novo Maritime Limited ('PNML') for development of captive port. In respect of which, PNML submitted the claim amount of Rs. Rs 2,472.30 million to the Claim Management Advisor (CMA). The Company has clarified to the Claim Management Advisor and provided documentary evidence that the Company is not liable to the claims of PNML, accordingly the CMA classified the claim as "under dispute". However, the amount was considered under contingent liability by the Company at 33.16% of the admitted claims of PNML, which is in accordance with the Hon'ble NCLAT approved supplementary plan on operational and Capex creditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date: 30.07.2025 **Place: Delhi**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Chennai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Mumbai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Delhi**

Annexure V

Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors on Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by Secretarial Auditors in their Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2025:

S. No.	Observation	Explanation/Comments by the Board
1	Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Company was required to have at least two Independent Directors & woman director on the Board of the Company and was required to fill any intermittent vacancy not later than immediate next Board meeting or three months from the date of such vacancy whichever is later. However, the Company could not comply with the same.	The National Company Law Tribunal has vide order dated April 26,2019 granted dispensation from mandatory appointment of Independent and woman Directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies of which the Company Is a part.
2	Consequent to resignation of independent directors as mentioned above the constitution of the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee was not in compliance with the Section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 respectively.	Considering that the National Company Law Tribunal has vide order dated April 26, 2019, granted dispensation from mandatory appointment of Independent Directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies, the composition of the Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee are in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
3	As per the qualified opinion reported by the statutory auditor of the company, the company has not made a provision amounting to Rs. 296.05 million cumulatively up to the financial year 2023-24 towards CSR provision under Section 135 of the companies Act 2013.	Based on the recommendation of the CSR Committee and approval of the Board in its meeting held on May 28, 2024, the Company (IL&FS Group) has filed an application with NCLAT on January 15, 2025, seeking exemption from CSR applicability under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24, for entities categorized as Red/Amber. The Company has also undertaken minimum community development activities to maintain a responsible balance with the community in which it operates.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date: 30.07.2025	**Date: 30.07.2025**	**Date: 30.07.2025**	**Date: 30.07.2025**
Place: Delhi	**Place: Chennai**	**Place: Mumbai**	**Place: Delhi**

ANNEXURE VI

Form No. AOC - 2

[Pursuant to Clause (h) of Sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in Sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1 Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis.

There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into during the year ended March 31, 2025, which were not at arm's length basis.

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis.

S. No	Name of Related Party	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
1	Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	-	Fee for Port license transfer	Fee for Port license transfer Rs 119.34 mn Total amount of transactions during the year: Rs 119.34 mn	20.01.2025	-

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date: 30.07.2025	**Date: 30.07.2025**	**Date: 30.07.2025**	**Date: 30.07.2025**
Place: Delhi	**Place: Chennai**	**Place: Mumbai**	**Place: Delhi**

Annexure VII

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities

[Pursuant to clause (o) of Sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

The Company's CSR Policy has been derived from the Parent Company's policy and designed with a belief that creating possibilities of economic inclusion powered by skilling and supporting livelihood creations, is the most effective way to manage challenges posed by poverty, inequality and unemployment in India. The CSR Policy of the Company is enclosed as Annexure A to this report

2. Composition of the CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation/ Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
(1)	Mr. Bibhu Dutta Biswal	Director	2	0
(2)	Mr. Nand Kishore	Director	2	2
(3)	Mr. Kaushik Modak	Director	2	2

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.	**https://www.itpclindia.com/investors.html**
4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report).	**Not applicable**
5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any:	

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs.	Amount required to be set- off for the financial year, if any (in Rs.
1	2022-23	NIL	NIL
2	2023-24	NIL	NIL
3	2024-25	NIL	NIL
	TOTAL	**NIL**	**NIL**

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5). **324.19 (₹ Mn)**

7.

a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) **6.48 (₹ Mn)**

b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years. **NIL**

c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any **NIL**

d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b- 7c). **6.48 (₹ Mn)**

8 a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year: **Refer-9 (a)**

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹ Million)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amoun	Date of	Name of The	Amount	Date of
25.55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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

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

	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in Rs Mn).	Mode of implementation Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of implementation – Through implementing agency.	
				State	District			Name.	CSR registration number
1.	Construction of two class room at C.Pudupettai Govt School	Clause (ii) Healthcare	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2.94	Yes	NA	
2.	Construction of alround mandapam at K-Panjankuppam Temple)	Clause (ii) Fishermen Welfare	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	3.20	Yes	NA	
3	Fishing creek maintenance at Pudukuppam Village	Clause (ii) Fishermen	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	6.540	Yes	NA	
4	Women welfare work & Skill development a) Dress making b) Zari & Embroidery work c) DTP Training	Clause (ii) Local infrastructure, Community Hall & Temple	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.76	Yes	NA	
5	Conducting medical camps for general health check up, eye check up etc in surrounding villages	Clause (ii) Healthcare	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.94	Yes	NA	
6	Construction of 1 classroom at Parangipettai Govt Girls School	Clause (ii) Others	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	1.39	Yes	NA	
7	Construction of toile facility for chinnur-south govt Primary school for boys & Girls	Clause (ii) Health & Sanitation	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.92	Yes	NA	
8	Construction of two classroom at Periyapattu Govt School	Clause (ii)Education	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2.81	Yes	NA	
9	Laying of BT Road from C-Pudupettai to Bharathi nagar kudiyiruppu	Clause (ii)Local Infrastructure	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	3.39	Yes	NA	
10	Laying of BT Road at Karikuppam village under NNT scheme	Clause (ii)Local Infrastructure	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.80	Yes	NA	
11	Contribution for construction of Toilets at Shanmuga Nagar Irular Colony @ Rs 8000/- per	Clause (ii) Health & Sanitation	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	1.08	Yes	NA	
12	For flood relief, collector's fund & other requirements	Clause (ii) Others	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.15	Yes	NA	
13	Construction of flooring around Shanmuga nagar Temple	Clause (ii) Others	Yes	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.580	Yes	NA	
	Total					**25.55**			

(a)	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	**NIL**
(b)	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	**Not Applicable**
(c)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e)	**25.55 (₹ Mn)**
(d)	Excess amount for set off, if any	

Sl. No.	**Particular**	**Amount (₹ Mn)**
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	**6.48**
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	**25.55**
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	**19.07**
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	**19.07**

9. (a) *Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: **NIL (Refer note below)**

***Note**

In terms of Section 135(1) of the Act, the CSR provisions are applicable to the company. However, the Company has been under the Resolution framework of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) since 15th October 2018. The Company implemented the NCLAT approved Debt Resolution Plan during the year (FY 23-24). The Debt Resolution plan involves Restructuring of dues of Financial and Operational & Capex creditors at companies' sustainable level and haircuts being taken by creditors. Accordingly, the interest liability for the period October 2018 to March 2023 is accounted as Funded Interest Term Loan during the year as per the Resolution Plan.

Until the implementation of Debt Resolution Plan, the CSR obligations are estimated under section 198 considering the interest liability on the outstanding debt, basis the original sanction terms of lenders, resulting in marginal / nil obligations. However, Company's sense of responsibility towards the community and maintain environment balance in which it operates, has been fulfilled through undertaking certain minimum Community Development activity for the social good of the community in the vicinity of the business it operates.

Upon implementation of Debt Resolution Plan during the year the interest liabilities are reworked for the years 2018 - 2023 and creditors have taken haircut. This resulting in CSR liabilities for 2023-24. Based on the above facts, i.e., the profits are due to deferment of interest as Funded interest term loan and haircuts taken by creditors.

An application has been filed by IL&FS Group Companies including on behalf of ITPCL on 15th January 2025 with NCLAT seeking relief from incurring CSR expenditure /the applicability of CSR provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24. The case is yet to be heard.

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

10	In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year **(asset-wise details).**	**The Company has not created or acquired any Capital Asset during the Financial Year 2024-25**
	a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).	**N.A.**
	b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.	**N.A.**
	c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.	**N.A.**
	d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).	**N.A.**
11	Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).	**As per note 9(a) above**

Annexure A

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

I. Preamble:

The ITPCL CSR policy is derived from IL&FS's policy and being designed with a belief that creating possibilities of economic inclusion powered by skilling and supporting livelihood creations, is the most effective way to manage challenges posed by poverty, inequality and unemployment in India

II. The CSR Vision:

The IL&FS Group strongly believes that the infrastructure we are building and financing today will shape the communities of tomorrow. Accordingly, IL&FS will endeavor to continually strengthen development multipliers of IL&FS Projects through supporting interventions which lead to a sustainable and inclusive growth.

This will primarily, entail, undertaking a variety of programs for enhancing economic activity and skilling, which will be supplemented with interventions to improve the quality of life of stakeholders in the project catchment areas. Employment and livelihood creation, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and global concerns such as climate change will be considered as guides in setting up the CSR Projects. ITPCL, being group Company of IL&FS believes in upliftment of standard of living of public around the project area at a large through improving the facilities like Health, education, infrastructure & employment.

III. The Focus areas of the CSR activities:

ITPCL's CSR activities will, inter-alia:

(1) Support capacity building through skills-based training programs with a focus on employment and entrepreneurship, functional literacy, financial literacy and inclusion

(2) Follow a livelihood centred approach to holistic development of the target beneficiaries by undertaking context driven income generation activities

(3) Support quality education including special education, and strengthening of education infrastructure

(4) Support interventions in the area of healthcare and nutrition, safe and adequate drinking water, sports, environmental sustainability, ecological balance, natural resource protection and conservation disaster relief, any other form of rural development thereby enabling an improved quality of life and resource security in the

catchment areas of its infrastructure projects

(5) Strengthen linkages of the community with existing government schemes and programs related to social infrastructure and help build and sustain community institutions

(6) Conduct periodic impact assessment of the CSR projects

(7) Undertake any other activity / initiative as directed by the CSR Committee, and within the purview of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable

IV. Effective Date:

This CSR policy shall be effective from April 1, 2014

V. Key Rules/ Guidelines for the CSR Expenditure:

(1) The prescribed CSR spend, as indicated in Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is 2% of the Average Profit Before Tax of the Company, duly adjusted for any dividend income received from Companies, and any profits from Overseas Branches. But during construction period, it shall be as per the amount stipulated by Government in clearances

(2) The overall spend will be only on such interventions and programs whose impact are both meaningful and measurable

(3) The selected projects need to adhere to the following guidelines:

(a) The Company will undertake CSR projects/programs that are in conformity with Schedule VII of the Act;

(b) CSR activities shall not include the activities undertaken in pursuance of normal course of business of the Company;

(c) Any surplus arising out of any of the CSR activities / programs shall not form part of the business profits of the Company;

(d) Any activity for the exclusive benefit of the employees of the Company or their family members shall not be considered as a CSR activity;

(e) However, the Company may build CSR capacities of its own personnel as well as those of its Implementing agencies but such expenditure shall not exceed 5% of the total CSR expenditure of the Company in any one financial year

VI. Disclosure of the Policy:

As per the Act, ITPCL is required to disclose the composition of CSR Committee and its CSR policy in the Company's Annual Report and on the website. Further, the details of the CSR activities and program taken up during the year will also be disclosed.

Annexure VIII

Statement of particulars of employees pursuant to the provision of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time for the FY March 31, 2025

Part A - Top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn:

S. No.	Name of employee	Age	Designation	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and experience of the employee	Date of commencement of employment	Previous employment	The percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the company
1.	Dr. Sanjeev Seth	60	Managing Director	1,86,34,007	Permanent	Charted Engineer, B.E., SMP IIM & 37 yrs	25-01-2021	India Power Corporation Limited	0.00%
2.	Murugan K R	56	Associate Vice President	79,08,976	Permanent	BE & 34 yrs	04-09-2013	GMR Energy Ltd.	0.00%
3.	Gugan S	58	Vice President	63,43,290	Permanent	B.E & 36 yrs	12-10-2016	Fitchner Consulting Engineers (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.00%

4.	Saravanan Ranganathan	54	Vice President	60,35,338	Permanent	CA & 29 yrs	22-06-2022	GMR Energy Ltd.	0.00%
5.	Shrinivas S Narsingoj	47	General Manager	49,47,362	Permanent	B.Tech. & 24.6 yrs	24-12-2014	Adani Power Limited	0.00%
6.	Barathan B	44	General Manager	48,66,715	Permanent	B.E. MBA, PGD TPPE & 20.4 yrs	12-06-2015	Adani Power Limited	0.00%
7.	Manohar S	54	Associate Vice President	48,64,952	Permanent	B.E., PGDBA & 31 yrs	15-07-2020	Tata Projects Limited	0.00%
8.	Vijayakumar R	48	Senior General Manager	48,64,724	Permanent	DEEE, B.E & 26 yrs	15-04-2015	TPCIL (Sempcorp)	0.00%
9.	Elangovan V	46	General Manager	46,71,545	Permanent	B.E., PG PPC&I & 24.6 yrs	25-05-2015	GDF Suez – Meenakshi Energy	0.00%
10.	Satheesh G	51	General Manager	46,56,073	Permanent	DME, B.E. & 29 yrs	05-03-2014	JSW Energy	0.00%

Notes:

1. Remuneration includes basic salary, allowances, taxable value of perquisites, the Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Superannuation funds etc.
2. No employee mentioned above is related to any Director of the Company

Part B - Employed throughout the Financial year under review and were in receipt of remuneration in aggregate of not less than Rs. 1,02,00,000/- per annum

S. No.	Name of employee	Age	Designation	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and experience of the employee	Date of commencement of employment	Previous employment	The percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the company
1.	Mr. Sanjeev Seth	60	Managing Director	1,86,34,007	Permanent	Chartered Engineer/BE Electrical/SMP IIM & 34 Years	25-01-2021	India Power Corporation Limited	0.00 %

Notes:

1. **Remuneration includes basic salary, allowances, taxable value of perquisites, the Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Superannuation funds etc.**
2. **No employee mentioned above is related to any Director of the Company**

Part C - Employed for a part of the financial year under review and were in receipt of remuneration in aggregate of not less than Rs. 850,000/- per month: NA

Name of employee	Age	Designation	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and experience of the employee	Date of commencement of employment	Previous employment	The percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the company
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure-X

Report on Corporate Governance

Company's Philosophy on Corporate Governance

The Company believes in adhering to good Corporate Governance practices in letter and spirit for achieving the highest level of transparency and accountability towards the stakeholders of the Company.

Composition of the Board:

As of March 31, 2025, the Board consisted of 4 (four) Directors comprising one Executive and three Non-Executive Directors as under:

SN	Name of the Director	Designation
1	Mr. Sanjeev Seth	Managing Director
2	Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director
3	Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	Nominee Director
4	Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director

Note:

During the Financial Year 2024-25, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Mr. Pramod Agrawal has been appointed as Non-Executive Nominee Director of the Company by the Board w.e.f July 18,2024.

Mr. Pramod Agrawal has also been appointed as a member in Audit Committee, CSR Committee & Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal by Order dated April 26, 2019 has granted dispensation with respect to mandatory appointment of Independent Directors and woman director in IL&FS and its Group Companies.

Meetings of the Board:

The Board of Directors met seven times during the financial year 2024-25 viz., on May 28, 2024, July 19, 2024, August 21,2024, September 06, 2024, October 25, 2024, January 20, 2025 and March 24,2025.

The maximum interval between any two meetings did not exceed 120days.

The names and categories of the Directors on the Board, their attendance at the Board Meeting held during FY 2024-25 along with number of Directorships held by them in other Companies as on March 31, 2025, are given below:

S N	Name of the Director	Category	Number of Board Meetings		Whether present at the previous AGM	Number of Directorships in other Companies #
			entitled to attend	attended		
1	Mr. Sanjeev Seth	Managing Director	7	7	No	NIL
2	Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director	7	7	YES	10
3	Mr. Feby Kosy* Bin Koshy	Nominee Director	5	5	YES	7
4	Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director	7	7	YES	6
5	Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal **	Nominee Director	2	2	NO	9
6	Mr. Promod*** Agarwal	Nominee Director	4	4	NO	3

1. *Resigned w.e.f December 26th, 2024
2. **Appointed w.e.f January 02, 2025
3. *** Resigned w.e.f November 08, 2024

Excludes Directorship in Foreign Companies

Separate Meeting of Independent Directors:

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal by Order dated April 26, 2019 has granted dispensation with respect to mandatory appointment of Independent Directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies.

Hence, convening of separate meeting of Independent Directors was not applicable.

Committees of the Board:

The Company's Board had formed the following Committees:

1. Audit Committee
2. Nomination & Remuneration Committee
3. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Board at the time of constitution of each committee fixes the terms of reference for the Committee and also delegates powers from time to time. Various recommendations of the Committees are submitted to the Board for approval. The minutes of the meetings of all the Committees are circulated to the Board for its information.

The Quorum for meetings of all the above referred Committees is two members.

A. Audit Committee Composition:

The Audit Committee comprised the following 4 (Four) Directors as on March 31, 2025:

- Mr. Nand Kishore (Chairman)
- Mr. Sanjeev Seth
- Mr. Kaushik Modak
- Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal

Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee include:

a) Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company;
b) Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
c) Examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;
d) Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;
e) Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments.
f) Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;
g) Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
h) Monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

Meetings:

Eight Audit Committee meetings were held during the year on the following dates viz., 28.05.2024, 19.06.2024, 19.07.2024, 21.08.2024, 06.09.2024, 25.10.2024, 20.01.2025 and 24.3.2025.

The details of the meetings attended by the members of the Committee during Financial Year 2024-25 was as under:

S No	Name of the Member	No of meetings	
		Entitled to attend	Attended
1	Mr. Nand Kishore	8	8
2	Mr. Feby Koshy	5	5
3	Mr. Sanjeev Seth	8	8
4	Mr. Kaushik Modak	8	8
5	Mr. Pramod Agarwal	4	4
6	Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	2	2

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings.

The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to the Audit Committee

The Statutory Auditors have attended the Audit Committee Meeting where the financials results/audit reports were discussed.

B. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Composition:

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee comprised the following 3 (three) Directors as on March 31, 2025:

- Mr. Kaushik Modak (Chairperson)
- Mr. Nand Kishore
- Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal

Terms of Reference:

a. The terms of reference of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee include:

b. Identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management and recommending to the Board their appointment and removal

c. Carrying out evaluation of every Director's performance

d. To determine and recommend to the Board the remuneration payable to the Directors

e. To review and approve the Human Resources Policies of the Company and to oversee the Human resources strategy

The Company has adopted a policy on remuneration of Directors. This policy was approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board.

Meetings:

The Committee met 3 (Three) times during the year on the following dates viz. 19.07.2024, 21.08.2024, and 20.01.2025

The details of the meetings attended by the members of the Committee during Financial Year 2024-25 was as under:

S No	Name of the Member	No of meetings	
		entitled to attend	Attended
1	Mr. Kaushik Modak	3	3
2	Mr. Nand Kishore	3	3
3	Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	1	1
4	Mr. Promod Agarwal	2	2
5	Mr. Feby Koshy	2	2

The Company Secretary is the Secretary to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

C. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

The Board of Directors has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee pursuant to the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules,2014

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprised the following 3 (three) Directors as on March 31, 2025:

- Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal (Chairperson)
- Mr. Nand Kishore
- Mr. Kaushik Modak

The terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee include:

(i) To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, framework, which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII;

(ii) To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to above;

(iii) To monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time

The Committee met Twice during the year. On 28.05.2024 and 19.07.2024.

The attendance of the Directors at the meeting was as under:

S No	Name of the Member	No of meetings	
		entitled to attend	Attended
1	Mr. Feby Koshy Bin Koshy	2	2
2	Mr. Nand Kishore	2	2
3	Mr. Kaushik Modak	2	2
4	Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	0	0

The CSR Report as required under the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2025 is attached as **Annexure VII** to the Board's Report.

Other Committees:

D. Internal Complaints Committee

In accordance with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has adopted the Internal Complaints Committee constituted by IL&FS, since the Company does not have sufficient women employees at the senior level who could be nominated as the Presiding Officer and / or members of the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).The Company is bound by the policy formulated by the aforementioned Committee and employees shall refer any complaint that may arise in the workplace to the abovementioned committee. There was no complaint received during the year. The Company has created awareness among the employees about the provisions of the said Act and also conducted gender sensitization workshops for all employees.

E. Hedging Monitoring Committee

The Company has constituted Hedging Monitoring Committee comprising of Senior Executives to decide, negotiate and finalize the hedging strategies for managing the Coal Price risk faced by the Company.

F. Management Committee for O&M contracts

The Company has constituted Management Committee consisting of Senior Executives of the Company to oversee the renewal of existing contract related to Operation and Maintenance of the Power Plant or award of fresh O&M contracts as and when the O&M contracts are about to expire.

G. Management Risk Committee

The Company has constituted a Risk Committee to constantly assess the risk associated with the business and operations of the Company including but not limited to changes in policy, rules and regulations, etc., and take remedial measures to mitigate the same.

Details of Remuneration paid to Executive & Non-Executive Directors during 2024-25

S.No	Name of the Director	Particulars of Remuneration			Total Amount (Rs)
		Fees for attending Board/ Committee Meetings	Commission	Others	
1	**Independent Directors:**				
	Sub-total (1)	-	-	-	-
S.No	**Name of the Director**	**Particulars of Remuneration**			**Total Amount (Rs)**
2	**Other Non-Executive Directors:**				
(i)	Mr. Nand Kishore	3,10,000	-		3,10,000
(ii)	Mr. Feby Koshy Bin Koshy	2,30,000	-		2,30,000
(iii)	Mr. Kaushik Modak	3,10,000	-		3,10,000
(iv)	Mr. Pramod Agrawal	1,70,000	-		1,70,000
(v)	Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	80,000	-		80,000
	Sub-total (2)	11,00,000	-		11,00,000
	Total=(1+2)	**11,00,000**	**-**		**11,00,000**
	Total Managerial Remuneration	**11,00,000**	**-**		**11,00,000**

Stock Options to Executive Directors

No Stock options have been granted to any of the Executive Directors during the Financial Year 2024-25

Subsidiaries

The Company has five subsidiaries as at the financial year ended 31st March 2025 namely ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd (IMOL), IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd, (IONRPL), PT Bangun Asia Persada (PT BAP), PT Mantimin Coal Mining (PT MCM) and Se7en Factor Corporation (SFC).

The Consolidated financial statement prepared in accordance with "Ind AS" is made part of the Annual Report. A statement containing brief financial details of the Company's subsidiaries for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, is included in the annual report. The audited annual accounts and related information of the subsidiaries, where applicable, will be made available upon request. These documents will also be made available for inspection during business hours at the registered office of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date: 30.07.2025 **Place: Delhi**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Chennai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Mumbai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Delhi**

Management Discussion and Analysis Report

A. INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK

The World's appetite for energy rose at a faster-than-average pace in 2024, resulting in higher demand for all energy sources, including oil, natural gas, coal, renewables and nuclear power. This growth was led by the power sector, with demand for electricity rising almost twice as fast as wider energy demand due to higher demand for cooling, rising consumption by industry, the electrification of transport and the growth of data centres and artificial intelligence.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Global energy demand grew by 2.2% in 2024** – faster than the average rate over the past decade. Demand for all fuels and technologies expanded in 2024. The increase was led by the power sector as electricity demand surged by 4.3%, well above the 3.2% growth in global GDP, driven by record temperatures, electrification and digitalisation. Renewables accounted for the largest share of the growth in global energy supply (38%), followed by natural gas (28%), coal (15%), oil (11%) and nuclear (8%).

- **Emerging and developing economies accounted for over 80% of global energy demand growth.** In China, growth in energy demand slowed to under 3% in 2024, half the rate in 2023 and well below China's average annual growth of 4.3% in recent years. Nevertheless, China still saw the largest demand growth in absolute terms of any country in 2024. **India saw the second-largest rise in energy demand in absolute terms – more than the increase in all advanced economies combined.**

- **Advanced economies also saw a notable return to growth in energy demand after several years of declines, with demand rising by almost 1%.** The United States saw the third-largest absolute demand growth in 2024 after China and India. The European Union returned to growth for the first time since 2017 (aside from the post-Covid rebound in 2021).

- **Global oil demand growth slowed markedly in 2024, in line with the International Energy Agency's forecast. Oil's share of total energy demand fell below 30% for the first ever**, 50 years after peaking at 46%. Demand for oil rose by 0.8% in 2024, compared with a 1.9% increase in 2023. However, trends varied between sectors and regions. Oil demand from global road transport fell slightly, driven by declines in China (-1.8%) and advanced economies (-0.3%). Oil demand from aviation and petrochemicals grew.

- **Natural gas saw the strongest demand growth among fossil fuels.** Demand increased by 2.7% in 2024, rising by 115 billion cubic metres (bcm), compared with an average of around 75 bcm annually over the past decade.

- **Global coal demand rose by 1%.** Power generation was the main driver of growth as high temperatures pushed up electricity consumption for cooling. Intense heatwaves drove coal use higher in both China and India, which together represented most of the global demand increase of around 65 million tonnes of coal equivalent (Mtce). China remained the largest coal consumer globally, accounting for a record 58% of global coal use.

- **Global electricity consumption rose by nearly 1100 terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2024, more than twice the annual average increase over the past decade.** The increase – more than Japan's annual electricity consumption – was the largest ever, outside of years when the global economy rebounded from recession. China made up more than half of the global increase in electricity demand, but the rise was broad-based, with growth of 4% in other emerging and developing economies. Electricity demand reached a new high in advanced economies.

- **Rising global electricity use was driven by factors such as increasing cooling demand resulting from extreme temperatures, growing consumption by industry, the electrification of transport, and the expansion of the data centre sector.** Electricity use in buildings accounted for nearly 60% of overall growth in 2024. The installed capacity of data centres globally increased by an estimated 20%, or around 15 gigawatts (GW), mostly in the United States and China. Meanwhile, the continued growth in the uptake of electric vehicles resulted in a rise in electricity use in transport. Global sales of electric cars rose by over 25%, surpassing 17 million units and accounting for one-fifth of all car sales, in line with the IEA's projections for 2024.

- **In 2024, 80% of the growth in global electricity generation was provided by renewable sources and nuclear power.** Together, they contributed 40% of total generation for the first time, with renewables alone supplying 32%. New renewables installations hit record levels for the 22nd consecutive year, with around 700 GW of total renewable capacity added in 2024, nearly 80% of which was solar PV. Generation from solar PV and wind increased by a record 670 TWh, while generation from natural gas rose by 170 TWh and coal by 90 TWh. In the European Union, the share of generation provided by solar PV and wind surpassed the combined share of coal and gas for the first time. In the United States, solar PV and wind's share rose to 16%, overtaking that of coal. In China, solar PV and wind reached nearly 20% of total generation.

  In 2024, over 7 GW of nuclear power capacity was brought online, 33% more than in 2023. The new capacity added was the fifth-highest level in the past three decades. Electricity generation from nuclear in 2024 rose by 100 TWh, equalling the largest increase this century outside of the post-Covid rebound. Construction starts for nuclear power plants grew by 50% in 2024, exclusively using Chinese and Russian designs.

  As the calendar turns to 2025, there is more uncertainty in energy markets heading into a new year than any year since the pandemic. Conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza remain unresolved and have the potential to significantly alter energy markets. Polarization and geopolitical rivalry between China and the West are becoming more pronounced. China is leveraging its leading position in clean technology for greater global influence, while the US and Europe enhance tariffs to protect domestic industry.

  There are emerging technological and fundamental trends that will clearly have an impact on markets over the coming year, although how significant their impact will be is uncertain. Rapid growth of artificial intelligence is accelerating power demand for data centres, although the timing, tenor, and location of the resulting incremental demand is somewhat difficult to predict. The potential boom in electricity demand has already revived interest in nuclear power, but despite the backing from big technology firms, it is uncertain whether a nuclear renaissance will occur.

B. WORLD ECONOMY

The global economy saw moderate growth in 2024. After the upheaval of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent global economic recovery, the world economy saw further moderation in growth trends in 2024. Global growth averaged 3.2%, close to its pre-pandemic average of 3.4% from 2010 to 2019. Inflation continued to decline in 2024 following sharp post-pandemic price spikes and the impact of the war in Ukraine. Global energy prices have also moderated, with oil prices on a downward trend after the highs of 2022. Yet geopolitical risks persisted, and some markets remained exposed to volatility

The global economy exhibited steady yet uneven growth across regions in 2024. A notable trend was the slowdown in global manufacturing, especially in Europe and parts of Asia, due to supply chain disruptions and weak external demand. In contrast, the services sector performed better, supporting growth in many economies. Global economic growth has remained moderate. The global economy grew by 3.3 percent in 2023

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected growth of 3.2 per cent and 3.3 percent for 2024 and 2025, respectively. Over the next five years, global growth is expected to average around 3.2 per cent, which is modest by historical standards. While the overall global outlook remains steady, growth varies across different regions.

Globally, 2024 has been an eventful year. The year witnessed unprecedented electoral activity on the political front, with more than half of the global population voting in major elections across countries. Meanwhile, adverse developments like the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the Israel-Hamas conflict increased regional instability. These events impacted energy and food security, leading to higher prices and rising inflation. Cyberattacks also became more frequent and severe, with growing human and financial consequences due to the increasing digitisation of critical infrastructure. Geopolitical tensions have reshaped global trade. Geopolitical risks and policy uncertainty, especially around trade policies, have also contributed to increased volatility in global financial markets.

INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH STORY

In this global context, India displayed steady economic growth. As per the first advance estimates of national accounts, India's real GDP is estimated to grow by 6.4 per cent in FY25. Growth in the first half of FY25 was supported by agriculture and services, with rural demand improving on the back of record Kharif production and favourable agricultural conditions. The manufacturing sector faced pressures due to weak global demand and domestic seasonal conditions. Private consumption remained stable, reflecting steady domestic demand. Fiscal discipline and strong external balance supported by a services trade surplus and healthy remittance growth contributed to macroeconomic stability. Together, these factors provided a solid foundation for sustained growth amid external uncertainties. Looking ahead, India's economic prospects for FY26 are balanced. Headwinds to growth include elevated geopolitical and trade uncertainties and possible commodity price shocks.

EXCHANGE RATE:

The value of the Indian Rupee (INR) is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. Various domestic and global factors influence the exchange rate of the INR, such as the movement of the Dollar Index, trends in capital flows, level of interest rates, movement in crude prices, current account deficit, etc. In the first nine months of FY25 (up to 6 January 2025), the INR depreciated a modest 2.9 per cent, performing better than currencies such as the Canadian Dollar, South Korean Won and the Brazilian Real, which depreciated by 5.4 per cent, 8.2 per cent and 17.4 per cent, respectively, during the same period. One of the primary factors behind the rupee depreciation during 2024 has been the broad-based strengthening of the USD amidst geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and uncertainty surrounding the US election. The depreciation in the Indian Rupee though a matter of concern is still manageable as the forex component is a pass-through under the long-term PPA with TANGEDCO which acts as a natural forex hedge for the Company.

POWER OUTLOOK

Electricity demand grows robustly over the outlook, driven by improving living standards in emerging economies and increasing electrification of the global energy. India is the fastest-growing electricity market, with electricity consumption roughly doubling by 2035 and more than tripling by 2050. In doing so, India overtakes the EU as the third largest power market globally. Despite that, electricity consumption per capita in India in 2050 is still less than half of that in the EU.

Electricity consumption in developed economies accelerates, growing at an annual average rate of around 1.5% around three times faster than that seen over the past 20 years. This acceleration is underpinned by the increasing electrification of existing uses of energy and by the growing importance of new sources of demand, including rising demand from data centres to support the growing use of artificial intelligence applications.

In the Financial Year 2023-24, India has experienced a steady and healthy growth in both, energy supply and consumption by overcoming the shock of global Pandemic. The Indian economy, continued to have higher quench for energy to support the rapidly expanding urbanisation and industrialization and the vision of becoming the "Viksit Bharat" by 2047.

All-India electricity demand increased by 4.2% in the first ten months of FY 2025 on a year-on-year (YoY) basis, slowing down from 9.9% in the first four months due to excess rains, an unfavourable base and slowdown in economic activity. The full-year demand growth for FY 2025 is estimated at 4.5-5.0% with recovery in growth in Feb '25 and Mar '25. The demand growth is expected to recover to 5.5% - 6.0% in FY 2026, trailing India's GDP growth expectation of 6.5%.

India is the third-largest producer and consumer of electricity worldwide, with an installed power capacity of 475.21 GW as of March 31, 2025. Power generation in India increased by 5.21% to 1,829.70 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) for FY 2024-25. The peak power demand in the country stood at 250.10 GW in FY 2024-25. All India peak demand met at 235.1 GW in April'25 registering a 5% YoY increase from 224.0 GW in April'24. All India energy met was higher by 2.1% at 147.2 BUs in April'25 as compared to 144.2 BUs in April'24.

In FY 2024–25, the peak demand met rose to 250.1 GW, registering a 4.2% increase over the previous year. Interestingly, this figure nearly matched the total peak demand including unmet demand of 250.2 GW, indicating that the gap between demand and supply significantly narrowed, with just 0.1 GW (118 MW) of demand unmet. In contrast, FY 2023–24 recorded a much higher total peak demand of 250.7 GW, but only 240 GW was met, leaving a substantial shortfall of 10.7 GW.

Electricity Generation: Thermal Dominant but reduced year-on-year (YOY) growth:

India's electricity generation in FY 2024–25 touched a new high of 1,821 billion units (BU) marking a continuation of the upward trajectory since the pandemic slump. This represents a 5% year-on-year growth over the 1,734 BU generated in FY 2023–24. The pace of growth has started to moderate. FY 2023–24 recorded a 7% increase over the previous year, and the year before that a sharp 9% rise.

Table 1 — Annual Electricity Generation and Growth in Recent Years

Financial year	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Electricity generated (in Billion Units, BU)	1484	1618	1734	1821
YOY growth (%)	8	9	7	5

In FY 2024–25, India's electricity generation rose across all sources. Thermal grew by 2.8% (1,326 BU to 1,363 BU), nuclear by 18.4% (48 BU to 57 BU), large hydro by 10.8% (134 BU to 149 BU), and renewables by 11.4% (226 BU to 252 BU).

The all-India average thermal plant load factor (PLF) witnessed a mild improvement to 68.8% in 10 M FY 2025 from 68.2% in 10 M FY2024, amid slowdown in demand growth and pick-up in generation from non-thermal sources. The full-year thermal PLF is likely to remain at about 69.5% in FY 2025 and this is likely to see a marginal improvement to 70.0% in FY 2026, given the healthy growth in generation expected from renewable energy (RE) sources owing to the large scale-up in RE capacity.

THE RENEWABLES PUSH

The gross capacity addition stood at 24.4 GW in 10 M FY 2025, primarily driven by the RE segment, higher than the 13.4 GW added in 10 M FY 2024. The full-year capacity addition in FY 2025 is estimated at 35 GW against 25 GW in FY 2024, mainly led by the RE capacity. Moreover, the capacity addition is likely to cross 40 GW in FY 2026 led by the scale-up in RE capacity addition as well as higher capacity addition in the thermal segment wherein several projects by Central and state PSUs are in the last leg of completion.

As of March 31, 2025, India's installed renewable energy capacity (including hydro) stood at 220.10 GW, representing 46.31% of the overall installed power capacity of which Solar energy contributed 105.65 GW, followed by 50.04 GW from Wind power, 10.74 GW from Biomass & Co-gen, 5.10 GW from small hydropower, 0.84 GW from waste to energy, & 47.73 GW from hydropower. So far, a total of 172.37 GW Renewable Energy capacity (excl. Hydro) has been installed as on 31.03.2025 in the country. The installed Renewable energy capacity (including large hydro) has increased from 76.37 GW in March 2014 to 223.63 GW in April 2025, i.e. an increase of around 2.93 times. Total Solar Power Capacity in the country has increased from 2.63 GW in March 2014 to 107.95 GW in April 2025, i.e., an increase of 41.05 times.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) estimates India's power requirement to grow to reach 817 GW by 2030. Also, by 2029-30, CEA estimates that the share of renewable energy generation would increase from 18% to 44%, while that of thermal energy is expected to reduce from 78% to 52%. The total installed capacity in the year 2024-25 reached 475 GW, of which renewable capacity is 220 GW which is 46.32% of all India installed capacity of power plants in India. India's renewable sector continues to grow driven by policy focus on clean energy resources.

ELECTRICITY MARKET & POWER SCENARIO FORECAST 2025-26

Indian Energy Exchange, India's premier electricity exchange, achieved a monthly electricity traded volume of 10,584 MU in April'25, marking a 26% increase year-on-year basis. According to government data published in April '25, the country's energy consumption reached 147.5 BUs, an increase of 2.2% compared to the previous year.

On 25th April 2025, peak demand reached 235 GW, surpassing the maximum peak demand of 224 GW recorded in April 2024. Despite the increase in power demand, the average market-clearing price in the Day Ahead Market during April'25 remained competitive at Rs. 5.20/unit, due to increased supply. Looking ahead to FY'26, peak power demand is expected to exceed 270 GW. In response to this rising demand, the government has implemented necessary measures, including the mandatory operation of imported coal-based plants, gas-based plants, and better availability of coal. These measures will also enhance sell liquidity on the power exchanges.

As per the Load Generation Balance Report for 2025-26 released by the Central Electricity Authority the country is likely to have an energy surplus of 0.9% and a peak deficit of only 1.2%. The estimated energy surplus would reasonably take care of any contingency arising out of an increase in power demand due to the impact of the weather conditions and any unforeseen outage of generating units. The power scenario forecast for 2025-26 is as below.The capacity addition of 21,315 MW has been considered for the year 2025-26, comprising 13,210 MW of Thermal, 5,205 MW of Hydro, and 2,900 MW of Nuclear

POWER SCENARIO FORECAST 2025-26								
Region	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)		Demand	Availability	Surplus / Deficit (-)	
	MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
Northern	5,59,540	5,55,790	-3,750	-0.7	99,574	1,00,140	566	0.60
Western	5,77,037	5,68,821	-8,216	-1.4	82,369	84,205	1,836	2.20
Southern	4,67,906	4,69,562	1,656	0.4	79,391	72,902	-6,489	-8.20
Eastern	2,21,568	2,45,473	23,905	10.8	35,781	31,830	-3,951	-11.0
North - Eastern	24,159	26,361	2,202	9.1	4,396	4,470	74	1.70
All India	**18,50,211**	**18,66,007**	**15,797**	**0.9**	**2,69,277**	**2,66,006**	**-3,271**	**-1.2**

SPOT POWER TARIFFS

The average tariffs in the day-ahead market (DAM) of the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) reduced to Rs 3.74 per unit in May 2025, from Rs.5.17 per unit in April 2025. This is owing to the moderation in the demand growth, unseasonal rains, and pick-up in generation from other sources like wind. The weighted market-clearing price for the DAM was Rs.4.31/kWh for the period 2024-25 as against Rs 5.17/kWh, showing a downward trend in prices due to higher liquidity.

Average spot power tariffs in the day-ahead market (DAM) of the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) declined to Rs. 4.4 per unit in 11M FY 2025 from Rs. 5.2 per unit in FY 2024, following moderation in demand growth, decline in open market coal prices, and improved supply from non-thermal sources. Nonetheless, the prices remain higher than the long-term average. The spot power tariffs are expected to remain in the range of Rs.4.5 to 5.0 per unit in FY2026, with the recovery in demand growth to 5.5-6.0%.

Spot power tariffs are likely to moderate in FY 2026, given the decline in open market coal prices, including imported coal, moderation in demand growth, and a rise in installed power generation capacity.

The Day-Ahead Market (DAM) achieved 4,231 MU volume in April'25 as compared to 4,116 MU volume in April'24, an increase of 3% YoY. The Real-Time Electricity Market (RTM) volume increased to 3,893 MU in April'25, from 2,629 MU in April'24, registering an increase of 48% YoY. Day-Ahead Contingency and Term-Ahead Market (TAM), comprising contingency, daily & weekly, and monthly contracts up to 3 months, traded 1,639 MU in April'25 as compared to 1,276 MU volume in April'24, an increase of 28% YoY.

REFORM AGENDA FOR MARKETS

The Ministry of Power, Government of India in February 2024, notified the 1st Amendment to the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Amendment Rules, 2022 that provided for the un-requisitioned surplus of a generator out of the contracted capacities to be bid in the power exchanges at a price not exceeding 120% of the Energy Charge. This has increased the availability of surplus power in the market and adding to the liquidity.

The replacement of conventional meters with smart meters is a key initiative of the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by the Government of India in July 2021 with the objective of bringing down aggregate technical & commercial (AT&C) losses and reducing the gap between the cost of supply and tariff for the state distribution utilities (discoms). The Government of India has sanctioned the replacement of 222 million meters across the country, wherein tenders for 118 million meters have been awarded so far. While the progress in installations remains low so far, with only 11.6 million smart meters installed as of June 12, 2024, it is expected that the pace of smart meter installations would witness a significant jump over the next two years, thereby leading to improved billing and collection efficiency for the discoms.

The expectations of the healthy demand growth going forward is driving an increased activity in awarding long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) by state discoms after a long lull of 9-10 years. Discoms in the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal awarded projects through long-term PPA bids aggregating to 4.5 GW. The tariffs discovered in these bids remain well above Rs. 5.0 per unit, owing to the upward pressure on capital cost of new coal-based power projects, which stands at over Rs. 10-12 crore/MW.

The National Electricity Plan (NEP), notified by the Government of India (GoI) for the power transmission segment, proposes to raise the transmission line length from 486 [1000 circuit kilo metres (ckm)] as of March 2024 to 648 (1000 ckm) by March 2032, and the substation capacity from 1,218 GVA as of March 2024 to 2,345 GVA by March 2032. The inter-regional transmission capacity is expected to rise to 168 GW by March 2032 from 119 GW as of March 2024. This expansion will integrate over 600 GW of RE capacity by 2032. Investments of Rs. 4.5 trillion are required to achieve the target over FY 2025-FY 2030.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) estimates India's power requirement to grow to reach 817GW by 2030. Also, by 2029-30, CEA estimates that the share of renewable energy generation would increase from 18% to 44%, while that of thermal energy is expected to reduce from 78% to 52%.

GLOBAL COAL OUTLOOK

The global coal demand outlook appears fundamentally soft with high stockpiles in most regions. Rain & other disruptions in key supply regions are helping to balance the market for now, but so far major seaborne suppliers have not signalled production cuts for 2025, leading to the belief prices will need to move lower (later in 1Q/2Q) before the market rebalances. The oversupply appears focused on the lower-CV space. China's demand for imported coal has come off sharply because of high inventories, uptick in domestic coal output, while heavy rains in parts of the country have capped coal consumption at utilities.

Demand from India is also subdued, with the country sitting on ample availability of domestic coal stocks. Higher hydropower generation and the early onset of monsoon could also potentially offset coal burns and coal demand.

Argus Publications has lowered Indonesian coal export projections for 2025 and 2026 to 490 and 475 million MTs from 578 million MTs in 2024. Indonesia's government Mining Department has also approved a lower work plan for 2025 at 917 million MTs, lower than the 924 million MTs accepted in the 2024 work plan. Indonesian Coal producers are increasingly feeling cost pressures of lower seaborne coal prices, which is likely to stimulate a supply response sooner or later, as Indonesia historically is the key swing supplier to the seaborne market. The Indonesian Argus ICI price index ICI 4 for the 4200 kcal/kg GAR has been generally range bound at USD 49-50 PMT over a period since Nov'24 till April'24, however recently in the month of June 2025 the Argus Index for 4200 GAR hit a 4-year low of USD 42/MT FOB.

INDIA'S COAL IMPORTS

Coal imports in the country during FY 2024-25 fell by 7.9 %, totalling 243.62 million tonnes (MT), compared to 264.53 MT in the previous fiscal year. Although coal-based power generation grew by 3.04% from FY 2024-25 compared to the previous fiscal year, imports for blending by thermal power plants sharply decreased by 41.4%.

The coal stock level at power plants improved to 19.0 days as on February 25, 2025, from 12.2 days as on September 30, 2024, reversing the declining trend seen in H1 FY 2025 owing to the moderation of the growth in thermal generation and a pick-up in coal supply. The coal imports by power utilities have shown a mild increase of 3.6% on a YoY basis in 9 M FY 2025, primarily driven by the imported coal-based projects operating under Section 11 directive, amid moderate international coal prices. The Ministry of Power, under Section 11 of the Electricity Act 2003, had extended the time for the Section 11 directive to generating companies till 30th June 2025.

FUEL SECURITY

The Government of India has implemented several initiatives, including Commercial Coal Mining and Mission Coking Coal, to enhance domestic coal production & reduce imports. These efforts have also led to an encouraging 5 % growth in coal output during FY 2024-25 compared to FY 2023-24. The Ministry of Coal has been implementing strategic measures to strengthen domestic production and ensure a secure coal supply, aligning with India's goals of reducing coal imports and enhancing energy security. By prioritizing domestic coal output, the government aims to march ahead towards Viksit Bharat goal by building a self-reliant, sustainable energy framework that supports long-term economic growth.

REVISED SHAKTI POLICY FOR COAL ALLOCATION TO POWER SECTOR

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in the meeting held on 07.05.2025, chaired by the Prime Minister has accorded its approval for the Revised SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) Policy for Coal Allocation to Power Sector. The Revised SHAKTI Policy adds to the series of coal sector reforms being undertaken by the Government.

For the grant of fresh coal linkages to Thermal Power Plants of Central Sector/State Sector/ Independent Power Producers (IPPs), the following two windows have been approved under the Revised SHAKTI policy:

A. Coal Linkage to Central Gencos/States at Notified price: Window–I
B. Coal Linkage to all Gencos at a Premium above Notified price: Window–II

C. Company Overview and Performance

C.1 Overview

- Your Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated by IL&FS Group under the energy platform (viz., IEDCL) for implementation of the Thermal Power Project ("Project") at Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu.

- Phase I of the project for 1200 MW comprising 2 units of 600 MW each is operational since September 2015. The Company has a long-term Power Purchase Agreement with TANGEDCO for 540 MW. Currently the Second Unit is dedicated to Short Term Power Sales based on the market requirements. The power plant has flue gas desulphurization system for washing the Sulphur from the flue gas.

- Initially the Company had planned to set up 3180 MW thermal power capacity and had all the requisite approvals and land, the expansion plans have been shelved for the time being given the uncertainties.

- Phase I of the project has been funded by a combination of Debt and Equity. The Debt has been funded by a consortium of banks and financial institutions led by Punjab National Bank. The Consent to Operate for Phase I of 1200 MW is valid up to March 31, 2028, and would be renewed thereafter.

- The Board of Directors of your Company's parent company (i.e., IL&FS) has been superseded by a new set of Directors appointed by the Government of India. Given that most of the companies in the IL&FS group are unable to meet their liabilities, the Board of IL&FS under the guidance of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has put up a resolution plan for all the companies which are part of the IL&FS group, and the matter is currently pending before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"). In this regard, the NCLAT has ordered a moratorium in respect of all the companies in the IL&FS group vide its order dated

15th October 2018. Further, the Hon'ble NCLAT has by its order dated October 15, 2018, inter alia restrained any party from instituting and/or continuing suits and/or other legal proceedings against all companies in the IL&FS group.

- Further as part of the Resolution Plan for the IL&FS group, your Company along with the lenders has formulated a debt restructuring plan which has been approved by all senior secured lenders of the Company. IL&FS has filed an application before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal seeking its approval for the debt restructuring plan of the Company. NCLAT has granted the approval for implementation of debt restructuring plan i.e. bifurcation of the outstanding debt into sustainable and unsustainable for the financial lenders as all the financial lenders had agreed to the plan at the NCLAT. Accordingly, your company has implemented debt restructuring during the financial year.

- On implementation of Debt restructuring your company has been categorized as " Green" that could meet all payment obligations.

- In respect of the Operational creditors and Capex Creditors NCLAT has approved the supplementary plan submitted by your company, accordingly the outstanding amount as admitted by Grant Thorton (claim management adviser) of the operational and capex creditors shall be settled at 33.16% over 5 years in a structured manner commencing from FY 24-25.

- Your Company has put in place robust systems, processes and standards and has implemented Integrated Management System (ISO 9001:2015 - Quality Management System Standard, ISO 14001:2015 - Environmental Management System Standard and ISO 45001:2018 - Occupational Health and Safety Management System Standard). Your Company recently got itself re-certified under the above standards and the certification is valid till May 2024.

C.2 Sustainability

- Your Company's power project is based on environmentally sustainable technology and Phase I is based on imported coal that has lesser ash and Sulphur content. The Company's power plant has its own captive desalination plant and uses sea water to meet its water requirements and does not add pressure on the inland freshwater resources of the State. The power plant has incorporated many features supporting the Green Initiatives including Energy Efficiency and Pollution Prevention & Control measures.

- The Boilers are designed with Low NOx burners to control the NOx emissions. Each unit is provided with efficient Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) to control the Particulate Matter. Phase I (2 x 600 MW) has been provided with Flue Gas De-sulphurisation (FGD) system to capture more than 95% of the sulphur from the flue gas so as to reduce the Sulphur Emission. The flue gas is let out from a Chimney of 275 meters height.

- The entire coal yard is protected by Wind Barrier for a height of 15 meters on all four sides to ensure that dust does not get carried to the surrounding areas. Further, the coal yard has been provided with water sprinklers to control the fugitive dust emissions and all the transfer towers in the coal conveying system are provided with both Dust Suppression and Dust Extraction systems.

Your Company has installed Roof top solar plant of 151 KW in the parking shed which is meeting the power requirement of Service building and Stores building. Roof Top Solar Power generated in FY 24-25, 206424 KWh.

Your Company has tied up with the various cement plants nearby for the disposal of the entire Fly Ash and Gypsum generated by the power plant and 100% disposal is ensured.

Your Company has also developed green belt in about 251 acres and planted saplings. Over the years, the Company has been able to achieve a survival rate of 91%, which is quite high for this region.

C.3.CSR/ Community Development activities for Business Purposes

The Company has been undertaking a range of Community Development and services for the benefit of local community by maintaining fishing creeks, building of School Classrooms, building community halls for common good for the community located near to the ITPCL Plant Area. As your Company has implemented the NCLAT approved Debt Resolution Plan during the year (FY 23-24).Until the implementation of Debt Resolution Plan, the CSR obligations are estimated under section 198 considering the interest liability on the outstanding debt, basis the original sanction terms of lenders, resulting in marginal / nil obligations. However, Company's sense of responsibility towards the community and maintain environment balance in which it operates, has been fulfilled through undertaking certain minimum Community Development activity for the social good of the community in the vicinity of the business it operates. The Company has spent about Rs. 2.55 crores towards these activities during the FY 2024-25. Upon implementation of Debt Resolution Plan during the year the interest liabilities are reworked for the years 2018 - 2023 and creditors have taken haircut. This resulting in CSR liabilities for 2023-24. Based on the above facts, i.e, the profits are due to deferment of interest as Funded interest term loan and haircuts taken by creditors. The company has filed an application with NCLT seeking appropriate directions/exemption from incurring CSR expenditure /the applicability of CSR provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24. The detailed annual report on Community Development activities for business purposes for FY2024-25 is attached as an Annexure to the Directors Report.

C.4.Awards and Recognitions

1. Dr. Sanjeev Seth, Managing Directors of your Company was awarded the "THE CEO OF THE YEAR" organised by the Tamil Nadu Business Leader of the year 23rd edition. Industry wise.
2. Dr. Sanjeev Seth was awarded the "THE BUSINESS LEADER OF THE YEAR" organised by 23rd Global Edition of The Business Leader. Industry wise.
3. Tamil Nadu Best Employer Brand Award 2024, endorsed by CHRO Asia and certified by the World Federation of HR Professionals.
4. Best energy efficient Plant -Coal category from southern region.
5. Power Plant performer -COAL >=500MW category from southern region.
6. Best Water Efficient Plant >=500MW
7. Asian Power Awards 2024 -Environmental Upgrade of the Year – India
8. Tamil Nadu Business Leadership Award – HR Excellence Award 2024
9. NATIONAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN CSR & SUSTAINABILITY" and was awarded for the category "Community Development"

C.5. Plant Operations

The entire Control Room of the power plant is operated and managed directly by the Company. The operation of the plant is continuously being improved with improvement in plant efficiency (Heat Rate), auxiliary consumption, reduction in tripping, increase in availability of the plant, etc. Your Company has also been adopting best practices in the industry in predictive and preventive maintenance and as a result, the technical plant availability is about 92%. Efforts are constantly being made to further improve the efficiency of the plant particularly during operation at part-load.

A separate department named Operational Efficiency dedicatedly monitors and suggests changes in the operation and maintenance practices for improving operational efficiency of the Power Plant. Also, only coal which meets the technical requirements of the plant is procured to ensure optimum performance of the plant. All these efforts have resulted in an improvement in the average heat rate of the station.

Your Company has also adopted various energy conservation measures and as a result, the auxiliary power consumption is well below design.

Your Company has been constantly making efforts to develop the spares indigenously to reduce the reliance on imports.

The O&M contracts are based on functional guarantees with appropriate liquidated damages. The performance of the O&M contractors is reviewed periodically.

C.6.Operational and Financial Performance

The total units generated during FY'24-25 was 6936 million units compared to 7441 million units during FY'23-24. The Plant Load Factor (PLF) was about 66% during FY'24-25 as compared to about 70.59% during FY'23-24. The technical plant availability during FY'24-25 was about 92%.

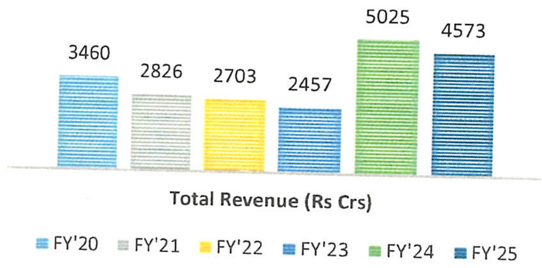
Total revenue on a standalone basis during FY`24-25 was Rs. 4573 crores compared to Rs. 5025 crores during FY`23-24. Other income included in the above on a standalone basis for the year FY`24-25 was Rs. 362 crores.

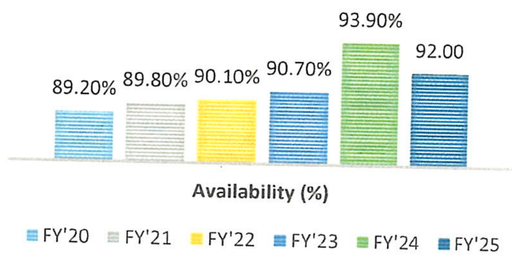
The Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation and Tax (before impairment loss & onetime expenses) was Rs 1153 crores during FY'24-25 compared to Rs.1205 crores during FY'23-24.

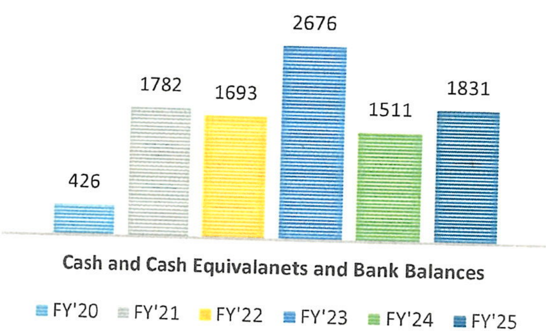
During FY'24-25, the Company earned profit before tax of Rs 167 crores compared to Rs 2438 crores during FY'23-24.

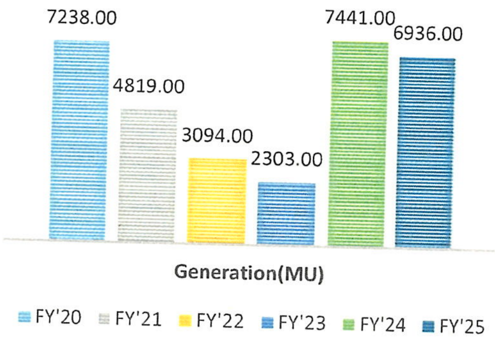
The Company cash and cash equivalents and a Bank Balance of Rs. 1831 crores during FY'24-25.

C.7.Financial and Operational Performance









C.8.Human Resource Strategy

Your Company views its employees as its major asset and believes that Key Performers drive growth. During the last couple of years, your Company has been facing higher attrition of high potential employees. Although your Company has been recruiting replacements, some of the vacancies have been managed by giving additional responsibilities to existing employees. Also, your Company would focus on reduction of the attrition of employees and retention of critical talent so as to ensure that the operations of your Company are not affected due to HR related issues.

C.9.Risks and concerns

The Company views risk management as a continuous process which is the principal driver for effective Corporate Governance and for enhancement of value to the shareholders. In line therewith, the management of the Company constantly assesses the various risks faced / likely to be faced by the Company and develops strategies for mitigating / managing the risks.

A brief on the major Risks faced by the Company and the mitigating strategies are given below:

i. Liquidity and Credit Risk

With the introduction of Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules, 2022 by Ministry of Power there is an improvement in the payment of monthly supply bills by TANGEDCO, however, generally the payments are beyond the due dates of credit period of the Long Term PPA terms. This in turn may result in failure to generate enough cash flow to finance working capital Requirements and may also impair the ability of the Company to meet debt service obligations. Further, the Short term PPA supplies are on credit basis for a period of ranging 7 days to 30 days which are not secured exposed to credit risk.

In respect of the arrears, TANGEDCO is regular in paying the monthly installments as per the Late Payment Surcharge scheme.

Consequent to implementation of debt restructuring of financial creditors and operation/capex creditors in the FY 2023-24. The Company is regular in servicing the debt obligations as per the approved plan. However, the Company still faces the risk of delay in settlement of the receivables by the procurers, which in turn is likely to result in a cash crunch for the Company.

Your Company has put in place robust systems, processes and standards and has implemented Integrated Management System Standards - (ISO 9001:2015 - Quality Management System, ISO 14001:2015 - Environmental Management System and ISO 45001:2018 - Occupational Health and Safety Management System. Your Company has recently got re-certified under the above IMS standards, and the certification is valid till May 2027.

ii. Fuel Availability and Price

The imported coal procurement process is a robust one as the company's competitive bidding mechanism through a system of Reverse Auction has consistently ensured in realizing good CIF prices through its empaneled suppliers. The process has also helped in the identification of new coal mine in Indonesia and the current year one new mine has been introduced in the existing panel of mines and one shipment has also been procured through this mine.

Coal Index Price

The benchmark Argus Coal Index price has been range-bound thus far this financial year which has helped in lowering the cost of generation. The benchmark index price for the specific grade of coal procured has in the month of June touched all time 4-year lows. This is on account of a low demand from two major importers namely China and India.

The lower cost of generation has benefited in our being in a position to bid aggressively whilst participating in short-term power sales tender opportunities. Though the international coal index prices are expected to remain subdued during the year, coal mining companies in Indonesia might resort to production cuts to boost the prices.

Captive Jetty Project:

The port license has now been transferred to ITPCL from Port Novo Maritime Ltd and through a 3 stage clearance process the revised ToR has been recently approved by MoEF which means once the Consent to Operate approval is received the stalled jetty project can restart. The project would benefit the supply chain process and bring down the logistics cost.

iii. Plant Operation and Maintenance

As the Operations of your Company is plant oriented, Operation and Maintenance issues of the Power Plant like lower plant availability, higher heat rate (coal consumption), higher auxiliary power consumption, Higher O&M expenses, etc., are likely to have an adverse impact on the financials of the Company.

A separate department in the name of "Operational Efficiency" monitors the plant performance, condition of the machines, improving the operations and preventive actions, etc. This department along with its team constantly monitors the plant operations and reports on a daily basis about the health of the plant and suggests corrective actions.

The Operation and Maintenance aspects of the plant are reviewed daily, and the operational issues are Cooperatively resolved. Your Company has also been adopting best practices in the industry in predictive and preventive maintenance and as a result, the technical plant availability is around 92%.

Your company has also obtained approval of CEA extending the energization of Electrical Installation of the entire electrical system / Transmission line upto maximum of 5 years.

Your Company has also adopted various energy conservation measures and as a result, the auxiliary power consumption is well below design. Your Company has been constantly making efforts to develop the spares indigenously to reduce the reliance on imports.

The O&M contracts are based on functional guarantees with appropriate liquidated damages. The performance of the O&M contractors are reviewed periodically.

Also, only coal which meets the technical requirements of the plant is procured to ensure optimum performance of the plant.

iv. Power Off-take Risk

Your Company faces / may face loss of revenue due to lower off take of power by the Procurers. Your Company has a long-term PPA with TANGEDCO for 540 MW, the second unit is utilized to take advantage of short-term contracts at reasonable profit during the peak seasons of the year. The PPA with TANGEDCO provides for Capacity Charges based on availability which mitigates this risk to some extent. Further, whenever the tariff on the Power Exchange is above the cost of generation, the Company sells the capacity available for sale on the exchange so as to earn additional revenue / margin.

v. Human Resource

The Company views its employees as its major asset and believes that key performers drive growth. During the last couple of years, Company has been facing higher attrition of high potential employees.

To assure parity in payments among Peer Companies, the Company has reintroduced Performance Management System. The company has been mitigating this risk by recruiting replacements on time and optimizing resources by internally grooming high potential employees as a succession to existing roles and by elevating existing employees with additional scope. Also, your Company has been consistently focusing on reduction of the attrition of employees, retention of critical talent and competency development. After strategic decision of introduction of "Other / Retention Allowance" the compensation has reached closer to industry standards. Your company has commenced need basis training & development programs to bridge the competency gaps in a phased manner and also has resumed need-based employee engagement and development activities to make ITCPL an exciting, safe workplace and a healthy work environment for all. Your company shall continue these initiatives & resumptions to ensure the operations of your Company are not affected due to inadequate manpower skill.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore **Director**	**Sanjeev Seth** **Managing Director**	**Kaushik Modak** **Director**	**Bibhudutta Biswal** **Director**
DIN: 08267502	**DIN: 07945707**	**DIN: 01266560**	**DIN: 05150657**
Date: 30.07.2025 **Place: Delhi**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Chennai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Mumbai**	**Date: 30.07.2025** **Place: Delhi**

COMPANY PROFILE

Name of the Company	IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
CIN	U72200TN2006PLC060330
Date of Incorporation	26-06-2006
Registered Office of Company	Old No. 21, New No. 2, 4th Floor, KPR Tower, 1st Street, Subba Rao Avenue, College Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu - 600006
Address other than R/o where all or any books of account andpapers are maintained	-
Authorised Share Capital Breakup: a) Equity Shares b) Preference Shares	Rs.50,01,00,00,000/- Rs.50,01,00,00,000/- NIL
Paid Up Share Capital Breakup: a) Equity Shares b) Preference Shares	Rs. 2,48,23,12,870/- Rs. 2,48,23,12,870/- NIL
No of Shares held in Dematerialised form	24,82,31,287 Equity Shares
No of Shares held in Physical form	Nil
ISIN	INE433M01010
Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA)	MUFG Intime India Private Limited
Directors and Key Managerial Personnel at the end of the period	Name and Din Details of Directors: • Nand Kishore– 08267502 • Kaushik Modak – 01266560 • Sanjeev Seth– 07945707 • Bibhudutta Biswal– 05150657 Key Managerial Personnel: • Ranganathan Saravanan- CFO

Present Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	Name and Din Details of 4 Directors: • Nand Kishore - 08267502 • Sanjeev Seth – 07945707 • Kaushik Modak– 01266560 • Bibhudutta Biswal– 05150657 <u>Key Managerial Personnel:</u> • Ranganathan Saravanan- CFO
Company Secretary	Ajay Mishra
Statutory Auditors of the Company	C N K & Associates LLP Firm's registration number- 101961W/W-100036
Secretarial Audit period	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025

CHANGES IN BOARD'S COMPOSITION

List of Changes in Directors during the year 2024-25

Sl. No	Name of KMP	DIN / PAN	Designation	Nature of Changes	Date of Changes
1	Feby Koshy Bin Koshy	08483345	Nominee director	Cessation	26/12/2024
2	Pramod Agrawal	00279727	Nominee director	Appointment	18/07/2024
3	Pramod Agrawal	00279727	Nominee director	Cessation	08/11/2024
4	Bibhudutta Biswal	05150657	Nominee Director	Appointment	02/01/2025

List of Changes in Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

There is no Changes in the Key Managerial Personnel during the Year 2024-25

COMMITTEES

A. Committees of the Board be and hereby reconstituted in the following manner w.e.f July 19, 2024

S.No	Committees	Members	Designation
1	Audit Committee	Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director
		Mr. Sanjeev Seth	Managing Director
		Mr. Feby Koshy	Nominee Director
		Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director
		Mr. Pramod Agrawal	Nominee Director
2	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Mr. Feby Koshy	Nominee Director
		Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director
		Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director
		Mr. Pramod Agrawal	Nominee Director
3	Nomination &Remuneration Committee	Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director
		Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director
		Mr. Feby Koshy	Nominee Director
		Mr. Pramod Agrawal	Nominee Director

B. Committees of the Board further held reconstituted in the following manner w.e.f January 20, 2025

S.No	Committees	Members	Designation
1	Audit Committee	Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director
		Mr. Sanjeev Seth	Managing Director
		Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director
		Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	Nominee Director
2	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	Nominee Director
		Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director
		Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director

3	Nomination &Remuneration Committee	Mr. Kaushik Modak	Nominee Director
		Mr. Nand Kishore	Nominee Director
		Mr. Bibhudutta Biswal	Nominee Director

BOARD MEETINGS

Date &Day	Time	Venue
28.05.2024/Tuesday	5.30 PM	VIDEO CONFERENCING
19.07.2024/ Friday	6.20 PM	
21.08.2024/ Wednesday	5.30 PM	
06.09.2024 /Friday	4.00 PM	
25.10.2024/Friday	12.40 PM	
20.01.2025/ Monday	12.50 PM	
24.03.2025/ Monday	11.20 AM	

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee	Date	Venue
Audit Committee	28.05.2024	VIDEO CONFERENCING
Audit Committee	19.06.2024	
Audit Committee	19.07.2024	
Audit Committee	21.08.2024	
Audit Committee	06.09.2024	
Audit Committee	25.10.2024	
Audit Committee	20.01.2025	
Audit Committee	24.03.2025	
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	19.07.2024	
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	21.08.2024	
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	20.01.2025	
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	28.05.2024	
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	19.07.2024	

FORM NO. MR. 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

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

To,

The Members,

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: U72200TN2006PLC060330

4TH FLOOR, KPR TOWER, OLD NO. 21,

NEW NO. 2 1ST STREET, SUBBA RAO AVENUE,

COLLEGE ROAD, CHENNAI - 600006.

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **M/S. IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED** (hereinafter called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March 2025** complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on **31st March 2025**, according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;

ii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

iii. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings (FEMA);

The Board of Directors had approved an overseas investment of USD 6,00,000 in a foreign subsidiary during the year under review. However, the said investment was not implemented during the financial year and hence, related regulatory compliances under FEMA and the Companies Act, 2013 were not applicable as on the date of this report

iv. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; **Not Applicable**

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; **Not Applicable**

c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; **Not Applicable**

d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations,2014; **Not Applicable**

e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; **Not Applicable**

f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; **Not Applicable**

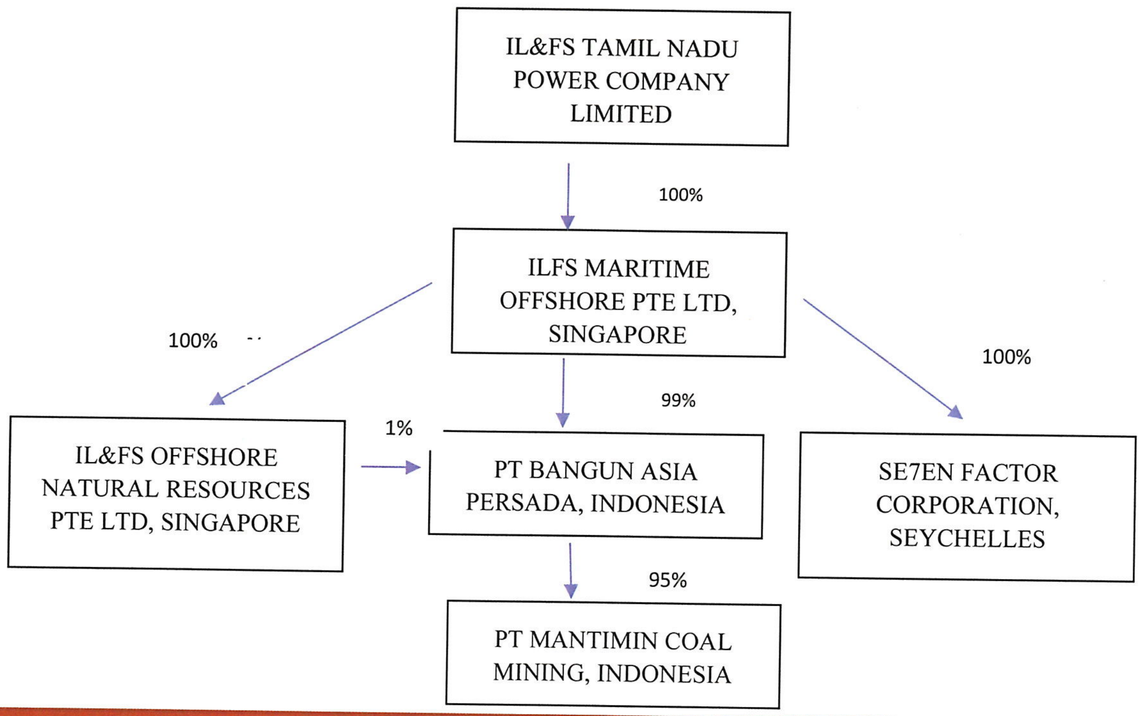
g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; **Not Applicable** and

h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; **Not Applicable**

v. And there was no other law that was specifically applicable to the Company, considering the nature of its business. Hence, the requirement to report on compliance with specific laws does not arise.

The company has 5 Subsidiaries. The details are:

Name of the Companies	**Relationship**
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd, Singapore	Subsidiaries
IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd, Singapore	
PT Bangun Asia Persada, Indonesia	
PT Mantimin Coal Mining Company, Indonesia and	
Se7en Factor Corporation, Seychelles	



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

i. Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

ii. The SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015 and listing agreement are not applicable to the Company.

I further report that:

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act except to the extent as follows:

  During the financial year under review, the Company was required to appoint at least two Independent Directors and one Woman Director pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable Rules.

  However, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, vide its order dated 26th April 2019 in MA 1054/2019 in CP No. 3638/2018, granted dispensation from the requirement of appointment of Independent Directors and Woman Directors in light of the financial condition of the IL&FS Group and the moratorium granted by the Hon'ble NCLAT.

  The said NCLT order does not specify any specific validity period or financial year limitation. The management of the Company believes that the said dispensation order continues to remain valid and applicable as on date, and that there have been no further instructions modifying or revoking the said order.

  Accordingly, the Company has not appointed Independent Directors and a Woman Director during the financial year 2024–25, relying on and in compliance with the said NCLT dispensation. A–s a result, the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company were not constituted with the minimum required number of Independent Directors, as prescribed under Sections 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

- Majority discussion is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

- There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

- During the audit period the company has given all the details of actions having a major bearing on the Company's Affairs in pursuance of above referred laws.

- ***As per the qualified opinion reported by the statutory auditor of the company, the company has not made a provision amounting to Rs. 296.05 million cumulatively up to the financial year2023-24 towards CSR***

financial year2023-24 towards CSR provision under Section 135 of the companies Act 2013. On account of this non-compliance, the management has explained that the Company is under the Resolution Framework of the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) since 15th October 2018 and has implemented the NCLAT-approved Debt Resolution Plan during the financial year. The CSR obligations of the Company for FY 2023–24 have been determined based on net profits computed by considering the interest liability on outstanding debt under original sanction terms.

Further, based on the recommendation of the CSR Committee and approval of the Board in its meeting held on May 28, 2024, the Company has filed an application with NCLAT (IL&FS Group) on January 15, 2025, seeking exemption from CSR applicability under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24, for entities categorized as Red/Amber. The Company has also undertaken minimum community development activities to maintain a responsible balance with the community in which it operates.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines and Standards, etc., except to the extent of the remarks as mentioned above.

I have relied on the representation made by the Company and its officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliance under other applicable acts, laws and regulations to the Company.

I have not examined compliance with applicable Financial Laws, like Direct and Indirect Tax Laws, since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

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

SUNIL KUMAR DIXIT

Digitally signed by SUNIL KUMAR DIXIT
Date: 2025.09.05 17:35:23 +05'30'

Place: Chennai
Date: 05/09/2025

SUNIL KUMAR DIXIT
Practicing Company Secretary
CP No-23342
P.R. No. 4516/2023
UDIN: A026388G001177661

ANNEXURE – A

To,

The Members,

M/S. IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED

4TH FLOOR, KPR TOWER, OLD NO. 21, NEW NO. 2 1ST STREET,

SUBBA RAO AVENUE, COLLEGE ROAD, CHENNAI-600006.

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

1. My examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof adopted by the Company for ensuring the various compliances but the maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in Secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.

4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happenings of events etc.

5. My examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof adopted by the Company for ensuring the various compliances but the maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

SUNIL KUMAR DIXIT

Digitally signed by SUNIL KUMAR DIXIT
Date: 2025.09.05 17:35:38 +05'30'

Place: Chennai
Date: 05/09/2025

SUNIL KUMAR DIXIT
Practicing Company Secretary
CP No-23342
P.R. No. 4516/2023
UDIN: A026388G001177661

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the Standalone Financial and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of material 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, except for the effects and possible effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, 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, 2025, its Profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to the matters more fully discussed in the following notes to the standalone financial statements:

a) The company has not made provision amounting to Rs. 296.05 million cumulative upto the financial year 2023-2024 (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) towards Corporate Social Liability provisions under section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and relevant Rules, for the reasons mentioned in note 32, to the standalone financial statements. Accordingly, other expenses would have been increased by Nil (previous year Rs. 154.94 million) and net profit reduced by Nil (previous year Rs.154.94 million) and shareholders' funds would have been reduced by Rs. 296.05 million (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) respectively.

Our previous year audit report was also modified in respect of the Para above.

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone

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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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of 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 we have obtained sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion on standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 30, to the standalone financial statements, wherein the company has disclosed reasons for not recognizing the claims made by fellow subsidiary Porto Novo Maritime Limited amounting to Rs.764.94 million (adjusted as per NCLAT order for settlement of Operational and Capex creditors) as at March 31, 2025 (PY Rs. 764.94 million) which are also accepted by claim management agency as disputed claims. We have relied upon the same.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matter.

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

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to that Board's report, Corporate Governance Report and Shareholder's information but does not include the 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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and the 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 (Ind-AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 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, the Management and the Board of Directors are 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.

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.

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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 controls 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 control system 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 in the Standalone Financial statements made by the Management and the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's and Board of Director'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 statement 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 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.

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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, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure I" 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 Companies Act, 2013, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and except for matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) Except for possible effects matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, 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 Statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts;

   (d) Except for possible effects matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure II". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the

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adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements;

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid and or provided for by the company to its directors' are in accordance with provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in the Standalone Financial Statements – Refer note 30 to the standalone financial statements.

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused them to believe that

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the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has the feature of recording audit trail (edit logs) facility and the same has been in operation throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instances of audit trail feature being tampered with and the same

For **CNK & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 106533
UDIN: 25106533BMMLBC6094
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30-07-2025

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ANNEXURE I TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in Para 1 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of IL & FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited ("the Company") on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

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

3 (i)In respect of the company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets:

(a) (A) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has formulated a phased programme for physical verification of fixed assets, designed to cover all items over a period of three years. According to the programme, the company has during the year, physically verified the relevant assets. In our opinion, the frequency of the verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management and the confirmations obtained from the Bank as examined by us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(d) Based on our verification and according to the information and explanations givenby the Management, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

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(e) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company does not have any proceedings initiated or pending for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Hence the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(e) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") are not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the inventory have been physically verified by the Management at reasonable intervals. Considering the size of the Company, the frequency of verification is reasonable and the procedures are adequate. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has working capital limits sanctioned from banks or financials institutions exceeding Rs. 5 crore during the year and the the quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company are in agreement with the books of accounts and no material discrepancy was observed.

(iii) (a)Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Hence the requirements of paragraph 3(iii)(a)of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Hence the requirements of paragraph 3(iii)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") are not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the repayment of principal and payment of interest is outstanding as on date amounting to Rs. 6,583.38 Million (Principal amounting to Rs. 4410.27 Million and interest amounting to Rs. 2173.10 representing dues from its

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subsidiaries which are outstanding for more than 6 years and company has made impairment provision for the entire principal and interest portion.

(d) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, in respect of the aforesaid loans, the entire amount is overdue for more than ninety days i.e., Rs. 6,583.38 Million (Principal amounting to Rs. 4410.27 Million and interest amounting to Rs. 2173.10 representing dues from its subsidiaries . As per the information and explanations given by the management, reasonable steps have been taken for recovery of such dues by the management of the Company.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which have fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) Based on our verification and inquiry from the management, 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.

(iv) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the loans given by the company are not covered by section 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has not accepted any deposits or the amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under, therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company as examined by us, maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales-Tax, Service

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Tax , duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues, were outstanding, as on 31st March 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except for the following:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amt (Rs. Million)	Financial Year in which the amount relates to
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax Deducted at Source	0.09	Various Years

(b) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities which have not been deposited as on the last day of the financial year on account of disputes are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. Million)	Assessment Year	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	9.39	2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
	Income Tax	3.38	2013-14	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
	Income Tax	20.12	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
	Income Tax	224.53	2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
	Income Tax	960.76	2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
	Income Tax	1,676.32	2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
	Income Tax	63.31	2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Finance Act, 1994 (Service Tax)	Service Tax	925.56	FY 2015-16 to 2017-18	High Court

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(viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and information and explanations given by the Management, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account and 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)Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations provided by the Management, the Company has gone through a restructuring plan before NCLAT and based on NCLAT order passed during the financial year 2023-24, there is no default in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any of the lenders after the implementation of the restructuring plan.

(b) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender ;

(c) Based on the procedures performed by us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has not taken any new term loans during the year , however as disclosed in note 15, term loans (Including Inter Corporate Deposits) taken in earlier periods are still outstanding as on March 31, 2025 amounting to Rs. 24,456.60 millions (PY Rs. 31,023.87 million). In the absence of necessary information, we are unable to comment whether the respective term loans were applied for the purpose for which they were obtained;

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

(e) Based on the procedures performed by us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) Based on the procedures performed by us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

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(x) (a) Based on the procedures performed by us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments;

(b) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has allotted equity shares (No of shares4,80,23,523) for Rs. 4,80,23,52,300 towards convertible debentures issued in 2014, as per the terms of issue of debentures.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, no instances of fraud by the Company or on the Company have been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given by the Management, and based on our examination, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the us / other auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company and hence the reporting under clause 3(xii)(a) to 3(xii)(c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company is in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in Note no. 39 of the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.

(xv) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, during the year the Company has not entered into any noncash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.

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(xvi) (a) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) In our opinion and as represented by the management, the company not a Core Investment Company (CIC) (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) and 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) The Group has one Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group;

(xvii) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year;

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) is not applicable

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

(xx) (a) Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations given by the Management, the company has not made provision amounting to Rs. 296.05 million cumulative upto the financial year 2023-2024 towards Corporate Social Liability provisions under section 135 of the Companies Act 2013

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and relevant Rules, for the reasons mentioned in note 32, to the standalone financial statements. Accordingly, other expenses would have been increased by Nil (previous year Rs. 154.94 million) and net profit reduced by Nil (previous year Rs. 154.94 million) and net profit reduced by Nil (previous year Rs.154.94 million) and shareholders' funds would have been reduced by Rs. 296.05 million cumulative amounts up to 31st March 2024 Rs.296.05 million) respectively.

(b) There is no amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act, pursuant to any on-going project and hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

For **CNK & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036,

Vijay Mehta
Partner

UDIN: 25106533BMMLBC6094
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30-07-2025

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

[Referred to in Para 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of IL & FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited ("the Company") on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited ("the Company") as of March 31,2025, 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 Board of Directors and Management of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements of the company that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 of the company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls.

Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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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 over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 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 standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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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 control over financial reporting and such internal financial controls with reference standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **CNK & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 106533
UDIN: 25106533BMMLBC6094
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30-07-2025

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IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

S.No	Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A	**ASSETS**			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	56,420.47	58,394.80
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	2	319.52	-
	(c) Other intangible assets	3	0.39	0.43
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	4	-	612.58
	(ii) Trade receivables	5	1,794.79	7,179.16
	(iii) Other financial assets	6	707.52	745.76
	(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	12	653.07	343.72
	(f) Other non current assets	7	16.57	24.34
			59,912.33	**67,300.79**
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	8	5,783.01	3,828.43
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	5	16,311.31	22,063.36
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	0.00	0.00
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	18,313.89	15,111.65
	(iv) Loans	11	-	-
	(v) Other financial assets	6	167.41	61.90
	(c) Other current assets	7	365.16	163.38
			40,940.78	**41,228.72**
	Total assets		**1,00,853.11**	**1,08,529.51**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	13	2,482.31	2,002.08
	(b) Other equity	14	48,406.49	42,434.54
	Total equity		**50,888.80**	**44,436.62**
	Liabilities			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	21,958.95	26,914.58
	(b) Other non-current liabilities	18	7,494.29	7,742.66
			29,453.24	**34,657.24**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	13,538.10	19,467.98
	(ii) Trade payables	16		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		51.83	18.09
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6,628.75	9,536.05
	(iii) Other financial Liabilities	17	8.94	135.84
	(b) Other current liabilities	18	276.06	269.83
	(c) Provisions	19	7.39	7.86
			20,511.07	**29,435.65**
	Total liabilities		**49,964.31**	**64,092.89**
	Total equity and liabilities		**1,00,853.11**	**1,08,529.51**

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

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Sanjeev Seth
Managing Director
DIN:07945707

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Kaushik Modak
Director
DIN:01266560

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

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IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

S.No	Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
I	Revenue from operations	20	42,097.23	48,397.89
II	Other income	21	3,628.64	1,854.62
III	Total income (I+II)		**45,725.87**	**50,252.51**
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed	22	31,806.94	36,510.93
	Other direct expenses	23	879.63	826.34
	Employee benefits expense	24	303.99	262.53
	Finance costs	25	3,876.45	4,670.85
	Depreciation, amortisation and provision for impairment	26	2,008.89	2,006.01
	Other expenses	27	1,206.66	604.36
	Total expenses (IV)		**40,082.56**	**44,881.02**
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		**5,643.31**	**5,371.49**
VI	Exceptional items	28	**(3,976.01)**	**19,009.84**
VII	Profit before tax (V+VI)		**1,667.30**	**24,381.33**
VIII	Tax expense:	29		
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
			-	-
IX	Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		**1,667.30**	**24,381.33**
X	Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans, net of tax		(17.47)	(3.60)
	Total other comprehensive income		**(17.47)**	**(3.60)**
XI	Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		**1,649.83**	**24,377.73**
XII	Earnings per equity share (nominal value per share ₹ 10)			
	- For continuing operations			
	(a) Basic	31	6.72	121.78
	(b) Diluted		6.72	110.10

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

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore Director DIN:08267502	Sanjeev Seth Managing Director DIN:07945707	Kaushik Modak Director DIN:01266560
Place: Delhi Date: 30.07.2025	Place: Chennai Date: 30.07.2025	Place: Mumbai Date: 30.07.2025
Bibhudutta Biswal Director DIN:05150657	Saravanan Ranganathan Chief Financial Officer	Ajay Mishra Company Secretary
Place: Delhi Date: 30.07.2025	Place: Chennai Date: 30.07.2025	Place: Chennai Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

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IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
A. Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax		**1,667.30**		**24,381.33**
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation and amortisation	2,008.89		2,006.01	
Exceptional items (refer note 28)	3,976.01		(19,009.84)	
Finance costs	3,876.45		4,670.85	
Unrealised exchange loss (net)	0.25		-	
Deferred income from government grants	(248.36)		(249.04)	
Interest income	(1,192.85)		(1,314.48)	
Expected credit loss provision (net) (reversed)	(2,394.36)		(519.31)	
Impairment of financial asset	612.58		-	
Provisions no longer required written back	9.80		-	
		6,648.41		**(14,415.81)**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**8,315.71**		**9,965.52**
Adjustments for changes in working capital:				
Adjustments:				
Decrease in trade receivables	13,505.55		161.46	
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(1,963.42)		354.80	
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(211.48)		56.48	
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(20.49)		385.86	
(Decrease) / increase in trade payable and other financial liabilities	(1,828.54)		3,933.94	
Increase in other liabilities and provisions	5.76		4.46	
		9,487.38		**4,897.00**
Cash generated from operating activities		**17,803.09**		**14,862.52**
Income tax (Paid) / Tax deducted at sources (net of refund)		(295.78)		(180.55)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**17,507.31**		**14,681.97**
B. Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipments (including capital work in progress)	(336.15)		(11.93)	
Fixed deposits made	-		(130.88)	
Bank balances considered as other than cash and cash equivalent	(3,202.24)		11,647.26	
Interest received	1,132.52		1,314.48	
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(2,405.87)**		**12,818.93**
C. Cash flows from financing activities				
Finance costs paid	(3,378.02)		(4,122.72)	
Repayment of borrowings	(11,723.43)		(23,379.45)	
Net cash used in financing activities		**(15,101.45)**		**(27,502.17)**
Net cash flows during the year (A+B+C)		**(0.00)**		**(1.27)**
Reconciliation				
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.00		1.27
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**0.00**		0.00
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**0.00**		**(1.27)**

Note:

The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of cash flows'

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

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Sanjeev Seth
Managing Director
DIN:07945707

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Kaushik Modak
Director
DIN:01266560

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

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IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Particulars	Equity share capital		Reserves and surplus			Total reserves and surplus
			Securities premium account	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	
	No of shares	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2023	20,02,07,764	2,002.08	37,626.82	16.95	(19,586.96)	18,056.81
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	24,381.33	24,381.33
Created/transferred during the year	-	-	-	475.83	(475.83)	-
Reversal/transferred during the year	-	-	-	(16.95)	16.95	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(3.60)	(3.60)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**20,02,07,764**	**2,002.08**	**37,626.82**	**475.83**	**4,331.89**	**42,434.54**
Issue of shares on conversion of FCCD	4,80,23,523	480.23	4,322.12			4,322.12
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,667.30	1,667.30
Created/transferred during the year	-	-	-	425.77	(425.77)	-
Reversal/transferred during the year	-	-	-	(475.83)	475.83	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(17.47)	(17.47)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**24,82,31,287**	**2,482.31**	**41,948.94**	**425.77**	**6,031.78**	**48,406.49**

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

As per our report of even date

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED ★ CHENNAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Sanjeev Seth
Managing Director
DIN:07945707

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Kaushik Modak
Director
DIN:01266560

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

1.1 Corporate information

IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited ("ITPCL" or the "Company", having Company Identification Number U72200TN2006PLC060330) was incorporated on June 26, 2006 as a public limited company. The Company is the subsidiary of IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd.

The Company was established for setting up a thermal based power project of 3600 Mega Watt (MW) at a facility in Parangipettai in Tamil Nadu. The project was envisaged in two phases – Phase I of 1,200 MW (in two units of 600 MW each) and the remainder in Phase II. Unit 1 of Phase I, of 600 MW, achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during the financial year 2015-16, and Unit 2 achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during the financial year 2016-17. The Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") in respect of Unit 1 with the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ("TANGEDCO"), for a period of 15 years effective June 1, 2014, and Unit 2 is operated under Medium and Short Term Power Purchase Agreements.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on **July 30, 2025.**

1.2 Significant developments at IL&FS and various group companies in FY 2018-19 and subsequently

1.2.1 Significant developments at IL&FS

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ("IL&FS" or the "Holding Company") reported defaults on its borrowing obligations during the financial year 2018-19. Further, the credit rating of IL&FS was downgraded to 'D' (lowest grade) in September 2018.

Pursuant to a report filed by the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai ("RoC") under Section 208 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Government of India vide their Order dated September 30, 2018, directed that the affairs of the Holding Company be investigated by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office ("SFIO"). SFIO commenced investigation of affairs of the Company. SFIO submitted an interim report under Section 212(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, on November 30, 2018.

The Union of India on October 1, 2018 filed a petition with the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") seeking an order under section 242(2) and section 246 read with section 339 of the Companies Act, 2013 on the basis of the interim reports of the RoC and on the following grounds:

I. The precarious and critical financial condition of IL&FS and its group companies and their inability to service their debt obligations had rattled the money market.
II. On a careful consideration of the Union of India, it was of the opinion that affairs of IL&FS and its group companies were conducted in a manner contrary to the public interest due to its mis-governance; and
III. The intervention of the Union of India is necessary to prevent the downfall of IL&FS and its group companies and the financial markets.

It was felt that the governance and management change is required to bring back the IL&FS Group from Financial collapse, which may require, among other things, a change in the existing Board and management and appointment of a new management.

Based on the above petition, the NCLT vide its order dated October 1, 2018 suspended the erstwhile Board and appointed the New Board proposed by the Union of India.

The present constitution of the New Board is as follows (as on March 31, 2025):

1. Mr. Nand Kishore, Chairman and Executive Director (October 01, 2024)
2. Dr. Malini Vijay Shankar, Non- Executive Director (October 01, 2018)
3. Mr. Pramod Agrawal, Non- Executive Director (June 27, 2024)

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Further, applications were made by the Union of India and others, to the NCLT and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") on various matters. The NCLAT, on October 15, 2018, ordered a stay until further orders on the following matters:

I. The institution or continuation of suits or any other proceedings by any party or person or bank or company against IL&FS and its group companies in any court of law/tribunal/arbitration panel or arbitration authority.

II. Any action by any party or person or bank or company etc., to foreclose, recover, enforce any security interest created over the assets of IL&FS and its group companies including any action under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002.

III. The acceleration, premature, withdrawal, or other withdrawal, invocation of any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, guarantees, letter of support, commitment or comfort and other financial obligations availed by IL&FS and its group companies.

IV. Suspension of temporarily any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, and any financial liability taken by IL&FS and its group companies.

V. Any and all banks and financial institutions from exercising the right to set off or lien against any amount lying with any creditor against any dues whether principal or interest or otherwise against the balance lying in any bank account and deposits whether current, savings or otherwise of IL&FS and itsgroup companies.

The NCLAT has vide its order dated March 12, 2020 approved the resolution framework. This has been dealt with in Note 1.2.2.

1.2.2 Resolution process proposed by new Board of Directors of the Holding Company

The New Board of Directors of the Holding Company (hereinafter, "New Board"), as part of the resolution process, has submitted several progress reports to the NCLT. This includes framework for a resolution plan and process, steps undertaken for monetization of assets, appointment of consultants, and classification of group entities based on their abilities to meet various financial and operational obligations, measures for cost optimization and protocol for making payments beyond certain limits.

As stated in Note 1.2.1, in terms of the NCLAT order, there is a moratorium on creditors from proceeding against IL&FS and its group entities, except under article 226 of the Constitution of India.

The resolution plan seeks a fair and transparent resolution for the Holding Company while keeping in mind larger public interest, financial stability, various stakeholders' interest, compliance with legal framework and commercial feasibility. It is proposed to have a timely resolution process which in turn mitigate the fallout on the financial markets of the country and restore investor confidence in the financial markets thereby serving larger public interest. IL&FS being a holding company and registered as a Core Investment Company (CIC) with RBI, depends on its group entities to continue operating as a going concern. The resolution plan and processes for various verticals are under way and options of restructuring business, as well as exits are planned. The plan of the management is to sell/exit from assets at the group entity as a goingconcern.

The IL&FS Group resolution involves resolution of 302 entities, operating across more than 10 distinct business verticals. When the new Board of Directors were appointed, the aggregate principal amount of the external fund based debt exposure of the IL&FS Group was in excess of Rs. 94,000 crore (in addition to non- fund based exposure of Rs. 5,100 crores). The New Board have been tasked by the Hon'ble NCLT with the resolution of this multi-layered group with various inter linkages.

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

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The New Board is pursuing vertical level, SPV level and asset level resolution plan. The assessment of the New Board, based on analysis of the current position of and challenges facing the IL&FS group, is that an Asset Level Resolution Approach serves the best interest of all stakeholders to achieve final resolution. Further, the stakeholders' interests will be considered.

The entities in the IL&FS group, have been classified into Indian and offshore entities. Further, the Indian IL&FS entities have been classified by an independent third party, into three categories of entities based on a 12-month cash flow based solvency test viz "Green", "Amber" and "Red", indicating their ability to repay both financial and operating creditors, only operating creditors, or only going concern respectively.

In this regard, ITPCL was classified as an "Amber" entity by Hon'ble NCLAT vide order on February 11, 2019 and March 12, 2019. The Company has implemented the NCLAT approved debt restructuring of financial and operational creditors. Basis the debt restructuring the Company is servicing the financial and operational creditors and fulfilled cash flow solvency test accordingly re-categorized as "Green" entity basis the affidavit filled with NCLAT dated November 22, 2023.

The New Board has been following a three-pronged strategy - Resolve, Restructure and Recover - while adopting the approach of equitable distribution and balancing interests of stakeholders across the IL&FS Group under IBC and Corporate Finance principles to resolve the debt.

Taking into account the vast challenges facing the IL&FS Group, including the complexity posed by its structure, width of operating business, scale and levels of group –wide consolidated leverage, the New Board (in consultation with its advisors) has formulated a unique resolution framework as outlined in various progress reports and responses ("Resolution framework") which were submitted to the MCA for its consideration which in turn filed the same with Hon'ble NCLT and Hon'ble NCLAT as appropriate. The Resolution Framework covers a comprehensive process for implementing an "Asset level Resolution" for the Group. All such steps have been undertaken under section 241 and 242 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in consultation with the MCA.

The Resolution Framework contemplates a process which is fair and transparent and seeks to balance the interests of varied stakeholders across levels and is being undertaken under the supervision of a retired Supreme Court Judge as mandated by Hon'ble NCLAT. The Hon'ble NCLAT on March 12, 2020 approved the said Resolution Framework inter alia approving process and procedures as proposed.

Since taking charge on October 1, 2018, the New Board has initiated various measures to achieve the resolution of the IL&FS Group, including:

(i) Asset monetisation (as part of the 'Asset Level Resolution' in accordance with the Resolution Framework);

(ii) Liquidity management (including the solvency analysis and entity categorisation as well as cash build up) and cost optimisation measures; and debt restructuring efforts.

(iii) The Third Progress Report on the 'Proposed Resolution Framework for IL&FS Group' dated December 17, 2018 (Initial Resolution Framework), the Addendum dated January 15, 2019 thereto (First Addendum), and the Second Addendum dated December 5, 2019 (Second Addendum) (collectively, "Resolution Framework") have been filed with MCA which have in turn been filed with the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"). The Hon'ble NCLAT vide the March 12, 2020 Judgment approved inter alia the Resolution Framework and fixed the Cut-Off Date as October 15, 2018 for crystallization of liabilities of creditors. The Resolution Framework sets out the process to be followed for the resolution of IL&FS group entities including IL&FS, and also the manner in which interest of all stakeholder shall be managed in the process.

(iv) Further, the resolution of the entities in the IL&FS Group is being conducted under the supervision of Justice (Retd.) D.K. Jain, appointed by the Hon'ble NCLAT to oversee the resolution process for the IL&FS Group in terms of the orders passed by the Hon'ble NCLAT on February 4, 2019 and February 11, 2019.

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

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(v) It is to be noted that IL&FS Group entities (which are incorporated in India) have been classified into "Green", "Amber" and "Red", based on their ability to repay their debt obligations over a 12 month look forward testing period. This categorization (along with the principles pertaining to such classification) was filed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Union of India with the Hon'ble NCLAT vide affidavits dated February 11, 2019 and March 12, 2019 and the categorization was last updated on August 08, 2019;

(vi) Hon'ble NCLAT vide order on February 11, 2019 had permitted "Green" entities (including any entities that may subsequently be classified as "Green") to discharge their debt obligations as per scheduled repayment. "Amber" and "Red" entities are permitted to only make payments necessary only to maintain and preserve the going concern status.

(vii) In this regard, the creditors' claims management is undertaken by the Claim Management Advisor ('CMA'). The Creditor claims in respect of IL&FS have been invited, verified and assessed for admissibility by the CMA, with a cut-off date of October 15, 2018 in line with NCLAT directions. This claims management process duly records the nature of security charge specific to each creditor.

(viii) As of date, the new board has initiated / completed asset monetization plan in respect of several investments / assets and other properties, which are in various stages of sale and resolution.

1.3 Application of new and revised Ind AS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified

- Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and
- Amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions,

applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its financial statements.

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
CHENNAI

CNK & ASSOCIATES LLP
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1.4 Material accounting policies information

A) Basis of preparation and presentation

a) Compliance with Ind-AS

The Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) as amended, read with the relevant notes below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) (its functional currency) and all values are rounded off to the nearest millions of Indian Rupees, except where otherwise indicated. Figures for the previous years have been regrouped /rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year classification.

b) Historical Cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

c) Going concern assumption

Pursuant to the matter stated in Note 1.2, the IL&FS Group is evaluating sale of certain entities in the group and/or assets of such entities, including in relation to ITPCL. Pending the determination of this approach as regards ITPCL and outcome of the processes, it is not practically possible to determine the consequent effects of such process on the financial statements of the Company. These factors indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern and do not include any adjustments to the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025.

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d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions thereto are recognized in the period in which they are revised or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

Uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates

(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements 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. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 40.5.

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(iii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Information about the various estimates and assumptions made in determining the present value of defined benefit obligations are disclosed in Note 38.

(iv) Impairment

Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment: Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model over the estimated useful life of the Power Plants. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to tariff, operational performance of the Plants, life extension plans, market prices of coal and other fuels, exchange variations, inflation, terminal value etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management.

Impairment of Non-financial assets: Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is higher of its fair value less costs of disposal & its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sale transactions, conducted at arm's length for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value in use is based on a DCF model.

(v) Taxes

Determining of income tax liabilities using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted requires the management to estimate the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's/ expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilized.

In respect of other taxes which are in disputes, the management estimates the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's / expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

(vi) Revenue

Revenue from operations on account of force majeure / change in law events in terms of Power Purchase Agreements with State Power Distribution Utilities, in certain cases is accounted for by the Company based on best estimates including orders / reports of Regulatory Authorities, which may be subject to adjustments on receipt of orders of the respective Regulatory Authorities or final closure of the matter with the customers.

(vii) Going concern assumption

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. (refer note 1.4.A(c) for management's assessment regarding going concern, including related judgments involved).

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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 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

C) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

i. Land and building held for use in the production or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Free hold land is not depreciated are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any.

ii. Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalised along with respective asset. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

iii. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

iv. Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

v. Capital work-in-progress: Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

vi. The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1,2015 under the previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

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vii. Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear.

The estimated useful life adopted by the company are mentioned below

Asset	Useful Life (in years)	Schedule II – Useful life (in years)
Data Processing Equipments - Server & Networking	4	6
Leasehold improvements incl. installations	Over the primary period of lease	Over the primary period of lease
Office equipment	5	5
Electrical Installation	10	10
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Plant & Machinery	40	40
Transmission Line	40	40
Buildings & Civil Structures	30	30
Hydraulic Works, Pipelines & Sluices	15	15
Bridges	30	30
Railway Siding & Track Hopper	15	15
Roads (non-carpeted) and drains	3	3
Vehicles – Cars	4	8
Vehicles – Cars used by employees	5	8
Vehicles – Motor cycles	8	10
Temporary structures at project site	From the date of completion to the estimated date of commencement of commercial operations.	

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates certain items over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

D) Intangible Assets

Ind AS 38, "Intangible Assets" requires that intangible assets be amortised over their expected useful lives unless their lives are considered to be indefinite. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with infinite useful life have not been amortised whereas it has been tested for impairment on annual rests.

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The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase / completion is recognised as an expense when incurred unless it is probable that such expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standards of performance and such expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably, in which case such expenditure is added to the cost of the asset.

The carrying amount of intangible asset is tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value with the asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Should the carrying amount exceed the corresponding recoverable amount, an impairment charge equal to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognised and reported in expense under "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges."

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April,01,2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Intangible Asset	**Useful life**
Computer software (other than SAP software below)	During the year of purchase or over the actual useful life
SAP Software	3 years

E) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property, intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. (The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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F) 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')
- Debt instruments and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') or at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Company does not have any debt instrument as at FVTOCI.

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Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. The Company does not have any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. The Company has classified its investments in mutual funds as Investments at FVTPL.

Derecognition

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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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.

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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the previous year is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss ('P&L'). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities except derivatives are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure foreign currency risks.

Derivatives / forward contracts are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative / forward contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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Equity investment in Subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the separate financial statements as permitted under Ind-AS 27. Investment in subsidiaries are accounted under cost basis.

G) Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For transition to Ind AS, Company has availed exemption under Ind AS 101 for the long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on the date of transition to be accounted under the provision of previous GAAP. Hence the exchange fluctuations pertaining to the long-term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date is been capitalised if it is pertaining to the acquisition of asset and in other cases accumulated in the foreign currency monetary item translation reserve and annualised over the period of outstanding.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

• Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

• Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above for hedging accounting policies);

• Exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date.

• For amounts to be settled in foreign currency as on October 15, 2018 are carried at the exchange rate prevailing on that date

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H) Inventories

Inventories other than by products are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories of by-products are valued at net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories are valued at weighted average basis.

I) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current

J) 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use. Fair value measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's - accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. Also refer Note 40.

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K) Government grants

The Company recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Where Government grants relates to assets, the cost of assets are presented at gross value and grant thereon is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the related assets in proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Grants related to income are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period as the related cost which they are intended to compensate are accounted for. Also refer Note 47.

L) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at transaction price when:

- the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised goods / services to a customer; and
- it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled to in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

The Company satisfies the performance obligation by transferring control of promised goods or services to a customer and control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i) Revenue from Power Supply

Revenue from Sale of Power is recognised on accrual basis based on the actual energy exported by the Company during the relevant accounting period, at the tariff / rate agreed upon with the relevant customer in the contract / agreement and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled. The transmission charges, wheeling and other charges recovered from the customers for the energy supplied is also recognised as revenue and the matching amounts paid / payable to the transmission utility is recognised as expenses.

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of electricity generally include only one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of electricity should be recognised at the point in time when electricity is supplied to the customer.

The surcharge on late payment / overdue receivables and other taxes which are recoverable is recognized on accrual basis, based on contractual terms and/or commercial considerations, at transaction value basis.

ii) Interest income is recognised on Effective Interest Rate (EIR) basis.

iii) Income from sale of scrap/By products is accounted for on realisation.

iv) Insurance claims are accounted on acceptance of claims by insurance company.

vi) Rental Income is accounted for on straight line basis based on the agreement entered with the lessee.

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M) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred borrowing cost has been computed based on the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

N) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

i. Post-employment benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

a. <u>Gratuity</u>

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

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

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.
Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs and
- Net interest expense or income.

b. Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service

O) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue

P) Taxation

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

a. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority

Q) Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

R) 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is

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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.

S) Cash and cash equivalents

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

T) Cash flows statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

U) Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segments have been identified on the basis of nature of products / services. The Accounting Policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the Accounting Policies of the Company. Segment assets include all operating assets used by the business segments and consist principally of fixed assets, trade receivables and inventories. Segment liabilities include the operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of the business. Segment assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as part of unallocated corporate assets and liabilities respectively. Income / Expenses relating to the enterprise as a whole and not allocable on a reasonable basis to business segments are reflected as unallocated corporate income / expenses.

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Note 2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land (owned)	Temporary structures at project site	Roads	Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	Bridge Work	Railway Siding & Track Hopper	Transmission Line	Factory building	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Plant and machinery	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value														
As at April 01, 2023	3,605.19	3.53	303.49	2,937.02	50.23	1,981.19	2,512.90	7,062.41	61.72	6.82	31.58	97,218.45	23.38	1,15,797.91
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.37	1.46	2.48	7.09	11.93
Additions - stores & spares capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.39	-	67.39
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**3,605.19**	**3.53**	**303.49**	**2,937.02**	**50.23**	**1,981.19**	**2,512.90**	**7,062.41**	**62.25**	**7.19**	**33.04**	**97,288.32**	**30.47**	**1,15,877.23**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.23	4.79	4.72	0.18	6.50	**16.63**
Additions - stores & spares capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.89	-	**17.89**
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**3,605.19**	**3.53**	**303.49**	**2,937.02**	**50.23**	**1,981.19**	**2,512.90**	**7,062.62**	**62.48**	**11.98**	**37.77**	**97,306.39**	**36.97**	**1,15,911.75**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss														
As at April 01, 2023	547.19	3.53	288.31	1,815.34	11.77	1,200.10	1,095.10	3,155.38	50.28	2.29	27.20	47,261.02	19.02	**55,476.53**
Depreciation expense	-	-	0.02	123.33	1.56	90.96	39.77	154.25	1.98	0.56	1.03	1,551.01	2.59	**1,967.06**
Depreciation expense - component capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	38.84	-	**38.84**
Reversal of Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**547.19**	**3.53**	**288.33**	**1,938.67**	**13.33**	**1,291.06**	**1,134.86**	**3,309.63**	**52.26**	**2.85**	**28.23**	**48,850.87**	**21.61**	**57,482.43**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss														
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	123.33	1.56	90.96	39.77	154.43	1.98	1.01	1.10	1,537.59	3.95	**1,955.68**
Depreciation expense - component capitalisation												53.17		**53.17**
Reversal of Impairment														**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**547.19**	**3.53**	**288.33**	**2,062.00**	**14.89**	**1,382.02**	**1,174.63**	**3,464.06**	**54.25**	**3.86**	**29.33**	**50,441.63**	**25.56**	**59,491.28**
Net Carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**3,058.00**	**-**	**15.16**	**998.35**	**36.90**	**690.13**	**1,378.04**	**3,752.78**	**9.99**	**4.34**	**4.81**	**48,437.44**	**8.86**	**58,394.80**
Net Carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**3,058.00**	**-**	**15.16**	**875.02**	**35.34**	**599.17**	**1,338.27**	**3,598.56**	**8.23**	**8.12**	**8.44**	**46,864.77**	**11.41**	**56,420.47**

Movement of Impairment:

Particulars	As at 31-03-2025	As at 31-03-2024
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	39,065.66	39,065.66
Created during the year (refer note below)	-	-
Reversed during the year (refer note below)	-	-
Closing balance as at the end of the year	**39,065.66**	**39,065.66**

The Company has constructed a thermal based power project of 1200 Mega Watt (MW) in two units (Unit I and Unit II) of 2 X 600 MW each (during Phase I). Unit I achieved its Commenced Operations Date ("COD") in the year 2015-16, and Unit II achieved COD in the year 2016- 17. The Company entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with TANGEDCO in respect of Unit I, for a period of 15 years, effective June 01, 2014. Unit II achieved COD on April 2016 and operating under Medium/Short term PPA.

Management performed an assessment of the recoverable amount of the above-mentioned Cash Generating Unit (CGU), and related provision for impairment, as at March 31, 2025, under the requirements of Ind-AS 36, 'Impairment of Assets'. The Management obtained a third-party valuation on a Fair Market Value less cost of disposal of the CGU and also calculated value in use based on present value of future cash flows. On comparing the two methods, though the value in use is higher than the carrying value of the CGU, the difference in the value is marginal and hence no impairment provision or reversal has been considered in current financial year.

Note:
a) Refer Note 15 for charge created on Property, Plant and Equipment.
b) All the title deeds of immovable properties as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are held in the name of the Company
c) Stores capitalised during the year Rs. 17.89 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 67.39)
d) Refer note 30.1 for capital commitments

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Note 2A Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital work-in-progress	651.34	331.82
Impairment provision (refer note below)	(331.82)	(331.82)
Reversal of impairment	-	-
Closing balance as at the end of the year	**319.52**	-

Note:
As at March 31, 2021 the company carried CWIP of Rs 331.82 (net of impairment provisions till that date) in the financial statements representing costs incurred towards construction of a jetty near the Company's power plant in Tamil Nadu. During the financial year 2020-21, based on the status of the project, funding requirements and other factors, the Company has recognised a provision for impairment for the CWIP amounting to Rs. 331.82.

2A (i) Ageing details

As at March 31, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	319.52	-	-	-	319.52
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	331.82	331.82
Impairment provision on projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	(331.82)	(331.82)
Total	**319.52**	-	-	-	**319.52**

As at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	331.82	331.82
Impairment provision on projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	(331.82)	(331.82)
Total	-	-	-	-	-

2A (ii) Capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan
There are no projects as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 where the costs have exceeded the original plan approved by Board of Directors.

2A (iii) Addition to Capital Work in progress during the year includes Rs. 319.52 towards licence fees paid to Port Authorities and related party by the Company. (refer note 39)

Refer Note 15 for charge created.

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Note 3: Other Intangible Assets
Computer Software

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Gross carrying value		
Balance at beginning of the year	124.38	124.38
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at end of year	**124.38**	**124.38**

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at beginning of year	123.95	123.84
Eliminated on disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	0.04	0.11
Balance at end of year	**123.99**	**123.95**
Net carrying amount at the end of the year	**0.39**	**0.43**

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Note 4:Financial Assets: Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I)Investments in Subsidiaries		
Unquoted Investments		
Investments in Equity Instruments at Cost		
4,32,79,626 (2024 - 4,32,79,626) shares of US$ 1 each fully paid up in ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd, Singapore (refer note 41)	2,355.10	2,355.10
Less: Provision for Impairment (refer note 41)	(2,355.10)	(1,742.64)
Total Investments in Subsidiaries	-	**612.46**
II) Investments in Joint Venture		
Unquoted Investments		
Investments in Joint venture at Cost		
17,600(2024 - 17,600)equity shares of ₹ 10/- fully paid up in Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited	-	0.18
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	(0.18)
Total Investments in Joint Venture	-	-
III) Other Investments		
Investment in Government securities		
National Savings Certificate	-	0.12
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-
Total Other Investments	-	**0.12**
Total Non-Current Investments	-	**612.58**
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments (cost)	2,355.10	2,355.40
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	2,355.10	1,742.82
Aggregate amount of carrying value of investments	-	612.58

Refer Note 15 for charge created on investments in securities of subsidiaries

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Note 5. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	16,276.07	27,163.37
Unbilled revenue - considered good	1,830.03	2,079.15
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired (Refer note 5.2 and 5.4 below)	2,155.38	4,956.62
Total trade receivables	20,261.48	34,199.14
Loss allowance (ECL) - credit impaired (Refer note 5.4 below)	(2,155.38)	(4,956.62)
Net trade receivables	**18,106.10**	**29,242.52**
Current	**16,311.31**	**22,063.36**
Non-current	**1,794.79**	**7,179.16**

Ageing schedule

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables		
a) Considered good		
Not due	369.45	1,296.09
Less than 6 Months	3,064.75	4,575.63
6 Months - 1 Year	112.30	384.59
1-2 Years	0.35	1,032.99
2-3 years	301.17	14,405.42
More than 3 years	6,834.69	3,331.85
Total	**10,682.71**	**25,026.57**
b) Unbilled		
Not due	1,830.03	2,079.15
c) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
d) Credit Impaired	-	-
(ii) disputed Trade Receivables		
a) Considered good		
Not due		-
Less than 6 Months	655.32	-
6 Months - 1 Year	-	220.43
1-2 Years	220.35	4,004.81
2-3 years	3,160.66	2,688.99
More than 3 years	3,712.41	179.20
b) Unbilled		
Not due	-	-
c) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
d) Credit Impaired	-	-
	7,748.74	**7,093.42**
Total (i+ii)	20,261.48	34,199.13
Less: Loss allowance	(2,155.38)	(4,956.62)
Total receivable	**18,106.10**	**29,242.52**

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5.1.The average credit period on sale of power ranges from 30 to 75 days. As per the Article 8.3.5 of Long-Term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited ('TNPDCL') (Earlier Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TANGEDCO'), no interest is charged on trade receivables for the first 30 days. Thereafter late payment surcharge is payable at the rate equal to SBIPLR per annum upto the period 03.06.2022 and from the date 03.06.2022 as per the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 issued by Ministry of Power (MOP).

SBIPLR means the prime lending rate per annum as fixed from time to time by the State Bank of India. In the absence of such rate, SBIPLR means any other arrangement that substitutes such prime lending rate as mutually agreed to by the Parties. SBIPLR for the year was 12.30% p.a. upto 03.06.2022 and

from the 03.06.2022 at the marginal cost of funds based on lending rate for one year of the State Bank of India, as applicable on the 1st April of the financial year in which the period lies, plus 5.00% and in the absence of marginal cost of funds based lending rate, any other arrangement that substitutes it, which the Central Government may, by notification, in the Official Gazette, specify and the rate of Late Payment Surcharge for the successive months of default shall increase by 0.5% for every month of delay provided that the Late Payment Surcharge shall not be more than 3.00% higher than the base rate at anytime, Provided that the rate, at which Late Payment Surcharge shall be payable, shall not be higher than the rate of Late Payment Surcharge specified in the agreement, if any. Rate of late payment surcharge from 03.06.2022 was in the range of 12.00% to 14.85%

The Company follows practical expedient by computing expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables based on customer specific provision. This provisioning takes into account historical credit loss forward looking information.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

For charge created on receivables, refer note 15.

5.2. Reconciliation of Provision/ Impairment for receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	4,956.62	5,475.93
Created during the year	128.79	761.60
Reversed during the year	(2,497.92)	(1,280.92)
Closing balance as at the end of the year	2,155.38	4,956.62

5.3.Credit concentration

As at March 31, 2025, out of total trade receivables 69.22% (As at 31st March, 2024 - 62.98%) pertains to dues from State Distribution Company under Long Term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA"), 25.38% (As at 31st March 2024 - 32.51%) from PTC India Limited and 5.40% (As at 31st March 2024 - 4.51%) from Short term PPA and others.

5.4.Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Majority of the Company's receivables relates to power supply to State Electricity Distribution Company which is a Government undertaking.

Expected credit loss provision of Rs. 2,155.38 being 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 Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

5.5.Customer balances which represents more than 5% of total balance of trade receivable (net of provisions)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
TNPDCL (earlier TANGEDCO)	75.14%	62.98%
PTC INDIA LIMITED	9.00%	32.51%

5.6 Undisputed amount:

TNPDCL (earlier TANGEDCO) has communicated to the company that it has accepted Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC) scheme notified by the Ministry of Power, GOI on June 03, 2022 towards settlement of long pending outstanding amounts in 48 instalments beginning from August 2022. Accordingly the amount receivable is Rs. 6,917.43 as on 31.03.2025 and realisable in FY 2025-26 Rs. 5,188.07 for and balance amount of Rs. 1729.36 in the FY 2026-27.

5.7 Disputed amount:

An amount of Rs. 5,476.54 relating to capacity charges billed to TANGEDCO, NTPC 179.20 and Rs. 2,093.00 claimed from PTC India Ltd., (PTC) as compensation for the period for which power supply was regulated for their non-payment of dues. In respect of the above claims, the Company has filed the petition with CERC and the hearing is under going. The Company has made appropriate ECL provision.

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Note 6 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised Cost				
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
(a) Security Deposits	18.92	18.92	16.68	16.68
(b) Interest receivable	116.46	151.57	137.18	36.35
(c) Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date*	452.97	456.10	-	-
(d) Fixed Deposits under lien:				
with Statutory authorities	119.17	119.17	-	-
(e) Balance with government authorities	-	-	13.55	8.87
	707.52	**745.76**	**167.41**	**61.90**

*The Company has placed fixed deposit of Rs. 2,271.58 (PY Rs. 859.03) as margin towards bank guarantee and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA)

Note 7 Other Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Prepaid expenses	16.57	24.34	88.62	77.70
(b) Employee advance*	-	-	4.68	0.00
(c) Advances to suppliers	-	-	271.34	79.02
(d) Gratuity Plan Assets	-	-	0.52	6.66
(e) Other receivables*	-	-	0.00	0.00
	16.57	**24.34**	**365.16**	**163.38**

*Amount less than 0.01

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All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Note 8 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Fuel		
Coal including goods in transit of Rs. 3,301.38 (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,176.73)	4,931.41	2,978.78
Light diesel oil including goods in transit of Rs. nil (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. nil)	23.74	30.21
Lime Stone including goods in transit of Rs. nil (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. nil)	48.46	36.47
(b) Stores and spares including goods in transit of Rs. nil (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. nil)	779.40	782.97
	5,783.01	**3,828.43**

a) Refer note 15 for Inventories pledged as securities for borrowings
b) There is no written-down of inventories

Note 9 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, cheques, drafts on hand and does not include balances with banks in earmarked accounts (refer note 10). Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) On Current account	-	-
(b) Cash on hand*	0.00	0.00
	0.00	**0.00**

*Amount less than 0.01

Note 10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents#

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Balances with banks		
- In escrow account with security agent of long term lenders	6,808.60	6,072.13
b) In deposit accounts (with original maturity period of more than 3 months but remaining maturity of less than 12 months)*	11,504.02	438.25
c) Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months**	-	8,600.00
d) Balance in the current account@	1.27	1.27
	18,313.89	**15,111.65**

#The Company has an escrow account with Punjab National Bank (Large Corporate Branch) escrow agent, on behalf of all the term loan lenders of the Consortium. As part of the agreement, the balances with the escrow account agent are part of the security structure in favour of lenders and hence its usage is restricted to payments as approved by the lenders.

*The Company has placed fixed deposit of Rs. 2,271.58 (PY Rs. 859.03) as margin towards bank guarantee and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA)

**Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months will be credited to the Escrow account on maturity, hence, considered as bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents.

@As per RBI regulations, Company to have single Escrow account, accordingly, the current account are not operated

Note 11. Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
Current		
a. Loans to related parties (refer note below)		
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
- Doubtful	4,410.27	4,410.27
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful loans	(4,410.27)	(4,410.27)
b. Accrued interest on loan (refer note below)		
- Doubtful	2,173.10	2,173.10
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful loans	(2,173.10)	(2,173.10)
	-	-

Note:
The Company had given a foreign currency loan of USD 60 million to its wholly owned subsidiary carrying a rate of interest 7% p.a. The Loan including accrued interest was repayable on maturity (i.e,31st March 2019). The loan has not been paid as of date and the entire balance has been impaired during the year ended March 31, 2021.

Note 12 Non-current tax assets, net

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tax assets		
Advance income tax (including tax deducted at source and net of provision for taxes)	653.07	343.72
	653.07	**343.72**

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All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Note 13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
AUTHORISED EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Equity Shares: 5,00,10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2024 - 5,00,10,00,000 equity shares of 10 each)	50,010.00	50,010.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL 24,82,31,287 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2024 - 20,02,07,764)	2,482.31	2,002.08
	2,482.31	**2,002.08**

13.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding

Reconciliation	2024-25		2023-24	
	No of Shares	In ₹	No of Shares	In ₹
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	20,02,07,764	2,00,20,77,640	20,02,07,764	2,00,20,77,640
Allotment of shares on Conversion of Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures (FCCD's) during the year (also refer note 13.5)	4,80,23,523	48,02,35,230	-	-
At the end of the year	**24,82,31,287**	**2,48,23,12,870**	**20,02,07,764**	**2,00,20,77,640**

13.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

Name of the Share holder	No of shares held as at			
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	20,88,21,032	84.13%	16,07,97,509	80.31%
A.S.Coal Resources Pte Ltd, Singapore (refer note 50)	1,51,72,256	6.11%	1,51,72,256	7.58%
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)	2,42,37,999	9.76%	2,42,37,999	12.11%

13.3 Shareholding of promoters & promoter group, ultimate holding company and holding company :

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares held	% of total shares	% of change during the year
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	20,88,21,032	84.13%	3.82%
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)	2,42,37,999	9.76%	-2.35%

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares held	% of total shares	% of change during the year
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	16,07,97,509	80.31%	Nil
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)	2,42,37,999	12.11%	Nil

13.4 Terms attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

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

13.5 Conversion of Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures(FCCD) into fully paid up equity share capital

Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures(FCCD) issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited outstanding were in the nature of equity as it carried NIL interest rate and were convertible into fixed number of shares. Terms of issue of these debentures were changed subsequently in the year 2016-17 to carry an coupon rate of 16% per annum with retrospective effect since the date of issue and would be convertible at fair market value of shares as on maturity date i,e 30th September 2024 at the conversion price in the range of Rs.100 to Rs. 400 for each equity share of face value Rs.10/- each fully paid up for the entire outstanding FCCD's. Further, any delay in conversion attracts default interest at the rate of 18% p.a. till date of conversion.

As per the terms of conversion, the company was required to allot 4,80,23,523 number of equity shares of face value Rs.10/- each and the same was allotted on October 25, 2024.

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Note 14 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Securities Premium reserve	41,948.94	37,626.82
Debenture Redemption reserve	425.77	475.83
Retained Earnings	6,031.78	4,331.89
Total	**48,406.49**	**42,434.54**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Securities Premium Account		
Opening balance	37,626.82	37,626.82
Add: Addition during the year	4,322.12	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**41,948.94**	**37,626.82**
(b) Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	475.83	16.95
Add:Creation during the year	425.77	475.83
Less: Reversal during the year	(475.83)	(16.95)
Closing balance	**425.77**	**475.83**
(c) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	4,331.89	(19,586.96)
Add: Profit for the year	1,667.30	24,381.33
Add/(Less): Transferred from/to Debenture redemption reserve (net)	50.06	(458.88)
Less: Remeasurement (loss)/gain of defined benefit plans, net of tax	(17.47)	(3.60)
Closing Balance	**6,031.78**	**4,331.89**
Total Other equity	**48,406.49**	**42,434.54**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities Premium Reserve:
Securities Premium Reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Debenture Redemption Reserve:
The company is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve out of the profits which is available for payment of dividend for the purpose of redemption of debentures. This reserve is not available for distribution as dividend to the share holders.

Retained Earnings:
Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

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Note 15 Borrowings

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured - At amortised cost				
(i) Non Convertible Debentures (NCD) to senior secured lenders - NCD-B (Refer Note 15.2)	2,277.78	1,931.81	0.27	2.66
(ii) Term Loans (Refer Note 15.4 and 15.6)				
- From Banks	15,060.51	16,597.51	1,714.94	4,470.28
- From Others (Financial Institutions)	1,983.80	2,378.75	225.97	357.70
(iii) Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) (Refer Note 15.5 and 15.6)				
- From Banks	-	2,752.56	2,752.54	689.32
- From Others (Financial Institutions)	-	293.10	293.07	10.11
(iv) Working capital loans (Refer Note 15.7)				
- From Banks	-	-	8,134.50	8,144.50
Sub Total	**19,322.09**	**23,953.73**	**13,121.29**	**13,674.57**
Unsecured - at amortised cost				
(i) Non Convertible Debentures to others (Refer Note 15.3)				
- NCD - A	1,119.52	1,240.11	120.56	600.12
- NCD - C	349.83	298.19	0.04	0.41
- NCD - "IF"	-	111.65	111.68	336.15
Borrowings from related parties (Holding Company)				
(ii) Debentures (Refer Note 15.8)				
- Non Convertible Debentures - NCD-C	278.02	236.92	-	0.32
- Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD)	-	-	-	4,743.87
(iii) Rupee loans (Refer Note 15.10)				
- Term loan	889.49	985.24	95.79	109.48
- Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL)	-	88.74	88.74	3.06
Sub Total	**2,636.86**	**2,960.84**	**416.81**	**5,793.41**
Total	**21,958.95**	**26,914.58**	**13,538.10**	**19,467.98**

Note:

15.1 Borrowings

Basis the Lender driven Debt Restructuring proposal drawn as per RBI Circular dated June 7, 2019 of Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, NCLAT approved the debt restructuring proposal of dividing the outstanding debt (secured & Unsecured financial creditors [excluding FCCD which is compulsorily convertible in to Equity]) of 15th October 2018 and the unpaid interest for the period ([Oct'2018 to Sep'2020 & Oct'2020 to March 2023]) into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt basis the Techno Economic Valuation (TEV) report by consultant engaged by lenders' consortium and evaluated by Two Independent Credit Rating Agencies. Board of Directors of the Company approved the Debt restructuring on September 21, 2023 through circular resolution. Lenders Implemented the above approved Debt Restructuring in September 2023 by execution of Master Restructuring Agreement and filed an affidavit on the implementation of Debt Restructuring with NCLAT in September 2023. The repayment of the sustainable Debt has been structured in 60 quarterly instalment and interest servicing on Monthly basis. The repayment has commenced from Sep'23 and would get completed by Mar 2038. The sustainable debt carries a rate of Interest of 1 year MCLR of PNB or 8.5% pa which ever is higher. Unsustainable Debt has been converted in to NCD of 0.001% coupon and redeemable annually @0.01% and the balance outstanding will be redeemed in the year FY 2039 & FY 2040 in equal value. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

Particulars	As on 31-03-2025	As on 31-03-2024
Sustainable Debt	39,168.40	61,990.00
Unsustainable Debt	33,867.10	33,876.80
Total borrowing as per debt restructuring	73,035.50	95,866.80
Less: repayment of sustainable debt (including accrued interest)	(6,577.33)	(23,369.75)
Less: repayment of unsustainable debt	(5,146.10)	(9.70)
Outstanding borrowings as per debt restructuring as on date	**61,312.07**	**72,487.35**
Less: Adjustment for fair valuation as per IND AS, of NCD issued against the unsustainable debt	(25,815.01)	(31,396.80)
Other items - FCCD, accrued interest & others	-	5,292.01
Total borrowing as on date	**35,497.05**	**46,382.56**
Current	13,538.10	19,467.98
Non-current	21,958.95	26,914.58

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15.2 NCD-B

Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the outstanding debt of Senior Secured lenders as on 15th October 2018 and unpaid interest (Oct'18 to Sep'20) bifurcated into Sustainable & Unsustainable debt. NCD-B has been issued for the unsustainable portion. The issuance of NCDs-B been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD -B has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 0.001% and redeemable annually @0.01% and the Balance outstanding NCD is redeemable in the year FY39 & FY40 in equal value. The instrument were recorded at fair value on the date of issue. The security structure and rate of interest are mentioned in the note 15.6. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

15.3 Debentures to others (Aditya Birla Group)

(a) NCD-A: Consequent to NCLAT approval of the Lender driven Debt Restructuring proposal and being implementation of Debt Restructuring the outstanding NCD-A as on October 15, 2018 and the unpaid interest of Oct'2018 to Sep'2020 has been bifurcated into sustainable and unsustainable. Accordingly, outstanding NCD-A represents the sustainable portion. Debentures carries a rate of interest of 1 year MCLR of PNB or 8.5% Pa which ever is higher. Debentures are redeemable in a 60 structured quarterly instalments starting from September, 2023 ending by March, 2038. The instrument were recorded at fair value on the date of issue.

(b) NCD-C: Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the outstanding NCD-A as on October 15, 2018 and unpaid interest (Oct'2018 to Sep'20) bifurcated into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt. Accordingly, the NCD-C has been issued for the unsustainable portion. The issuance of NCD-C been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD-C has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 0.001% and redeemable annually @0.01% and the Balance outstanding NCD is redeemable in the year FY39 & FY40 in equal value. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

(c) NCD-"IF": Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the unpaid interest (Oct'2020 to Mar'2023) on NCD-A into Funded Interest NCD-"IF". The issuance of NCD been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD-"IF" has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 8.5% and redeemable in Three Structured instalments commencing September 2023 and completed by FY 2026. The instrument were recorded at fair value on the date of issue.

(d) The above NCD's are guaranteed by Holding Company and Ultimate Holding Company

15.4 Rupee Term Loan:

Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring and Lenders implementing Debt Restructuring by execution of Master Restructuring the outstanding debt as on 15th October 2018 and the unpaid interest (October'2018 to September 2020) of senior secured lenders bifurcated into Sustainable and Unsustainable. The Rupee term loan represent the sustainable portion and secured in favour of the lenders/security trustees by way of first pari-passu charge without any lender having priority/preference over the other lender. The term loan shall be repayable in structured quarterly instalments commences from September 2023 and completed by March 2038. The security structure and rate of interest are mentioned in the note 15.6

15.5 Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL):

Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the unpaid interest (Oct'2020 to Mar'2023) on rupee term loan converted into Funded Interest Term loan. The loan is repayable in Three Structured instalments commencing September 2023 and completed by FY 2026.
The FITL represent the sustainable portion and secured in favour of the lenders/security trustees by way of first pari-passu charge without any lender having priority/preference over the other lender. The security structure and rate of interest are mentioned in the note 15.6

15.6 Security for senior secured lenders:

a) A first mortgage and charge on all immovable properties and assets of the Project. In case of leasehold land, mortgage of leasehold rights created in favour of the lenders

b) A first charge by way of hypothecation of all the movables assets including but not limited to plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories

c) A First charge on the respective Project's book debts, stocks, stores and spares, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future;

d) A first charge on all the Project's bank accounts including but not limited to the Lenders Escrow Account opened in the lead Bank, where all cash inflows from the Project are deposited and all proceeds being utilized in a manner and priority as agreed under the distribution waterfall mechanism.

e) First charge on DSRA to be opened/maintained with the lead Bank. {The company on implementation of the Resolution Plan, will maintain DSRA equivalent to one successive quarter's term debt service obligations (principal plus interest) of secured financial creditors starting from FY 2025 (from the first quarter) and will be continued till repayment of the entire sustainable debt}.

f) Non-Disposal Undertaking from Sponsors/ ITPCL up-to 26% of the paid up capital.

g) First ranking assignment of all contracts, including off take contracts, documents, insurance, policies relating to the proposed power plant, rights, titles, permits, approvals, clearances and interests of the Company;

h) Assignment of all the company's rights and interests related to the proposed Project under Letter of Credit, guarantee or performance bond provided by any party for any contract related to the Project in favour of the company

i) Pledge 100% shares of ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd and also 100% shares of IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd, the holding companies of the mine acquired in Indonesia.

j) First charge as stated at (c) and (d), shall be subject to charges created/to be created in favour of borrower's bankers on the borrower's current assets for securing its working capital facilities without any preference or priority to one over the other or others.

k) **Collateral Security for all credit facilities:** IEDCL, as promoter of IL&FS Tamilnadu Power Company Limited, to pledge 51% (Fifty one Percent) of the issued, paid up and voting equity share capital of the Borrower in favour of the secured consortium lenders

Rate of interest:

As on March 31, 2025, the term loan facility carries a rate of interest calculated at 1 year MCLR of Lead bank or 8.5% which ever is higher. The rate of interest subject to annual reset and next reset due by 06th December 2025.

15.7 Working capital loans:

Loans repayable on demand from banks represents cash credit facilities availed by the Company. The principal moneys due from time to time and all interest thereon calculated from day to day at the rate hereinafter mentioned, additional interest, the amount of all charges, commission and expenses etc. are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on:-

i. The present and future stocks of raw materials including in transit, work in process, stores and spares (hereinafter referred to as the Goods), which belong to it and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this agreement shall be brought in, stored or be in or about its premises or godowns at Cuddalore or any other godowns or be in the course of transit from one godown to another or wherever else the same may be and

ii. the present and future book debts, operating cash flows, outstanding decrees, money receivables, claims, securities, Government subsidies, investments, rights and other moveable assets excluding bills purchased/discounted by Bank and bills against which advances have been made (all of which are hereinafter referred to as 'Book Debts') which belong to the Borrower and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this Agreement may belong to it (the said 'Goods' and 'Book Debts' are hereinafter referred to as 'hypothecated assets'/'the Securities' apart from other Securities as more fully described in the Schedule hereto), as security for payment of the balance due to the Bank by the Borrower at any time or ultimately found due on the Bank by them at any time or ultimately found due on the closing of the said Accounts and for payment of all debts and liabilities mentioned hereafter.

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15.8 Debentures to related parties

(a) NCD-C: Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the outstanding NCD-A as on October 15, 2018 and unpaid interest (Oct'2018 to Sep'20) bifurcated into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt. Accordingly, the NCD-C has been issued for the unsustainable portion. The issuance of NCD-C been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD-C has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 0.001% & accrued and redeemable in the year FY39 & FY40 in equal value. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

(b) Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD): FCCD issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited outstanding as on March 31, 2015 were in the nature of equity as it carried an NIL interest rate and were convertible into fixed number of shares. Terms of issue of these debentures were changed subsequently in the year 2016-17 to carry an coupon rate of 16% per annum with retrospective effect since the date of issue and would be convertible at fair market value of shares on maturity date at a conversion price in the range of Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 for each equity share of face value of Rs. 10 fully paid.

FCCDs are converted and issued fully paid up equity shares on 25th October 2024 (also refer Note 13)

15.9 maturity profile of debentures

Category	Coupon Rate	Maturity profile
NCD - A	PNB 1yr MCLR	Staggered manner FY'24 to FY'38
NCD - "IF"	PNB 1yr MCLR	Staggered manner FY'24 to FY'26
NCD - B	0.001%	(i) 0.01% p.a staring from FY 2021-22 to 2037-38 (ii) balance outstanding in equal proportion in the FY 2038-39 and FY 2039-40
NCD - C	0.001%	

15.10 Rupee Term Loan from related party

(a) Term loan: Consequent to NCLAT approval of the Lender driven Debt Restructuring proposal and being implementation of Debt Restructuring the outstanding term loan as on October 15, 2018 and the unpaid interest of Oct'2018 to Sep'2020 has been bifurcated into sustainable and unsustainable. Accordingly, outstanding term loan represents the sustainable portion. The term loan carries a rate of interest of 1 year MCLR of PNB or 8.5% Pa which ever is higher and repayable in a 60 structured quarterly instalments starting from September, 2023 ending by March, 2038.

(b) FITL: Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the unpaid interest (Oct'2020 to Mar'2023) on rupee term loan converted into Funded Interest Term loan. The loan is repayable in Three Structured instalments commencing September 2023 and completed by FY 2026.
The FITL represent the sustainable portion.

15.11 Classification of borrowings

Borrowings have been classified as current and non-current based on the debt restructuring terms.

15.12 Forensic audit conducted by lenders

Lenders have also initiated a forensic audit for the period prior to September 2018 and appointed an external agency to perform forensic audit and report to lenders. Lenders have informed that consequent to receipt of auditor's report they have classified the Company's account as fraud category basis RBI guidelines and this action has no bearing on debt restructuring.

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2025

IL&FS | Energy

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Note 16 Trade Payables

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 16.1)	51.83	18.09
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,628.75	9,536.05
	6,680.58	**9,554.13**

There are no overdue amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the Company has not paid any interest to any Micro and Small Enterprises during the current and previous year.

16.1 Ageing schedule
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Undisputed dues		
a) MSME	51.83	18.09
b) Others		
Not due	2,744.99	3,930.35
Less than 1 year	3,812.37	4,879.77
1-2 Years	1.54	-
2-3 years	0.67	115.25
More than 3 years	8.95	538.19
Total	6,620.35	9,481.65
(ii) Disputed dues		
a) Others	-	-
More than 3 years	55.53	55.53
Total	55.53	55.53
(iii) Unbilled dues		
a) MSME		-
b) Others		
Not due	4.63	16.95
Less than 1 year	-	-
Total	4.63	16.95
Total (i+ii+iii)	**6,680.51**	**9,554.14**

Note:
Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

16.2 Disclosure required under Section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	51.83	18.09
(ii) the amount of interest 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;	-	-
(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specific ed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year and	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006..	-	-
Total	51.83	18.09

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Note 17 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
(a) Retention money payable (refer note 28)	5.07	134.06
(b) Others		
- Security deposits payable	3.11	0.54
- Employee benefits payable	0.76	1.24
	8.94	**135.84**

Note 18 Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current As at March 31, 2025	Non-current As at March 31, 2024	Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2024
a. Statutory remittances (Contributions to PF and NPS, Withholding taxes, GST etc.)	-	-	19.65	12.64
b. Advances from Customers	-	-	8.05	8.83
c. Deferred Government Grant (refer note below)	7,494.29	7,742.66	248.36	248.36
	7,494.29	**7,742.66**	**276.06**	**269.83**

18.1. Movement in Government Grant (refer note 47)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,991.02	8,240.06
Received during the year	-	-
Transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss	(248.36)	(249.04)
Balance at the end of the year	**7,742.66**	**7,991.02**
Current	248.36	248.36
Non Current	7,494.29	7,742.66

Note 19 Provisions

Particulars	Non-current As at March 31, 2025	Non-current As at March 31, 2024	Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits (compensated absences and leave travel allowance)	-	-	7.39	7.86
	-	**-**	**7.39**	**7.86**

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NOTE 20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Revenue from operations		
Sale of power	40,940.33	47,569.01
Change in law claims	0.18	-
	40,940.51	**47,569.01**
(b) Other operating revenues		
- sale of by product	83.86	102.68
- interest on overdue receivables	824.50	477.16
- deferred income	248.36	249.04
	42,097.23	**48,397.89**

Timing of Revenue Recognition:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Goods and services transferred at a point of time	41,848.87	48,148.85
Goods and services transferred over a period of time	248.36	249.04

Contract balances:
The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	18,106.10	29,242.52
Contract liabilities (advance from customers)	8.05	8.83

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	41,024.19	47,671.69
Adjustments		
Discount allowed	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**41,024.19**	**47,671.69**

Break up of revenue from operations:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations		
In India	42,097.23	48,397.89
Outside India	-	-

Note 21 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
on Deposits	1,173.45		1,314.48	
others	19.40		-	
		1,192.85		1,314.48
(b) Other non-operating income		41.43		20.83
(c) Provisions no longer required (net of ECL provided during the year)		2,394.36		519.31
		3,628.64		**1,854.62**

Note 22 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Coal and limestone	31,449.03	36,407.21
(b) Oil	38.33	36.77
(c) Stores, spares and consumables	319.58	66.95
Total	**31,806.94**	**36,510.93**

Note 23 Other direct expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Operation & Maintenance	507.48	473.88
(b) Railway freight & detention charges	3.77	4.66
(c) SRLDC Charges, rebate and others	368.38	347.80
Total	**879.63**	**826.34**

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Note 24 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Salaries, Wages and Bonus	279.35	236.82
(b) Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	11.68	17.79
(c) Staff Welfare expenses	12.96	7.92
Total	**303.99**	**262.53**

Note 25 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Interest costs (refer note 15)		
(a) Debentures	0.20	1.17
(b) Term loans and cash credit	3,092.92	4,448.42
(ii) Interest on conversion of FCCD to related party (refer note 13 and 15)	58.49	-
(iii) Other borrowing costs*	284.89	221.26
(iv) Unwinding unsustainable debt (NCD-B & NCD C) (refer note 15)	439.95	-
	3,876.45	**4,670.85**

*Other borrowing costs includes commitment charges, loan processing charges, guarantee charges, loan facilitation charges and other ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowings.

Note 26 Depreciation, amortisation and provision for impairment

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation/amortisation on		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2,008.85	2,005.90
(b) Intangible assets	0.04	0.11
	2,008.89	**2,006.01**

Note 27 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
Power and Fuel		1.92		1.84
Rent		13.97		13.86
Repairs and Maintenance				
- Buildings	27.29		26.62	
- Others	222.68	249.97	193.59	220.21
Insurance		107.23		133.51
Rates and Taxes		17.25		1.15
Communication Expenses		0.02		0.02
Travelling and Conveyance		18.12		21.73
Printing and Stationery		0.68		0.54
Auditors' Remuneration (refer note 33)		3.66		4.36
Legal and Professional Expenses		49.76		69.87
Directors Sitting Fees		1.29		0.97
Green belt and environmental expenses		15.41		12.14
Security Expenses		98.89		83.59
Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translation (net)		0.25		0.24
Corporate Social responsibility expenditure (refer note 32)		6.48		14.50
Impairment of Financial Asset [including impairment of investments in wholly owned subsidiary Rs. 612.46 (previous year Rs. Nil)]		612.58		17.74
Impairment of Other Asset		-		5.24
Miscellaneous Expenses		9.18		2.85
		1,206.66		**604.36**

Note 28 Exceptional items

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Interest costs		
(a) Accrual of interest on implementation of resolution plan - October 2018 to September 2020	-	10,013.48
(b) Accrual of interest on implementation of resolution plan - October 2020 to March 2023	-	11,341.80
(ii) De-recognition of financial liability - Fair valuation of NCD issued against the unsustainable debt redeemable in FY 2039 and FY 2040	-	(31,396.80)
(iii) De-recognition of financial liability - Excess recognition earlier years now write back	-	(2,190.98)
(iv) De-recognition of financial and other liability - Waiver of operational and capex creditors (net of retention money and capital advance)	(1,165.78)	(6,777.34)
(v) Repayment of unsustainable debt on account of improvement in cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)	5,141.79	-
	3,976.01	(19,009.84)

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Note 29. Income taxes

A. Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax (a)		
Current period	-	-
Deferred tax (b)		
Attributable to - Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	-	-

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and loss	1,667.30	24,381.33
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 25.17%	419.66	6,136.78
Effect of:		
- Provision for loss allowance / reversal of loss allowance	(596.31)	(130.71)
- Disallowance of impairment of financial assets, PPE, CWIP, CSR and other disallowances	155.82	9.43
- Derecognition of financial liability based on fair valuation	(117.31)	(9,080.43)
- Other allowances / disallowances	1,347.41	1,682.35
- Difference in depreciation in books vs income tax depreciation	(225.13)	(472.58)
- Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation on which DTA was not created	-	(1,228.91)
- Income exempt from tax (Revenue recognition of government grants)	(62.51)	(62.68)
- Allowances / disallowance under section 43B - Interest converted into Funded Interest Term Loan & repayment	(921.61)	3,146.75
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**0.00**	**(0.00)**

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company evaluated the option given under the New Tax Ordinance and found that it would be beneficial to opt for the new tax regime.
The company has adopted new tax regime under section 115 BAA of the Income Tax Act,1961 from the FY 2019-20 onwards.

B. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax (assets) / liabilities	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment (net of unabsorbed depreciation)	-	-	4,554.43	4,351.35	4,554.43	4,351.35
Provision for employee benefits	(5.95)	(3.60)	-	-	(5.95)	(3.60)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(542.51)	(1,247.58)	-	-	(542.51)	(1,247.58)
Conversion of interest into loan	(4,005.97)	(3,100.17)	-	-	(4,005.97)	(3,100.17)
Total	**(4,554.43)**	**(4,351.35)**	**4,554.43**	**4,351.35**	-	-

The Company has recognised deferred tax asset on conversion of interest into Funded Interest Term loan which are repayable in FY-2039 and FY-2040 to the extent of the deferred tax liability. No deferred tax asset has been recognised on the above considering the availability of Company's sufficient taxable temporary differences. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognised deferred tax assets

Note 30. 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 external legal counsel, wherever necessary. 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.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Bank Guarantee provided to customs department in relation to grant (refer note 47)	4,411.47	4,411.47
(b) Power Grid Corporation India Limited relinquishment charges (including BG Rs. 570)	643.80	643.80
(c) Disputed Stranded Capacity as per the order of CERC under appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi.	44.70	44.70
(d) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
(i) Creditors claim - Porto Novo Maritime Limited	764.94	764.94
(e) Customer claim		
PTC claim	6,721.79	6,721.79
Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited ('TNPDCL')	4,208.00	-
(f) GST - Capacity charges	925.56	925.56

Note 30.1 Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of capital commitments remaining to be executed net of advances	-	-

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Note 31. Earnings per Share:

a. Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year/period.

b. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year/period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic Earnings per share	6.72	121.78
Diluted Earnings per share	6.72	110.10

Note 31.1 Basic Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after Tax	1,667.30	24,381.33
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	1,667.30	24,381.33
Number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the beginning	200.21	200.21
Add: Equity shares Issued	48.02	-
Number of equity Shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the end	248.23	200.21
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period	248.23	200.21

Note 31.2 Diluted Earnings per share

The Company does not have any potential equity shares. Accordingly, basic and diluted EPS are the same

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Note 32. Details of CSR Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	6.48	169.44
(ii) Amount spent during the year on:	**6.48**	**14.50**
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	12.22
(b) On purposes other than (i) above	6.48	2.28
(iii) amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent	-	-
(iv) total of previous years' shortfall	-	-
(v) reason for shortfall	-	-
(vi) details of related party transactions	-	-
(vii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation	-	-

Note:

In terms of Section 135(1) of the Act, the CSR provisions are applicable to the company.

However, the Company is under the Resolution framework of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) since 15th October 2018. The Company has implemented the NCLAT approved Debt Resolution Plan during the year. The Debt Resolution plan involves Restructuring of dues of Financial and Operational & Capex creditors. Accordingly, the interest liability for the period October 2018 to March 2023 is accounted as Funded Interest Term Loan during the year as per the Resolution Plan.

Until the implementation of Debt Resolution Plan, the CSR obligations are estimated under section 198 considering the interest liability on the outstanding debt basis the original sanction terms of lenders, resulting in marginal / nil obligations. Upon implementation of Debt Resolution Plan during the year the interest liabilities are reworked for the years 2018 - 2023 and resulting in CSR liabilities for 2023-24.

Based on the above facts, the CSR Committee advised the management of the company to file an application with NCLAT seeking exemption from the applicability of CSR provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24 in the meeting held on May 28, 2024, the committee recommendation was concurred by the Board in the meeting held on May 28, 2024. Accordingly, an application was filed with NCLAT at Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS, the Ultimate Holding Company) group level including the Company (ITPCL) seeking exemption on January 15, 2025 (A) in order to compute net profits for the purpose of determining requirement to undertake CSR expenditure under Section 135 of the Act, Red & Amber Companies would be able to account for interest expenses as accrued as per the original loan terms, regardless of the moratorium and

(B) pursuant to computing net profits in accordance with relief (A) above, CSR expenditure obligations under Section 135(5) of the Act would not be applicable to Red & Amber Companies for the period for which they are categorized as Red/Amber.

However, Company's sense of responsibility towards the community and maintain environment balance in which it operates, has been fulfilled through undertaking certain minimum Community Development activity for the social good of the community in the vicinity of the business it operates.

Note 33 Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
As Auditor:		
Audit Fee	3.54	3.89
Tax audit Fee	-	-
In other capacity		
Fee for certificates and other services	0.02	0.35
Out of pocket expenses	0.09	0.12
	3.66	**4.36**

Remuneration includes applicable taxes

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Note 34. Lease arrangements

(a) Company as Lessee

The Company has taken office premises on short term leases.

(b) Payments recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rental expenses	13.97	13.86

Note 35.Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(iii) No Bank or financial institution or other lender has declared the Corporation as wilful defaulter.

(iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

1) 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
2) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

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

(vi) Compliance with number of layers of companies as per Clause 87 of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

(vii) There are no pending applications with any authority for a scheme of arrangement in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(viii) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(ix) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies except the following satisfaction:

- Union Bank of India (Charge ID: 100109372)
- Punjab National Bank (Charge IDs: 100088717, 100019681, and 100019680)

The credit facilities availed from the above lenders are part of the restructured debt and charges are created in favour of security trustee. These charges are pending registration of satisfaction awaiting no objection from the above lenders.

(x) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

Note 36. Segment Information

The primary reporting of the Company has been made on the basis of business segment. The Company has only one business segment as defined in Ind AS 108, which is the generation & supply of electricity. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to this primary business segment.

Since, all the segment assets are in India, there are no separate geographical segment details required to be disclosed.

We do not identify or allocate assets by operating segment, nor does the chief operating decision maker evaluate operating segments using discrete asset information. We have no material intersegment revenue. The accounting policies of the segments are consistent with those described in summary of significant accounting policies and practices.

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Note 37. Ratios

a) Current ratio = Current assets divided by Current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current assets	40,940.78	41,228.72
Current liabilities	20,511.07	29,435.65
Ratio	2.00	1.40
% change from previous year	42.51	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to reduction in trade payable and repayment of borrowings

b) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total debt divided by total equity where total debt represents aggregate of current and non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total debt	35,497.05	46,382.56
Total equity	50,888.80	44,436.62
Ratio	0.70	1.04
% change from previous year	33.17	

Reason for change more than 25% :

Change attributable to repayment of borrowings, conversion of FCCD to equity and increase of profit

c) Return on Equity ratio / Return on investment ratio = Profit after tax divided by average total equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit after tax (before exceptional items)	5,643.31	5,371.49
Average total equity	47,662.71	32,247.75
Ratio	0.12	0.17
% change from previous year	(28.92)	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Not Applicable.

Average shareholders equity = (Total equity as at beginning of respective year + total equity as at end of respective year) divided by 2

d) Inventory turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cost of goods sold*	32,686.57	37,337.27
Average inventory**	4,805.72	4,039.53
Ratio	6.80	9.24
% change from previous year	(26.41)	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to lower sales volume

*Cost of goods sold includes cost of materials consumed and other direct expenses

**Average inventory = (Total inventory as at beginning of respective year + total inventory as at end of respective year) divided by 2

e) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Sales divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Turnover*	41,848.87	48,148.84
Average trade receivables**	23,674.31	29,063.59
Ratio	1.77	1.66
% change from previous year	6.70	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Not Applicable.
*Turnover represents revenue from operations excluding government grants
**Average trade receivables = (Total trade receivables (net) as at beginning of respective year + total trade receivables (net) as at end of respective year) divided by 2

f) Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Purchases*	33,761.52	36,088.75
Average trade payables**	8,117.36	7,180.89
Ratio	4.16	5.03
% change from previous year	(17.24)	

Reason for change more than 25% : Not Applicable

*Purchases includes purchase of raw materials including stores, tools and spares

** Average trade payables = (Total Trade Payables as at beginning of respective year + Total Trade Payables as at end of respective year) divided by 2

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g) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by working capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	41,848.87	48,148.84
Workings capital*	20,429.71	11,793.07
Ratio	2.05	4.08
% change from previous year	**71.81**	

Reason for change more than 25% : Change attributable to decrease in sales revenue and repayment of borrowings

*Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities

h) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Net profit after tax (before exceptional items)	5,643.31	5,371.49
Revenue from operations	41,848.87	48,148.84
Ratio - %	13.48	11.16
% change from previous year	**20.88**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to reversal of Expected credit loss provisions

i) Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by capital employed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Earnings before interest and taxes (before exceptional)	9,519.76	10,042.34
Capital employed*	86,385.85	90,819.18
Ratio - %	11.02	11.06
% change from previous year	**(0.34)**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Not Applicable.

*Capital employed = Total equity plus total borrowings

j) Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Net profit after tax	5,643.31	5,371.49
Add: Non-cash operating expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,008.89	2,006.01
Finance cost	3,876.45	4,670.85
Add / (less) other adjustments (exceptional items)	(2,030.14)	(745.38)
Earnings available for debt services	**9,498.50**	**11,302.97**
Interest payment on borrowings	3,093.12	4,449.59
Principal repayment	8,672.00	23,379.45
Total interest and principal repayment	**11,765.12**	**27,829.04**
Ratio	0.81	0.41
% change from previous year	**98.78**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to previous year being first year of implementation of debt restructuring

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Note 38.Employee benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and NPS contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

During the year the following amounts have been recognised in the Profit and loss Statement on account of defined contribution plans:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Employers contribution to Provident Fund	11.40	11.06
Employers contribution to National Pension Scheme	1.83	1.61

B. Defined benefit plans :

Gratuity -

Under the Gratuity plan operated by the Company, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a Gratuity on departure at 15 days on last drawn salary for each completed year of service as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy. The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet.

a. Change in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	41.30	35.92
Current service cost	5.97	5.74
Interest Cost	2.32	2.34
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:		
- Actuarial losses / (gains) arising from experience adjustment	17.26	3.67
Benefits paid	(16.11)	(6.38)
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	**50.73**	**41.30**

b. Changes in the fair value of planned assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	47.96	44.61
Return on plan assets	3.35	3.20
Contributions from the employer	16.27	6.46
Benefits Paid	(16.11)	(6.38)
Re-measurements:		
- Actuarial (losses) / gains on plan assets	(0.22)	0.07
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	**51.25**	**47.96**

c. Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	50.73	41.30
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	(51.25)	(47.96)
Funded status of the plans – (Assets) recognised in the balance sheet	**(0.52)**	**(6.66)**

d. Components of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	5.97	5.74
Net Interest Expense		
Interest cost on DBO	2.32	2.34
Less: Interest income on plan assets	(3.35)	(3.20)
Net Cost in Profit or Loss	**4.94**	**4.88**

e. Components of defined benefit losses/(gains) recognised in Other Comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:	17.26	3.67
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment		
Return on plan assets	0.22	(0.07)
Net losses/(gains) in Other Comprehensive Income	**17.47**	**3.60**

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f. Significant actuarial assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.47%	6.97%
Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of attrition	10.00%	10.00%
Average age of members	39.5	39.3
Average remaining working life	7.9	7.9
Mortality rate is in accordance with the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate table		

The Company has invested the plan assets with the insurer managed funds. The insurance company has invested the plan assets in Government Securities, Debt Funds, Equity shares, Mutual Funds, Money Market Instruments and Time Deposits. The expected rate of return on plan asset is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligation.

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

Particulars	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Discount rate		
- 0.50% increase	49.36	40.12
- 0.50% decrease	52.18	42.55
Salary growth rate		
- 0.50% increase	52.28	42.64
- 0.50% decrease	49.25	40.02

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

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

There was no change in the methods of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset)

Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows:

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

b) Expected Benefit payments in the following years:

Year 1	7.50
Year 2	10.88
Year 3	4.30
Year 4	4.63
Year 5	4.90
Next 5Years	19.81

C. Long Term Compensated Absences

The Company's net obligation in respect of Compensated absences is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation.

Particulars	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	7.39	8.33
Current service cost	1.76	1.90
Interest Cost	0.48	0.55
Actuarial losses / (gains) on obligation	(1.71)	(2.03)
Benefits paid	(1.01)	(1.36)
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	**6.92**	**7.39**

The assumptions used for computing the long term accumulated compensated absences on actuarial basis are as follows:

Assumptions	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Discount rate	6.47%	6.97%
Attrition Rate	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	5.00%

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Note 39. Related party transactions
List of related parties and relationship

a. Ultimate Holding Company
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)

b. Holding Company
IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL)

c. Subsidiaries
IL&FS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited (IMOL) – Wholly Owned Subsidiary
IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Limited (IONRL) – Step Down Subsidiary
PT Bangun Asia Persada (PT BAP) – Step Down Subsidiary
PT Mantimin Coal Mining (PT MCM) – Step Down Subsidiary
Se7en Factor Corporation (SFC) – Step Down Subsidiary

d. Fellow Subsidiaries
IL&FS Financial Services Limited
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited
IL&FS Education and Technology Services Limited
IL&FS Engineering & Construction Company Ltd
Porto Novo Maritime Limited
IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited
ISSL Settlement & Transaction Services Ltd
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
IL & FS Technologies Limited

e. Joint Ventures
Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited

f. Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Sanjeev Seth, Managing Director
Saravanan Ranganathan, Chief Financial Officer
Ajay Mishra, Company Secretary (w.e.f 26-12-2023)
Harshlatha J Lalwani, Company Secretary (ceased to be KMP 17-08-2023)

g. Non Executive directors
Nand Kishore
Kaushik Modak
Bibhudutta Biswal (w.e.f January 02, 2025)
Pramod Agrawal (Appointed as a Director on 18-07-2024 and ceased to be Director w.e.f 08-11-2024)
Feby Koshy Bin Koshy (ceased to be Director w.e.f Dec 26, 2024)

Nature of transaction with related parties

Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Issue of Share Capital on conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	480.24	-
Security Premium on conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4,322.12	-
Conversion of debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4,743.87	-
Inter-corporate borrowings repayment		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited		
(a) Rupee Term loan	109.48	273.69
(b) Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL)	3.06	214.20
(C) Unsustainable Non Convertible Debentures - NCD-C	773.24	-

Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Miscellaneous income		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	0.46
Rental expenses		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	0.15	0.52
Impairment of Investment		
IL&FS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited	612.46	-
Interest expense on inter-corporate borrowings		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	97.02	137.58
Interest expense on conversion of FCCD		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	58.49	-
Fee for transfer of Port License		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	119.34	-

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Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Remuneration to key management personnel paid during the year		
Salary including perquisites		
Sanjeev Seth	17.27	17.17
Saravanan Ranganathan	5.52	4.87
Ajay Mishra	2.08	0.50
Harshlatha J Lalwani	-	0.23
Sitting fee paid to non whole time directors	1.29	0.97

Balance outstanding with related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Year-end payable balances		
(i) IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	56.85	170.59
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(113.88)
	56.85	56.70
(ii) Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	302.30	878.65
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(576.34)
Net outstanding	302.30	302.30
(iii) IL&FS Financial Services Limited	84.90	255.09
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(170.19)
Net outstanding	84.90	84.90
(iv) IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	671.10	1,745.26
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(1,074.15)
Net outstanding	671.10	671.10
(v) IL&FS Technologies Limited	0.10	0.10
(vi) IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure & Services	-	5.19
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(3.47)
Net outstanding	-	1.72
(vii) Porto Novo Maritime Limited	55.53	55.53
Year-end receivable balances		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	1.34	1.34
(Less): Provision made	(1.34)	(1.34)
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	2.88	2.88
(Less): Provision made	(2.88)	(2.88)
Share Capital		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	2,088.21	1,607.98
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	151.72	151.72
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	242.38	242.38
Security Premium on Conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	36,509.95	32,187.84
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	96.79	96.79
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	5,146.90	5,146.90
Inter-corporate borrowings outstanding		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited		
(a) Rupee Term loan (including interest)	985.28	1,094.75
(b) Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL)	88.74	91.80
(c) Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD)	-	4,743.87
(d) Non Convertible Debentures - NCD-C (at fair value)	278.02	237.24
Investments (net of impairment)		
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited	-	612.46
Financial Asset-Loans (net of impairment)		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	0.03	0.03

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Note 40. Financial instruments

Note 40.1 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of Net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Net debt includes all long and short-term borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Equity	**50,888.80**	**44,436.62**
Debt	35,497.05	46,382.56
Cash and cash equivalents	(0.00)	(0.00)
Net debt	**35,497.05**	**46,382.56**
Total capital (equity + net debt)	**86,385.85**	**90,819.18**
Net debt to Total capital (equity+Net debt) ratio	0.41	0.51

Note 40.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Financial assets-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Investments	-	612.58
(ii) Trade Receivables (refer note 5)	1,794.79	7,179.16
(iii) Other financial assets	707.52	745.76
Financial assets-Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Trade Receivables (refer note 5)	16,311.31	22,063.36
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00	0.00
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	18,313.89	15,111.65
(iv) Other Financial assets	167.41	61.90
Financial Liabilities-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings (refer note 15)	21,958.95	26,914.58
Financial Liabilities-Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings (refer note 15)	13,538.10	19,467.98
(ii) Trade Payables	6,680.58	9,554.13
(iii) Other financial Liabilities	8.94	135.84

Note 40.3 Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies:

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.
In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Market risk

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

a) Interest rate risk

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

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments not hedged against interest rate fluctuation at the end of the reporting period. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate long term liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points on the exposure of ₹ 32,580.81 as on 31st March, 2025 and ₹ 39,168.15 as on 31st March, 2024 and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows (also refer note 15):

Particulars	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2024
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	162.90	195.84

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b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities, however the Company is not having hedging limits as working capital facility hence transactions are incurred on prevailing market rates.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of following:
1. Purchase of Coal
2. Purchase of stores and spares

The Company is under NCLAT Resolution and the process prescribed under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy code would be applicable to Company. The outstanding liabilities as on 15th October 2018 including foreign currency liabilities are converted in to INR at the exchange rate of 15th Oct'2018. On Resolution, the crystalised foreign liabilities will be paid in foreign currency equivalent to the INR. Hence, the foreign currency liabilities are not restated on the balance sheet date.

c) Commodity price risk

The company operating activities require the on-going purchase of coal and other fuel. This is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. The company is hedging the same by procuring the coal in the current market and keeping a close tap of the price with the cost of generation thereby ensuring this does not result in negative operating margins.

d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is having majority of receivables from State Electricity Boards which are Government undertakings and subsidiaries of Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) hence they are secured from credit losses in the future. Though there are delays in payments there is no risk with regard to certainty of collection. Refer Note 5.3 for credit concentration.

Short Term PPA supplies are with the credit period of 7days to 30 days which are not secured exposed to credit risk.

Note 40.4 Liquidity risk management

The Company endeavour to manage 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. Consequent to matters described in Note 1.2 above, the Company's funds management has undergone a change. Currently, the Company solely depends on its ability to collect money from its power sale customers which in turn effects the procurement plan and this can have cascading effect on declaring availability and generation of power.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Carrying amount	up to 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings	35,497.05	13,538.10	15,125.65	6,833.30	35,497.05
Trade Payables	6,680.58	4,694.29	1,986.29	-	6,680.58
Other Financial Liabilities	8.94	8.94	-	-	8.94
Total	**42,186.57**	**18,241.33**	**17,111.94**	**6,833.30**	**42,186.57**

The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	18,106.10
Other financial assets	19,188.83
Total	**37,294.93**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Carrying amount	up to 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings	46,382.56	19,467.98	17,511.25	9,403.33	46,382.56
Trade Payables	9,554.13	6,554.76	2,999.38	-	9,554.14
Other Financial Liabilities	135.84	135.84	-	-	135.84
Total	**56,072.54**	**26,158.59**	**20,510.63**	**9,403.33**	**56,072.55**

The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	29,242.52
Other financial assets	16,531.90
Total	**45,774.42**

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Note 40.5.Financial Instruments

Fair Values:

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025				As at 31 March 2024			
	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total
Financial assets								
Financial assets at amortised cost:								
- Trade receivables	18,106.10	-	-	18,106.10	29,242.52	-	-	29,242.52
- Cash and cash equivalents	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.00
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	18,313.89	-	-	18,313.89	15,111.65	-	-	15,111.65
- Investments	-	-	-	-	612.58	-	-	612.58
- Other financial assets	874.93	-	-	874.93	807.66	-	-	807.66

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025				As at 31 March 2024			
	Amortised cost	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total	Amortised cost	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total
Financial liabilities								
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:								
Borrowings	35,497.05	-	-	35,497.05	46,382.56	-	-	46,382.56
Trade payables	6,680.58	-	-	6,680.58	9,554.13	-	-	9,554.13
Other financial liabilities	8.94	-	-	8.94	135.84	-	-	135.84

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Note 41.Investments in and loans due from ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd (IMOL)

As at March 31, 2025, the Company carries investments in wholly owned subsidiay for Rs 0.00 (March 31, 2024 - 612.46) and loans provided to wholly owned subsidiary (net of provisions) of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024 - Nil). The wholly owned subsidiary IMOL is holding company of PT Mantimin Coal Mining, Indonesia ("PTMCM"), which is currently holding coal mine license in Indonesia. Management is endovering to operate the coal mine license through Mine Development Operator (MDO) model. However, the Company as a holding Company could not make equity investments in subsidiaries due to certain restrictions from loan covenants this delayed the commercialisation of coal mine operation. Hence, Management considered impairment of balance investment value of Rs. 612.46 during the current financial year FY 24-25.

Note 42 Commercial arrangements and claims received

(i) The Company had raised funds by way of private placement of two unsecured, Unlisted, Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures ("NCD") having face value of Rs.10,00,000 each, aggregating Rs.5,000, backed by corporate guarantee by IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL) and an undertaking by IL&FS. Pursuant to an arrangement with IL&FS, the Company was required to pay monitoring fees to IL&FS in respect of the above-mentioned private placement of NCDs. Subsequent to the downgrading of credit rating of IL&FS after October 2018, holders of NCDs of the Company have increased interest rates on NCDs issued by the Company. As result of the foregoing, management concluded that the arrangement with IL&FS and IEDCL became infructuous from October 15, 2018 and April 1, 2019, respectively. Accordingly, no expenses in this regard have been accounted for by the Company in the previous years and current year.

(ii) The Company had entered into an agreement with Porto Novo Maritime Limited ('PNML') (more fully discussed in Note 46). In respect of which, no interest expenses have been provided for by the company. Against the above, an amount of Rs 274.30 has been claimed by PNML through the claims process. However, the Caim Management Advisor classified the claim as under dispute (refer note 30).

Note 43.Order of NCLT for re-opening and re-casting of financial statements of group companies

The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), vide order dated On 1 January 2019, has allowed petition filed by the Union of India for re-opening of the books of accounts and re-casting the financial statements of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ('IL&FS'), IL&FS Financial Services Limited ('IFIN') and IL&FS Transportation Network Limited ('ITNL') under the provisions of Section 130 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial years from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The process of such re-opening and re-casting of financial statements has been completed and the recasted financial statements for all three entities for all 5 years were forwarded to Regional Director, MCA for onward filing with NCLT. Such recasted financial statements have been taken on record by NCLT on 28th June, 2024.

The Company had entered into transactions with IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL during the aforementioned years and the Board of Directors of the Company have reviewed these transactions and has evaluated the impact of this order on the Company. Based on such evaluation, and having regard to the fact that no such directions for re-opening of books of account or re-casting of financial statements of the Company has been issued till date, management is of the view that the re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL does not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. There are no transactions entered into by the Company with IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL during the current financial year.

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Note 44.Forensic audit of IL&FS group entities

The reconstituted Board of IL&FS has initiated a forensic examination for the period from April 2013 to September 2018 for certain companies of the Group including ITPCL, and appointed an external agency to perform the forensic audit and report to the Board of IL&FS. We have received the report during the year ended March 31, 2021. Based on the report, the Company had issued show cause notices (SCN) to three employees, regarding potential irregularities in transactions with vendors and the role of those employees with respect to those transactions in line with IL&FS Group forensic audit protocol. The Company has received responses from those individuals, and have terminated their services and withheld the final settlement of these employees. Company has further filed petition with Hon'ble NCLT under section 66 of the IBC Code for suitable remedy/recovery. Pending outcome of the matter, the financial statement consequences of the above are not currently determinable

Note 45. Non-Compliance of laws and regulations and loan covenants

In earlier financial years, consequent to the resignation of certain independent directors, the Company is in non-compliance with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding constitution of an audit committee, and related requirements till November 18, 2019.

As a consequence of the matters described in Note 1.2 and Note 15 and various other matters discussed in these financial statements, the company may not be in compliance with certain laws and regulations, including but not limited to certain provisions of The Companies Act, 2013. Management is in the process of evaluating the various consequences arising from such non compliances including their financial and operational impact. Pending final determination and assessment thereof, no adjustments have been made to these financial statements.

As a result of the forensic audit referred in note 44 above, non-compliance in the period up to October 15, 2018, of, certain covenants in respect of loans taken by the company, have been identified. The financial creditors have approved the debt restructuring plan and an application was filed with Hon'ble NCLAT, the debt restructuring plan was approved by Hon'ble NCLAT and the same was implemented by Company on September 2023.

Note 46. Accounting for amounts due / recoverable from IL&FS group companies

Porto Novo Maritime Limited ("PNML ")

The Company entered into a License Agreement dated September 15, 2010 with Tamil Nadu Maritime Board ("TNMB") on September 15, 2010 for the development and operation of the Parangipettai Port in Tamil Nadu, India (the "Port"), for a period of 30 years from August 15, 2010. The Company has transferred the Licence for port development and operation to PNML, an IL&FS group company, without any consideration. Thereafter, the Company signed a Memorandum of Agreement with PNML dated April 12, 2013 to develop, finance, implement and operate the Port as a captive port for the Company on a "Take or Pay" basis.

As per the Memorandum of Agreement with PNML, the Company was required to provide capital support of Rs 6,300 to PNML towards construction of the Port, out of which Company paid Rs.2,903.50 to PNML between March 2013 and February 2014. The development of the port was deferred due to various reasons, including delay implementation of Phase II of the Company's power plant. Subsequently, in July 2015, PNML refunded Rs.1,900 out of the 2,903.50 received from the Company.

The Company and PNML entered into an amendment dated March 7, 2016 to the Memorandum of agreement dated April 12, 2013, in terms of which the Company was required to pay a deposit of Rs 2,200 to PNML in lieu of capital cost already incurred by PNML, and PNML was required to refund the balance Rs 1,003.50 capital support to the Company. The Company had not received the capital support amount of Rs 1,003.50 from PNML, and based on the financial condition of PNML, the Company provided for such amount of Rs 1,003.50, as at March 31, 2019.

Note 47.Government Grants

The Company qualifies as a Mega Power Project, in terms of the applicable regulations in this regard, and has obtained a provisional Mega Power Project status certificate from the Ministry of Power, Government of India ("GoI"). In terms of the prevalent scheme at the relevant time, the Company had availed of exemption from customs and excise duty aggregating Rs 9,953.67 on the purchase of equipment and spares for the Company's power project, which were secured by bank guarantees and fixed deposits. The grant of final mega power status of the Company is dependent on its achieving tie up for the supply of power for 85% of its installed capacity through the long-term PPAs by way of competitive bidding and the balance through regulated market within stipulated time (i.e., by January 2025). Under Ind AS, exemption of customs and excise duty has been treated as grant relating to income and accordingly, the amount of grant has been set-up as deferred income and has been recognised in statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the asset for which grant was received, with a corresponding balance recognised under Property, Plant & Equipment (Plant and Machinery).

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit I of the Company's power plant operations, the Company has entered into a PPA for 15 years with TANGEDCO. The Company has obtained a mega power certificate (provisional) to the extent of 56.17% based on the amended Mega Power Policy 2009 and, accordingly, bank guarantees provided by the Company to the GOI for an amount of Rs 5,576.14 (proportional to the total value of bank guarantees given) have been released. There are no further obligations or conditions attached to this portion of the grant.

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit II, the Company has represented to Ministry of Power that it has not been able to enter into a long-term PPA, as required by the terms of the duty waivers explained above, due to a lack of market (represented by requests for proposals) for such power supply terms. Ministry of power had given further period of 3 years till 2025 to comply with condition of long term PPA. Management also believes that there are no other material obligations or conditions attached to this remaining portion of the grant, and that the Company would continue to retain its Mega Power Project status in respect of Units I and II combined and, accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements in respect of the non current deferred government grants of Rs. 4,173.95 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 4,173.95) (included in note 18).

Note 48. Restructuring of debt and effect of event occurring after balance sheet date but before Board approval

Management has received approval from bankers/financial institutions to restructure the payables towards principal and interest in respect of the Group's borrowings from respective banks/financial institutions, subject to the approval of the same by The Hon'ble NCLAT. Application for such approval was made on January 08, 2021. Hon'ble NCLAT had heard the matter and passed the orders as under;

1. By its order dated 1.12.2021 , Hon'ble NCLAT approved the prayers related to restructuring of debts towards financial creditors (also refer note 49)

2. By its order dated 14.05.2024, the Hon'ble NCLAT approved the prayers related to restructuring of dues towards operational and capex creditors.

The Company had implemented the above orders during the year and the financials are given effect to this extent (refer note 28 and 49)

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

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All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Note 49. Restructuring of debt and implementation

As stated in Note 1.2.1, The company is under the NCLAT approved resolution framework. As part of the resolution framework, an application was filed with NCALT for approval of Restructuring of debt (financial creditors and Operational & Capex creditors) outstanding as on 15th October 2018 ('Cut-off date') divided into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt and plan for distribution/apportionment of Sustainable and Unsustainable debt. The application was filed basis the financial creditors approval of the restructuring plan with the right to recompense the relief's / sacrifices / waiver extended by the financial creditors. The debt restructuring proposal was in accordance with the circular dated June 07, 2019 issued by Reserve Bank of India as "Prudential framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets". In terms of the NCLAT order on Moratorium on creditors the company has not serviced its debt since the Cut-off date and not accrued interest on the outstanding debt in the books.
NCALT approved the application of Debt restructuring proposal of the Company, consequently, the company implemented the Debt Restructuring by dividing the outstanding debt as on cut-off date into Sustainable & Unsustainable debt including the interest amount payable (funded interest term loan) for the cut-off date to March 31, 2023. Since, the implementation of the debt restructuring the company is regular in servicing the debts as per the debt restructuring plan.
Consequent, to implementation of the debt restructuring plan during the previous year the outstanding debt has been disclosed as current and non-current (ref.Note no.15) and the financial implications shall be referred to note no.28

Note 50. Attachment of shares of the Company held by A.S. Coal

The Company received a copy of an order of the Directorate of Enforcement, Government of India, dated January 05, 2021, attaching the 14,851,486 equity shares of the Company held by its shareholder, A.S Coal Resources pte., Ltd, Singapore ("AS Coal"), towards alleged non-compliances by AS Coal and/or its shareholder(s), of the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The Company, which is named as a defendant in these proceedings, has submitted a reply dated May 04, 2021, that other than being the target company of the alleged non-compliances as stated above, the Company is not involved in any way in this matter. Accordingly, Management believes that this matter does not have any consequence on the Company, and no adjustments are required to the financial statements in this regard.

Note 51. Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

Note 52. Approval of financial statements
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 30, 2025.

As per our report of even date

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore Director DIN:08267502 Place: Delhi Date: 30.07.2025	Sanjeev Seth Managing Director DIN:07945707 Place: Chennai Date: 30.07.2025	Kaushik Modak Director DIN:01266560 Place: Mumbai Date: 30.07.2025
Bibhudutta Biswal Director DIN:05150657 Place: Delhi Date: 30.07.2025	Saravanan Ranganathan Chief Financial Officer Place: Chennai Date: 30.07.2025	Ajay Mishra Company Secretary Place: Chennai Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company"), its subsidiaries company (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), its associates and joint ventures, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects and possible effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March, 2025, the consolidated profit and consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis For Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to the matters more fully discussed in the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

(a) The accompanying consolidated financial statements include Rs.2379.47 million, Rs. 824.36 million and Rs. 0.44 million (Previous year Rs.2,821.87 million, Rs. 358.05 million and Rs. Nil) of total assets, total losses and net cash flows, respectively, pertaining to Company's subsidiaries, whose financial statements have been prepared by management but have not been audited. We are unable to comment on the consequential effects, had such consolidated financial statements been audited.

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(b) The company has not made provision amounting to Rs. 296.05 million cumulative upto the financial year 2023-2024 (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) towards Corporate Social Liability provisions under section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and relevant Rules, for the reasons mentioned in note 32, to the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, other expenses would have been increased by Nil (previous year Rs. 154.94 million) and net profit reduced by Nil (previous year Rs.154.94 million) and 154.94 million) and net profit reduced by Nil (previous year Rs.154.94 million) and shareholders' funds would have been reduced by Rs. 296.05 million (previous year Rs. 296.05 million) respectively.

Our previous year audit report was also modified in respect of the Para(s) above.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act. 2013, ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the Independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to

(a) We draw attention to Note 30, to the consolidated financial statements, wherein the company has disclosed reasons for not recognizing the claims made by fellow subsidiary Porto Novo Maritime Limited amounting to Rs.764.94 million (adjusted as per NCLAT order for settlement of Operational and Capex creditors) as at March 31, 2025 (PY Rs. 764.94 million) which are also accepted by claim management agency as disputed claims. We have relied upon the same.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matter.

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Chartered Accountants

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

The Holding Company's Management and the Board of Directors is responsible for preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report including annexures to the Board Report, Corporate Governance Report and Management Discussion and Analysis Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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 Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective board of directors of the company included in the group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group 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 Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. which have been

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used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the directors of the holding company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the group are also responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding company has adequate internal financial with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of the reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

(i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the statements of our work; and

(ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company, 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.

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Report On Other Legal And Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable that

(a) We have sought and obtained except for matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, 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 Consolidated Balance sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements;

(d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(f) As per the Guidance Note on 'Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting' issued in September 2015 by ICAI, since there are no subsidiaries incorporated in India, no reporting on the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the said subsidiaries and the operating effectiveness of such controls is required. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our audit report in Annexure II of the Standalone Financial Statements;

(g) With respect to the Other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of the section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our Opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation 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.

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Chartered Accountants

(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 Group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial statements -Refer note 30 to the consolidated financial statement;

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(iv) (a) The respective management's of the holding company and that of its subsidiaries has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding company or any of the such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The respective management's of the holding company and that of its subsidiaries, has represented that, during the year to the best of its' knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the holding company or any of it subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the holding company or any of it subsidiaries 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; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under A) and B) above, contain any material misstatement;

(v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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(vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Holding Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been in operation throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the same has been preserved as per statutory requirements of record retention.

2. This report does not contain a statement on the matter specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of 'the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020' ("CARO 2020") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act as, in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, CARO 2020 is not applicable to five foreign subsidiaries included in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

For **CNK & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036

CNK & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 106533
UDIN: 25106533BMMLBD8946
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30-07-2025

IL&FS | Energy

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025
All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

S.No	Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A	**ASSETS**			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	56,420.47	58,400.30
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	3	319.52	460.25
	(c) Other intangible assets	4	0.39	0.43
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	5	-	0.12
	(ii) Trade receivables	6	1,794.79	7,179.16
	(iii) Other financial assets	7	707.58	745.82
	(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	12	653.05	343.70
	(f) Other non current assets	8	16.57	24.34
			59,912.37	**67,154.12**
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	9	5,783.01	3,828.43
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	6	16,312.85	22,064.86
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	0.58	0.14
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	18,313.89	15,111.65
	(iv) Other financial assets	7	167.41	61.90
	(c) Other current assets	8	365.37	163.60
			40,943.11	**41,230.58**
	Total assets		**1,00,855.48**	**1,08,384.70**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	13	2,482.31	2,002.08
	(b) Other equity	14	47,917.28	41,786.55
	(c) Non Controlling Interest		(53.19)	(30.90)
	Total equity		**50,346.40**	**43,757.73**
	Liabilities			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	21,958.95	26,914.58
	(b) Other non-current liabilities	18	7,497.63	7,746.08
			29,456.58	**34,660.66**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	14,034.65	19,963.33
	(ii) Trade payables	16		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		51.83	18.09
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6,673.63	9,571.36
	(iii) Other financial Liabilities	17	8.94	135.84
	(b) Other current liabilities	18	276.06	269.83
	(c) Provisions	19	7.39	7.86
			21,052.50	**29,966.31**
	Total liabilities		**50,509.08**	**64,626.97**
	Total equity and liabilities		**1,00,855.48**	**1,08,384.70**

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

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Sanjeev Seth
Managing Director
DIN:07945707

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Kaushik Modak
Director
DIN:01266560

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS Energy

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

S.No	Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
I	Revenue from operations	20	42,097.23	48,397.89
II	Other income	21	3,628.64	1,854.62
III	Total income (I+II)		**45,725.87**	**50,252.51**
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed	22	31,806.94	36,510.93
	Other direct expenses	23	879.63	826.34
	Employee benefits expense	24	305.99	264.62
	Finance costs	25	3,876.45	4,670.85
	Depreciation, amortisation and provision for impairment	26	2,008.89	2,006.01
	Other expenses	27	1,062.06	612.60
	Total expenses (IV)		**39,939.96**	**44,891.35**
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		**5,785.91**	**5,361.16**
VI	Exceptional items	28	**(3,976.01)**	**19,009.84**
VII	Profit before tax (V+VI)		**1,809.90**	**24,371.00**
VIII	Tax expense:	29		
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
			-	-
IX	Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		**1,809.90**	**24,371.00**
	Profit attributable to:			
	Owners of the Parent		1,833.18	24,371.27
	Non Controlling Interest		(23.28)	(0.27)
X	Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans, net of tax		(17.47)	(3.60)
	ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		(7.10)	(14.70)
	Total other comprehensive income		**(24.57)**	**(18.30)**
XI	Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		**1,785.33**	**24,352.70**
XII	Earnings per equity share (nominal value per share ₹ 10)			
	- For continuing operations			
	(a) Basic	31	7.29	121.78
	(b) Diluted		7.29	110.10

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

As per our report of even date

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Sanjeev Seth
Managing Director
DIN:07945707

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Kaushik Modak
Director
DIN:01266560

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED ★ CHENNAI

Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Particulars	Equity share capital		Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Controlling interest	Non - controlling interest	Total reserves and surplus
			Securities premium account	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve			
	No of shares	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount				Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2023	20,02,07,764	2,002.08	37,626.82	16.95	(19,972.44)	(237.75)	17,433.58	(32.04)	17,401.54
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	24,371.27	(14.70)	24,356.57	(0.27)	24,356.30
Created/transferred during the year	-	-	-	475.83	(475.83)	-	-	-	-
Reversal/transferred during the year	-	-	-	(16.95)	16.95	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(3.60)	-	(3.60)	-	(3.60)
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	1.41
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**20,02,07,764**	**2,002.08**	**37,626.82**	**475.83**	**3,936.35**	**(252.45)**	**41,786.55**	**(30.90)**	**41,755.65**
Issue of shares on conversion of FCCD	4,80,23,523	480.23	4,322.12	-	-	-	4,322.12	-	4,322.12
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,833.18	(7.10)	1,826.08	(23.28)	1,802.80
Created/transferred during the year	-	-	-	425.77	(425.77)	-	-	-	-
Reversal/transferred during the year	-	-	-	(475.83)	475.83	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(17.47)	-	(17.47)	-	(17.47)
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.99	0.99
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**24,82,31,287**	**2,482.31**	**41,948.94**	**425.77**	**5,802.12**	**(259.55)**	**47,917.28**	**(53.19)**	**47,864.09**

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

As per our report of even date

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED. ★ CHENNAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Sanjeev Seth
Managing Director
DIN:07945707

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Kaushik Modak
Director
DIN:01266560

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS Energy

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
A. Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax		**1,809.90**		**24,371.00**
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation and amortisation	2,008.89		2,006.01	
Exceptional items (refer note 28)	3,976.01		(19,009.84)	
Finance costs	3,876.45		4,670.85	
Unrealised exchange loss (net)	0.25		-	
Deferred income from government grants	(248.36)		(249.04)	
Interest income	(1,192.85)		(1,314.48)	
Expected credit loss provision (net) (reversed)	(2,394.36)		(519.31)	
Impairment of financial asset	0.12		-	
Impairment of capital work in progress	454.90		-	
Impairment of PPE	5.42		-	
Provisions no longer required written back	9.80		-	
		6,496.27		**(14,415.81)**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**8,306.17**		**9,955.19**
Adjustments for changes in working capital:				
Adjustments:				
Decrease in trade receivables	13,505.51		161.45	
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(1,962.91)		354.80	
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(211.48)		56.48	
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(20.49)		385.87	
(Decrease) / increase in trade payable and other financial liabilities	(1,818.93)		3,943.07	
Increase in other liabilities and provisions	5.67		4.30	
		9,497.37		**4,905.97**
Cash generated from operating activities		**17,803.54**		**14,861.16**
Income tax (Paid) / Tax deducted at sources (net of refund)		(295.79)		(180.55)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**17,507.75**		**14,680.61**
B. Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipments and intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances and effect of exchange differences)	(336.15)		(3.94)	
Fixed deposits made	-		(130.88)	
Bank balances considered as other than cash and cash equivalent	(3,202.24)		11,647.26	
Interest received	1,132.52		1,314.48	
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(2,405.87)**		**12,826.92**
C. Cash flows from financing activities				
Finance costs paid	(3,378.02)		(4,122.72)	
Repayment of borrowings	(11,723.43)		(23,386.08)	
Net cash used in financing activities		**(15,101.45)**		**(27,508.80)**
Net cash flows during the year (A+B+C)		**0.44**		**(1.27)**
Reconciliation				
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.14		1.41
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**0.58**		0.14
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**0.44**		**(1.27)**

Note:
The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of cash flows'

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

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Managing Director
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Place: Chennai
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Place: Mumbai
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Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

1.1 Corporate information

IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited ("ITPCL" or the "Company" or the parent Company, having Company Identification Number U72200TN2006PLC060330) was incorporated on June 26, 2006 as a public limited company. The Company is the subsidiary of IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group").

The Group was established for setting up a thermal based power project of 3600 Mega Watt (MW) at a facility in Parangipettai in Tamil Nadu. The project was envisaged in two phases – Phase I of 1,200 MW (in two units of 600 MW each) and the remainder in Phase II. Unit 1 of Phase I, of 600 MW, achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during the financial year 2015-16, and Unit 2 achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during the financial year 2016-17. The Group has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") in respect of Unit 1 with the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ("TANGEDCO"), for a period of 15 years effective June 1, 2014, and Unit 2 is operated under Medium and Short Term Power Purchase Agreements.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on **July 30, 2025.**

1.2 Significant developments at IL&FS and various group companies in FY 2018-19 and subsequently

1.2.1 Significant developments at IL&FS

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ("IL&FS" or the "Holding Company") reported defaults on its borrowing obligations during the financial year 2018-19. Further, the credit rating of IL&FS was downgraded to 'D' (lowest grade) in September 2018.

Pursuant to a report filed by the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai ("RoC") under Section 208 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Government of India vide their Order dated September 30, 2018, directed that the affairs of the Holding Company be investigated by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office ("SFIO"). SFIO commenced investigation of affairs of the Company. SFIO submitted an interim report under Section 212(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, on November 30, 2018.

The Union of India on October 1, 2018 filed a petition with the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") seeking an order under section 242(2) and section 246 read with section 339 of the Companies Act, 2013 on the basis of the interim reports of the RoC and on the following grounds:

I. The precarious and critical financial condition of IL&FS and its group companies and their inability to service their debt obligations had rattled the money market.
II. On a careful consideration of the Union of India, it was of the opinion that affairs of IL&FS and its group companies were conducted in a manner contrary to the public interest due to its mis-governance; and
III. The intervention of the Union of India is necessary to prevent the downfall of IL&FS and its group companies and the financial markets.

It was felt that the governance and management change is required to bring back the IL&FS Group from Financial collapse, which may require, among other things, a change in the existing Board and management and appointment of a new management.

Based on the above petition, the NCLT vide its order dated October 1, 2018 suspended the erstwhile Board and appointed the New Board proposed by the Union of India.

The present constitution of the New Board is as follows (as on March 31, 2025):

1. Mr. Nand Kishore, Chairman and Executive Director (October 01, 2024)
2. Dr. Malini Vijay Shankar, Non- Executive Director (October 01, 2018)
3. Mr. Pramod Agrawal, Non- Executive Director (June 27, 2024)

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

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Further, applications were made by the Union of India and others, to the NCLT and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") on various matters. The NCLAT, on October 15, 2018, ordered a stay until further orders on the following matters:

I. The institution or continuation of suits or any other proceedings by any party or person or bank or company against IL&FS and its group companies in any court of law/tribunal/arbitration panel or arbitration authority.

II. Any action by any party or person or bank or company etc., to foreclose, recover, enforce any security interest created over the assets of IL&FS and its group companies including any action under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002.

III. The acceleration, premature, withdrawal, or other withdrawal, invocation of any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, guarantees, letter of support, commitment or comfort and other financial obligations availed by IL&FS and its group companies.

IV. Suspension of temporarily any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, and any financial liability taken by IL&FS and its group companies.

V. Any and all banks and financial institutions from exercising the right to set off or lien against any amount lying with any creditor against any dues whether principal or interest or otherwise against the balance lying in any bank account and deposits whether current, savings or otherwise of IL&FS and itsgroup companies.

The NCLAT has vide its order dated March 12, 2020 approved the resolution framework. This has been dealt with in Note 1.2.2.

1.2.2 Resolution process proposed by new Board of Directors of the Holding Company

The New Board of Directors of the Holding Company (hereinafter, "New Board"), as part of the resolution process, has submitted several progress reports to the NCLT. This includes framework for a resolution plan and process, steps undertaken for monetization of assets, appointment of consultants, and classification of group entities based on their abilities to meet various financial and operational obligations, measures for cost optimization and protocol for making payments beyond certain limits.

As stated in Note 1.2.1, in terms of the NCLAT order, there is a moratorium on creditors from proceeding against IL&FS and its group entities, except under article 226 of the Constitution of India.

The resolution plan seeks a fair and transparent resolution for the Holding Company while keeping in mind larger public interest, financial stability, various stakeholders' interest, compliance with legal framework and commercial feasibility. It is proposed to have a timely resolution process which in turn mitigate the fallout on the financial markets of the country and restore investor confidence in the financial markets thereby serving larger public interest. IL&FS being a holding company and registered as a Core Investment Company (CIC) with RBI, depends on its group entities to continue operating as a going concern. The resolution plan and processes for various verticals are under way and options of restructuring business, as well as exits are planned. The plan of the management is to sell/exit from assets at the group entity as a goingconcern.

The IL&FS Group resolution involves resolution of 302 entities, operating across more than 10 distinct business verticals. When the new Board of Directors were appointed, the aggregate principal amount of the external fund based debt exposure of the IL&FS Group was in excess of Rs. 94,000 crore (in addition to non- fund based exposure of Rs. 5,100 crores). The New Board have been tasked by the Hon'ble NCLT with the resolution of this multi-layered group with various inter linkages.

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

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The New Board is pursuing vertical level, SPV level and asset level resolution plan. The assessment of the New Board, based on analysis of the current position of and challenges facing the IL&FS group, is that an Asset Level Resolution Approach serves the best interest of all stakeholders to achieve final resolution. Further, the stakeholders' interests will be considered.

The entities in the IL&FS group, have been classified into Indian and offshore entities. Further, the Indian IL&FS entities have been classified by an independent third party, into three categories of entities based on a 12-month cash flow based solvency test viz "Green", "Amber" and "Red", indicating their ability to repay both financial and operating creditors, only operating creditors, or only going concern respectively.

In this regard, ITPCL was classified as an "Amber" entity by Hon'ble NCLAT vide order on February 11, 2019 and March 12, 2019. The Company has implemented the NCLAT approved debt restructuring of financial and operational creditors. Basis the debt restructuring the Company is servicing the financial and operational creditors and fulfilled cash flow solvency test accordingly re-categorized as "Green" entity basis the affidavit filled with NCLAT dated November 22, 2023.

The New Board has been following a three-pronged strategy - Resolve, Restructure and Recover - while adopting the approach of equitable distribution and balancing interests of stakeholders across the IL&FS Group under IBC and Corporate Finance principles to resolve the debt.

Taking into account the vast challenges facing the IL&FS Group, including the complexity posed by its structure, width of operating business, scale and levels of group –wide consolidated leverage, the New Board (in consultation with its advisors) has formulated a unique resolution framework as outlined in various progress reports and responses ("Resolution framework") which were submitted to the MCA for its consideration which in turn filed the same with Hon'ble NCLT and Hon'ble NCLAT as appropriate. The Resolution Framework covers a comprehensive process for implementing an "Asset level Resolution" for the Group. All such steps have been undertaken under section 241 and 242 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in consultation with theMCA.

The Resolution Framework contemplates a process which is fair and transparent and seeks to balance the interests of varied stakeholders across levels and is being undertaken under the supervision of a retired Supreme Court Judge as mandated by Hon'ble NCLAT. The Hon'ble NCLAT on March 12, 2020 approved the said Resolution Framework inter alia approving process and procedures as proposed.

Since taking charge on October 1, 2018, the New Board has initiated various measures to achieve the resolution of the IL&FS Group, including:

(i) Asset monetisation (as part of the 'Asset Level Resolution' in accordance with the Resolution Framework);

(ii) Liquidity management (including the solvency analysis and entity categorisation as well as cash build up) and cost optimisation measures; and debt restructuring efforts.

(iii) The Third Progress Report on the 'Proposed Resolution Framework for IL&FS Group' dated December 17, 2018 (Initial Resolution Framework), the Addendum dated January 15, 2019 thereto (First Addendum), and the Second Addendum dated December 5, 2019 (Second Addendum) (collectively, "Resolution Framework") have been filed with MCA which have in turn been filed with the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"). The Hon'ble NCLAT vide the March 12, 2020 Judgment approved inter alia the Resolution Framework and fixed the Cut-Off Date as October 15, 2018 for crystallization of liabilities of creditors. The Resolution Framework sets out the process to be followed for the resolution of IL&FS group entities including IL&FS, and also the manner in which interest of all stakeholder shall be managed in the process.

(iv) Further, the resolution of the entities in the IL&FS Group is being conducted under the supervision of Justice (Retd.) D.K. Jain, appointed by the Hon'ble NCLAT to oversee the resolution process for the IL&FS Group in terms of the orders passed by the Hon'ble NCLAT on February 4, 2019 and February 11, 2019.

IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

(v) It is to be noted that IL&FS Group entities (which are incorporated in India) have been classified into "Green", "Amber" and "Red", based on their ability to repay their debt obligations over a 12 month look forward testing period. This categorization (along with the principles pertaining to such classification) was filed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Union of India with the Hon'ble NCLAT vide affidavits dated February 11, 2019 and March 12, 2019 and the categorization was last updated on August 08, 2019;

(vi) Hon'ble NCLAT vide order on February 11, 2019 had permitted "Green" entities (including any entities that may subsequently be classified as "Green") to discharge their debt obligations as per scheduled repayment. "Amber" and "Red" entities are permitted to only make payments necessary only to maintain and preserve the going concern status.

(vii) In this regard, the creditors' claims management is undertaken by the Claim Management Advisor ('CMA'). The Creditor claims in respect of IL&FS have been invited, verified and assessed for admissibility by the CMA, with a cut-off date of October 15, 2018 in line with NCLAT directions. This claims management process duly records the nature of security charge specific to each creditor.

(viii) As of date, the new board has initiated / completed asset monetization plan in respect of several investments / assets and other properties, which are in various stages of sale and resolution.

1.3 Application of new and revised Ind AS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified

- Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and
- Amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions,

applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024.

The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its financial statements.

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

1.4 Material accounting policies information

A) Basis of consolidation

a) Business combinations

In accordance with Ind AS 103, the Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred for the business combination is generally measured at fair value as at the date the control is acquired (acquisition date), as are the net identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve if there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as resulting in a bargain purchase; otherwise the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships with the acquiree. Such amounts are generally recognised in profi t or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured subsequently and settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is re-measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profi t or loss.

If a business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses in which all the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and where that control is not transitory are accounted for as per the pooling of interest method. The business combination is accounted for as if the business combination had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose, comparatives are revised. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves is preserved, and they appear in the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the acquired entity. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to capital reserve.

i. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Consolidation procedure followed is as under:
Items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries are combined like to like basis. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

ii. Non-controlling interests (NCI)

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

iii. Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost.

iv. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transactions gain or loss) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated.

b) Historical Cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

c) Going concern assumption

Pursuant to the matter stated in Note 1.2, the IL&FS Group is evaluating sale of certain entities in the group and/or assets of such entities, including in relation to ITPCL. Pending the determination of this approach as regards ITPCL and outcome of the processes, it is not practically possible to determine the consequent effects of such process on the financial statements of the Group. These factors indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group is a going concern and do not include any adjustments to the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025.

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

S N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions thereto are recognized in the period in which they are revised or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

Uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates

(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Group uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements 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. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 41.

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED * CHENNAI

CNK & ASSOCIATES LLP * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

(iii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Information about the various estimates and assumptions made in determining the present value of defined benefit obligations are disclosed in Note 38.

(iv) Impairment

Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment: Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model over the estimated useful life of the Power Plants. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to tariff, operational performance of the Plants, life extension plans, market prices of coal and other fuels, exchange variations, inflation, terminal value etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management.

Impairment of Non-financial assets: Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is higher of its fair value less costs of disposal & its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sale transactions, conducted at arm's length for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value in use is based on a DCF model.

(v) Taxes

Determining of income tax liabilities using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted requires the management to estimate the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Group's/ expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilized.

In respect of other taxes which are in disputes, the management estimates the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Group's / expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

(vi) Revenue

Revenue from operations on account of force majeure / change in law events in terms of Power Purchase Agreements with State Power Distribution Utilities, in certain cases is accounted for by the Group based on best estimates including orders / reports of Regulatory Authorities, which may be subject to adjustments on receipt of orders of the respective Regulatory Authorities or final closure of the matter with the customers.

(vii) Going concern assumption

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. (refer note 1.4.A(c) for management's assessment regarding going concern, including related judgments involved).

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B) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised 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 Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

C) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

i. Land and building held for use in the production or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Free hold land is not depreciated are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any.

ii. Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalised along with respective asset. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

iii. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

iv. Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

v. Capital work-in-progress: Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

vi. The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1,2015 under the previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

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vii. Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear.

The estimated useful life adopted by the Group are mentioned below

Asset	Useful Life (in years)	Schedule II – Useful life (in years)
Data Processing Equipments - Server & Networking	4	6
Leasehold improvements incl. installations	Over the primary period of lease	Over the primary period of lease
Office equipment	5	5
Electrical Installation	10	10
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Plant & Machinery	40	40
Transmission Line	40	40
Buildings & Civil Structures	30	30
Hydraulic Works, Pipelines & Sluices	15	15
Bridges	30	30
Railway Siding & Track Hopper	15	15
Roads (non-carpeted) and drains	3	3
Vehicles – Cars	4	8
Vehicles – Cars used by employees	5	8
Vehicles – Motor cycles	8	10
Temporary structures at project site	From the date of completion to the estimated date of commencement of commercial operations.	

The Group, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates certain items over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

D) Intangible Assets

Ind AS 38, "Intangible Assets" requires that intangible assets be amortised over their expected useful lives unless their lives are considered to be indefinite. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with infinite useful life have not been amortised whereas it has been tested for impairment on annual rests.

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The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase / completion is recognised as an expense when incurred unless it is probable that such expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standards of performance and such expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably, in which case such expenditure is added to the cost of the asset.

The carrying amount of intangible asset is tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value with the asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Should the carrying amount exceed the corresponding recoverable amount, an impairment charge equal to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognised and reported in expense under "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges."

For transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April,01,2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Intangible Asset	Useful life
Computer software (other than SAP software below)	During the year of purchase or over the actual useful life
SAP Software	3 years

E) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property, intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. (The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Group suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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F) 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')
- Debt instruments and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') or at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Group. 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.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Group does not have any debt instrument as at FVTOCI.

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Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. The Group does not have any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. The Group has classified its investments in mutual funds as Investments at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group 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

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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.

As a practical expedient, the Group 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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the previous year is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss ('P&L'). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities except derivatives are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure foreign currency risks.

Derivatives / forward contracts are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative / forward contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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Equity investment in Subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the separate financial statements as permitted under Ind-AS 27. Investment in subsidiaries are accounted under cost basis.

G) Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For transition to Ind AS, Group has availed exemption under Ind AS 101 for the long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on the date of transition to be accounted under the provision of previous GAAP. Hence the exchange fluctuations pertaining to the long-term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date is been capitalised if it is pertaining to the acquisition of asset and in other cases accumulated in the foreign currency monetary item translation reserve and annualised over the period of outstanding.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

• Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

• Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above for hedging accounting policies);

• Exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date.

• For amounts to be settled in foreign currency as on October 15, 2018 are carried at the exchange rate prevailing on that date

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H) Inventories

Inventories other than by products are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories of by-products are valued at net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories are valued at weighted average basis.

I) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Group and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non- current

J) 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use. Fair value measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's - accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. Also refer Note 40.

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K) Government grants

The Group recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Where Government grants relates to assets, the cost of assets are presented at gross value and grant thereon is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the related assets in proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Grants related to income are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period as the related cost which they are intended to compensate are accounted for. Also refer Note 47.

L) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at transaction price when:

- the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised goods / services to a customer; and

- it is probable that the Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled to in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

The Group satisfies the performance obligation by transferring control of promised goods or services to a customer and control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i) Revenue from Power Supply

Revenue from Sale of Power is recognised on accrual basis based on the actual energy exported by the Group during the relevant accounting period, at the tariff / rate agreed upon with the relevant customer in the contract / agreement and it is probable that the Group will collect the consideration to which it is entitled. The transmission charges, wheeling and other charges recovered from the customers for the energy supplied is also recognised as revenue and the matching amounts paid / payable to the transmission utility is recognised as expenses.

The Group's contracts with customers for the sale of electricity generally include only one performance obligation. The Group has concluded that revenue from sale of electricity should be recognised at the point in time when electricity is supplied to the customer.

The surcharge on late payment / overdue receivables and other taxes which are recoverable is recognized on accrual basis, based on contractual terms and/or commercial considerations, at transaction value basis.

ii) Interest income is recognised on Effective Interest Rate (EIR) basis.

iii) Income from sale of scrap/By products is accounted for on realisation.

iv) Insurance claims are accounted on acceptance of claims by insurance company.

vi) Rental Income is accounted for on straight line basis based on the agreement entered with the lessee.

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M) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred borrowing cost has been computed based on the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

N) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

i. Post-employment benefits

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

a. Gratuity

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

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

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs.
Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs and
- Net interest expense or income.

b. Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service

O) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Group's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue

P) Taxation

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

a. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority

Q) Earnings per Share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

R) Provisions

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

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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.

S) Cash and cash equivalents

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

T) Cash flows statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated based on the available information.

U) Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segments have been identified on the basis of nature of products / services. The Accounting Policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the Accounting Policies of the Group. Segment assets include all operating assets used by the business segments and consist principally of fixed assets, trade receivables and inventories. Segment liabilities include the operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of the business. Segment assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as part of unallocated corporate assets and liabilities respectively. Income / Expenses relating to the enterprise as a whole and not allocable on a reasonable basis to business segments are reflected as unallocated corporate income / expenses.

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Note 2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land (owned)	Temporary structures at project site	Roads	Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	Bridge Work	Railway Siding & Track Hopper	Transmission Line	Factory building	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Plant and machinery	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value														
As at April 01, 2023	3,605.19	3.53	303.49	2,937.02	50.23	1,981.19	2,512.90	7,087.16	61.72	6.82	31.58	97,218.45	23.38	1,15,822.66
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.37	1.46	2.48	7.09	11.93
Additions - stores & spares capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.39	-	67.39
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.21)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.21)
As at March 31, 2024	**3,605.19**	**3.53**	**303.49**	**2,937.02**	**50.23**	**1,981.19**	**2,512.90**	**7,084.95**	**62.25**	**7.19**	**33.04**	**97,288.32**	**30.47**	**1,15,899.77**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.23	4.79	4.72	0.18	6.50	**16.63**
Additions - stores & spares capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.89	-	**17.89**
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**3,605.19**	**3.53**	**303.49**	**2,937.02**	**50.23**	**1,981.19**	**2,512.90**	**7,085.16**	**62.48**	**11.98**	**37.77**	**97,306.38**	**36.97**	**1,15,934.29**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss														
As at April 01, 2023	547.19	3.53	288.31	1,815.34	11.77	1,200.10	1,095.10	3,173.20	50.28	2.29	27.20	47,261.02	19.02	**55,494.35**
Depreciation expense	-	-	0.01	123.33	1.56	90.96	39.77	154.25	1.98	0.56	1.03	1,551.01	2.59	**1,967.06**
Depreciation expense - component capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.84	-	**38.84**
Reversal of Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.78)	-	-	-	-	-	**(0.78)**
As at March 31, 2024	**547.19**	**3.53**	**288.32**	**1,938.67**	**13.33**	**1,291.06**	**1,134.86**	**3,326.67**	**52.26**	**2.85**	**28.23**	**48,850.87**	**21.61**	**57,499.47**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss														
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	123.33	1.56	90.96	39.77	154.43	1.98	1.01	1.10	1,537.59	3.95	**1,955.68**
Depreciation expense - component capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.17	-	**53.17**
Provison of Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.42	-	-	-	-	-	**5.42**
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	**0.08**
As at March 31, 2025	**547.19**	**3.53**	**288.32**	**2,062.01**	**14.89**	**1,382.02**	**1,174.63**	**3,486.60**	**54.25**	**3.86**	**29.33**	**50,441.64**	**25.56**	**59,513.82**
Net Carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**3,058.00**	-	**15.17**	**998.35**	**36.90**	**690.13**	**1,378.04**	**3,758.28**	**9.99**	**4.34**	**4.81**	**48,437.44**	**8.86**	**58,400.30**
Net Carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**3,058.00**	**-**	**15.17**	**875.01**	**35.34**	**599.17**	**1,338.27**	**3,598.55**	**8.23**	**8.13**	**8.44**	**46,864.75**	**11.41**	**56,420.47**

Movement of Impairment:

Particulars	As at 31-03-2025	As at 31-03-2024
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	39,065.66	39,065.66
Created during the year (refer note below)	-	-
Reversed during the year (refer note below)	-	-
Closing balance as at the end of the year	**39,065.66**	**39,065.66**

The Group has constructed a thermal based power project of 1200 Mega Watt (MW) in two units (Unit I and Unit II) of 2 X 600 MW each (during Phase I). Unit I achieved its Commenced Operations Date ("COD") in the year 2015-16, and Unit II achieved COD in the year 2016- 17. The Group entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with TANGEDCO in respect of Unit I, for a period of 15 years, effective June 01, 2014. Unit II achieved COD on April 2016 and operating under Medium/Short term PPA.

Management performed an assessment of the recoverable amount of the above-mentioned Cash Generating Unit (CGU), and related provision for impairment, as at March 31, 2025, under the requirements of Ind-AS 36, 'Impairment of Assets'. The Management obtained a third-party valuation on a Fair Market Value less cost of disposal of the CGU and also calculated value in use based on present value of future cash flows. On comparing the two methods, though the value in use is higher than the carrying value of the CGU, the difference in the value is marginal and hence no impairment provision or reversal has been considered in current financial year except for the impairment of office improvement expenses incurred at Indonesia.

Note:
a) Refer Note 15 for charge created on Property, Plant and Equipment.
b) All the title deeds of immovable properties as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are held in the name of the Group
c) Stores capitalised during the year Rs. 17.89 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 67.39)
d) Refer note 30.1 for capital commitments

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Note 3 Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital work-in-progress	1,100.90	792.07
Impairment provision (refer note below)	(781.37)	(331.82)
Reversal of impairment	-	-
Closing balance as at the end of the year	**319.52**	**460.25**

Note:
As at March 31, 2021 the Group carried CWIP of Rs 331.82 (net of impairment provisions till that date) in the financial statements representing costs incurred towards construction of a jetty near the Group's power plant in Tamil Nadu. During the financial year 2020-21, based on the status of the project, funding requirements and other factors, the Group has recognised a provision for impairment for the CWIP amounting to Rs. 331.82.

3 (i) Ageing details
As at March 31, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	319.52	-	-	-	319.52
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	781.37	781.37
Impairment provision on projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	(781.37)	(781.37)
Total	**319.52**	-	-	-	**319.52**

As at March 31, 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	460.25	460.25
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	331.82	331.82
Impairment provision on projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	(331.82)	(331.82)
Total	-	-	-	-	**460.25**

3 (ii) Capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan
There are no projects as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 where the costs have exceeded the original plan approved by Board of Directors.

3 (iii) Addition to Capital Work in progress during the year includes Rs. 319.52 towards licence fees paid to Port Authorities/related party by the Group. (refer note 39)

3 (iv) During the year management has reviewed the capital work-in-progress (CWIP) namely, the exploration expenses incurred and the timeline to operationalisation of the mine through Mine Development operator (MDO). Considering the delay in engaging MDO, the operationalisation of mine is deferred. Hence, management considered to impair the CWIP value of exploration exenses incurred at Indonesia.

Refer Note 15 for charge created.

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Note 4: Other Intangible Assets

Computer Software

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Gross carrying value		
Balance at beginning of the year	124.38	124.38
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at end of year	**124.38**	**124.38**

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at beginning of year	123.95	123.84
Eliminated on disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	0.04	0.11
Balance at end of year	**123.99**	**123.95**
Net carrying amount at the end of the year	**0.39**	**0.43**

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Note 5:Financial Assets: Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I) Investments in Joint Venture		
Unquoted Investments		
Investments in Joint venture at Cost		
17,600(2024 - 17,600)equity shares of ₹ 10/- fully paid up in Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited	-	0.18
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	(0.18)
Total Investments in Joint Venture	**-**	**-**
II) Other Investments		
Investment in Government securities		
National Savings Certificate	-	0.12
Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-
Total Other Investments	**-**	**0.12**
Total Non-Current Investments	**-**	**0.12**
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments (cost)	-	0.30
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	0.18
Aggregate amount of carrying value of investments	-	0.12

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Note 6. Trade Receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Trade Receivables		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	16,277.61	27,164.87
Unbilled revenue - considered good	1,830.03	2,079.15
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired (Refer note 6.2 and 6.4 below)	2,155.38	4,956.62
Total trade receivables	20,263.02	34,200.64
Loss allowance (ECL) - credit impaired (Refer note 6.4 below)	(2,155.38)	(4,956.62)
Net trade receivables	**18,107.64**	**29,244.02**
Current	**16,312.85**	**22,064.86**
Non-current	**1,794.79**	**7,179.16**

Ageing schedule
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables		
a) Considered good		
Not due	369.45	1,296.09
Less than 6 Months	3,064.75	4,575.63
6 Months - 1 Year	112.30	384.59
1-2 Years	0.35	1,032.99
2-3 years	301.17	14,405.42
More than 3 years	6,836.23	3,333.34
Total	**10,684.24**	**25,028.06**
b) Unbilled		
Not due	1,830.03	2,079.15
c) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
d) Credit Impaired	-	-
(ii) disputed Trade Receivables		
a) Considered good		
Not due		-
Less than 6 Months	655.32	-
6 Months - 1 Year	-	220.43
1-2 Years	220.35	4,004.81
2-3 years	3,160.66	2,688.99
More than 3 years	3,712.41	179.20
b) Unbilled		
Not due	-	-
c) Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
d) Credit Impaired	-	-
	7,748.74	**7,093.43**
Total (i+ii)	20,263.02	34,200.64
Less: Loss allowance	(2,155.38)	(4,956.62)
Total receivable	**18,107.64**	**29,244.02**

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6.1.The average credit period on sale of power ranges from 30 to 75 days. As per the Article 8.3.5 of Long-Term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited ('TNPDCL') (Earlier Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TANGEDCO'), no interest is charged on trade receivables for the first 30 days. Thereafter late payment surcharge is payable at the rate equal to SBIPLR per annum upto the period 03.06.2022 and from the date 03.06.2022 as per the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 issued by Ministry of Power (MOP).

SBIPLR means the prime lending rate per annum as fixed from time to time by the State Bank of India. In the absence of such rate, SBIPLR means any other arrangement that substitutes such prime lending rate as mutually agreed to by the Parties. SBIPLR for the year was 12.30% p.a. upto 03.06.2022 and

from the 03.06.2022 at the marginal cost of funds based on lending rate for one year of the State Bank of India, as applicable on the 1st April of the financial year in which the period lies, plus 5.00% and in the absence of marginal cost of funds based lending rate, any other arrangement that substitutes it, which the Central Government may, by notification, in the Official Gazette, specify and the rate of Late Payment Surcharge for the successive months of default shall increase by 0.5% for every month of delay provided that the Late Payment Surcharge shall not be more than 3.00% higher than the base rate at anytime, Provided that the rate, at which Late Payment Surcharge shall be payable, shall not be higher than the rate of Late Payment Surcharge specified in the agreement, if any. Rate of late payment surcharge from 03.06.2022 was in the range of 12.00% to 14.85%

The Group follows practical expedient by computing expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables based on customer specific provision. This provisioning takes into account historical credit loss forward looking information.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

For charge created on receivables, refer note 15.

6.2. Reconciliation of Provision/ Impairment for receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	4,956.62	5,475.93
Created during the year	128.79	761.60
Reversed during the year	(2,497.92)	(1,280.92)
Closing balance as at the end of the year	2,155.38	4,956.62

6.3.Credit concentration

As at March 31, 2025, out of total trade receivables 69.22% (As at 31st March, 2024 - 62.98%) pertains to dues from State Distribution Company under Long Term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA"), 25.38% (As at 31st March 2024 - 32.51%) from PTC India Limited and 5.40% (As at 31st March 2024 - 4.51%) from Short term PPA and others.

6.4.Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Majority of the Group's receivables relates to power supply to State Electricity Distribution Group which is a Government undertaking.

Expected credit loss provision of Rs. 2,155.38 being the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the effective interest rate. The Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

6.5.Customer balances which represents more than 5% of total balance of trade receivable (net of provisions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
TNPDCL (earlier TANGEDCO)	75.14%	62.98%
PTC INDIA LIMITED	9.00%	32.51%

6.6 Undisputed amount:

TNPDCL (earlier TANGEDCO) has communicated to the Group that it has accepted Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC) scheme notified by the Ministry of Power, GOI on June 03, 2022 towards settlement of long pending outstanding amounts in 48 instalments beginning from August 2022. Accordingly the amount receivable is Rs. 6,917.43 as on 31.03.2025 and realisable in FY 2025-26 Rs. 5,188.07 for and balance amount of Rs. 1729.36 in the FY 2026-27.

6.7 Disputed amount:

An amount of Rs. 5,476.54 relating to capacity charges billed to TANGEDCO, NTPC 179.20 and Rs. 2,093.00 claimed from PTC India Ltd., (PTC) as compensation for the period for which power supply was regulated for their non-payment of dues. In respect of the above claims, the Group has filed the petition with CERC and the hearing is under going. The Group has made appropriate ECL provision.

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Note 7 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised Cost				
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
(a) Security Deposits	18.98	18.98	16.68	16.68
(b) Interest receivable	116.46	151.57	137.18	36.35
(c) Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date*	452.97	456.10	-	-
(d) Fixed Deposits under lien:				
with Statutory authorities	119.17	119.17	-	-
(e) Balance with government authorities	-	-	13.55	8.87
	707.58	**745.82**	**167.41**	**61.90**

*The Group has placed fixed deposit of Rs. 2,271.58 (PY Rs. 859.03) as margin towards bank guarantee and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA)

Note 8 Other Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Prepaid expenses	16.57	24.34	88.83	77.92
(b) Employee advance*	-	-	4.68	0.00
(c) Advances to suppliers	-	-	271.34	79.02
(d) Gratuity Plan Assets	-	-	0.52	6.66
(e) Other receivables*	-	-	0.00	0.00
	16.57	**24.34**	**365.37**	**163.60**

*Amount less than 0.01

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Note 9 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Fuel		
Coal including goods in transit of Rs. 3,301.38 (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,176.73)	4,931.41	2,978.78
Light diesel oil including goods in transit of Rs. nil (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. nil)	23.74	30.21
Lime Stone including goods in transit of Rs. nil (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. nil)	48.46	36.47
(b) Stores and spares including goods in transit of Rs. nil (goods in transit as on March 31, 2024: Rs. nil)	779.40	782.97
	5,783.01	**3,828.43**

a) Refer note 15 for Inventories pledged as securities for borrowings
b) There is no written-down of inventories

Note 10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, cheques, drafts on hand and does not include balances with banks in earmarked accounts (refer note 11). Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) On Current account	0.58	0.14
(b) Cash on hand*	0.00	0.00
	0.58	**0.14**

*Amount less than 0.01

Note 11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents#

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Balances with banks		
- In escrow account with security agent of long term lenders	6,808.60	6,072.13
b) In deposit accounts (with original maturity period of more than 3 months but remaining maturity of less than 12 months)*	11,504.02	438.25
c) Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months**	-	8,600.00
d) Balance in the current account@	1.27	1.27
	18,313.89	**15,111.65**

#The Group has an escrow account with Punjab National Bank (Large Corporate Branch) escrow agent, on behalf of all the term loan lenders of the Consortium. As part of the agreement, the balances with the escrow account agent are part of the security structure in favour of lenders and hence its usage is restricted to payments as approved by the lenders.

*The Group has placed fixed deposit of Rs. 2,271.58 (PY Rs. 859.03) as margin towards bank guarantee and Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA)

**Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months will be credited to the Escrow account on maturity, hence, considered as bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents.

@As per RBI regulations, Group to have single Escrow account, accordingly, the current account are not operated

Note 12 Tax assets, net

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tax assets		
Advance income tax (including tax deducted at source and net of provision for taxes)	653.05	343.70
	653.05	**343.70**

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Note 13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
AUTHORISED EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Equity Shares: 5,00,10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2024 - 5,00,10,00,000 equity shares of 10 each)	50,010.00	50,010.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL		
24,82,31,287 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2024 - 20,02,07,764)	2,482.31	2,002.08
	2,482.31	**2,002.08**

13.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding

Reconciliation	2024-25		2023-24	
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	No of Shares	In ₹	No of Shares	In ₹
At the beginning of the year	20,02,07,764	2,00,20,77,640	20,02,07,764	2,00,20,77,640
Allotment of shares on Conversion of Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures (FCCD's) during the year (also refer note 13.5)	4,80,23,523	48,02,35,230	-	-
At the end of the year	**24,82,31,287**	**2,48,23,12,870**	**20,02,07,764**	**2,00,20,77,640**

13.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

Name of the Share holder	No of shares held as at			
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	20,88,21,032	84.13%	16,07,97,509	80.31%
A.S.Coal Resources Pte Ltd, Singapore (refer note 51)	1,51,72,256	6.11%	1,51,72,256	7.58%
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)	2,42,37,999	9.76%	2,42,37,999	12.11%

13.3 Shareholding of promoters & promoter group, ultimate holding company and holding company :

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares held	% of total shares	% of change during the year
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	20,88,21,032	84.13%	3.82%
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)	2,42,37,999	9.76%	-2.35%

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares held	% of total shares	% of change during the year
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	16,07,97,509	80.31%	Nil
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)	2,42,37,999	12.11%	Nil

13.4 Terms attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

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

13.5 Conversion of Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures(FCCD) into fully paid up equity share capital

Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures(FCCD) issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited outstanding were in the nature of equity as it carried NIL interest rate and were convertible into fixed number of shares. Terms of issue of theses debentures were changed subsequently in the year 2016-17 to carry an coupon rate of 16% per annum with retrospective effect since the date of issue and would be convertible at fair market value of shares as on maturity date i,e 30th September 2024 at the conversion price in the range of Rs.100 to Rs. 400 for each equity share of face value Rs.10/- each fully paid up for the entire outstanding FCCD's. Further, any delay in conversion attracts default interest at the rate of 18% p.a. till date of conversion.

As per the terms of conversion, the company was required to allot 4,80,23,523 number of equity shares of face value Rs.10/- each and the same was allotted on October 25, 2024.

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Note 14 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Securities Premium reserve	41,948.94	37,626.82
Debenture Redemption reserve	425.77	475.83
Retained Earnings	5,802.12	3,936.35
Foreign currency translation reserve	(259.55)	(252.45)
Total	**47,917.28**	**41,786.55**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Securities Premium Account		
Opening balance	37,626.82	37,626.82
Add: Addition during the year	4,322.12	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**41,948.94**	**37,626.82**
(b) Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	475.83	16.95
Add: Creation during the year	425.77	475.83
Less: Reversal during the year	(475.83)	(16.95)
Closing balance	**425.77**	**475.83**
(c) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	3,936.35	(19,972.44)
Add: Profit for the year	1,833.18	24,371.27
Add/(less): Transferred from/to Debenture redemption reserve (net)	50.06	(458.88)
Less: Remeasurement (loss) of defined benefit plans, net of tax	(17.47)	(3.60)
Closing Balance	**5,802.12**	**3,936.35**
(d) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening Balance	(252.45)	(237.75)
Add: Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year	(7.10)	(14.70)
Closing Balance	**(259.55)**	**(252.45)**
Total Other equity	**47,917.28**	**41,786.55**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities Premium Reserve:
Securities Premium Reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Debenture Redemption Reserve:
The company is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve out of the profits which is available for payment of dividend for the purpose of redemption of debentures. This reserve is not available for distribution as dividend to the share holders.

Retained Earnings:
Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Note 15 Borrowings

Particulars	Non-Current As at March 31, 2025	Non-Current As at March 31, 2024	Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2024
Secured - At amortised cost				
(i) Non Convertible Debentures (NCD) to senior secured lenders - NCD-B (Refer Note 15.2)	2,277.78	1,931.81	0.27	2.66
(ii) Term Loans (Refer Note 15.4 and 15.6)				
- From Banks	15,060.51	16,597.51	1,714.94	4,470.28
- From Others (Financial Institutions)	1,983.80	2,378.75	225.97	357.70
(iii) Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) (Refer Note 15.5 and 15.6)				
- From Banks	-	2,752.56	2,752.54	689.32
- From Others (Financial Institutions)	-	293.10	293.07	10.11
(iv) Working capital loans (Refer Note 15.7)				
- From Banks	-	-	8,134.50	8,144.50
Sub Total	**19,322.09**	**23,953.73**	**13,121.29**	**13,674.57**
Unsecured - at amortised cost				
(i) Non Convertible Debentures to others (Refer Note 15.3)				
- NCD - A	1,119.52	1,240.11	120.56	600.12
- NCD - C	349.83	298.19	0.04	0.41
- NCD - "IF"	-	111.65	111.68	336.15
Borrowings from related parties (Holding Company)				
(ii) Debentures (Refer Note 15.8)				
- Non Convertible Debentures - NCD-C	278.02	236.92	-	0.32
- Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD)	-	-	-	4,743.87
(iii) Rupee loans (Refer Note 15.10)				
- Term loan	889.49	985.24	592.34	604.83
- Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL)	-	88.74	88.74	3.06
Sub Total	**2,636.86**	**2,960.84**	**913.36**	**6,288.76**
Total	**21,958.95**	**26,914.58**	**14,034.65**	**19,963.33**

Note:

15.1 Borrowings

Basis the Lender driven Debt Restructuring proposal drawn as per RBI Circular dated June 7, 2019 of Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, NCLAT approved the debt restructuring proposal of dividing the outstanding debt (secured & Unsecured financial creditors [excluding FCCD which is compulsorily convertible in to Equity]) of 15th October 2018 and the unpaid interest for the period ([Oct'2018 to Sep'2020 & Oct'2020 to March 2023]) into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt basis the Techno Economic Valuation (TEV) report by consultant engaged by lenders' consortium and evaluated by Two Independent Credit Rating Agencies. Board of Directors of the Company approved the Debt restructuring on September 21, 2023 through circular resolution. Lenders Implemented the above approved Debt Restructuring in September 2023 by execution of Master Restructuring Agreement and filed an affidavit on the implementation of Debt Restructuring with NCLAT in September 2023. The repayment of the sustainable Debt has been structured in 60 quarterly instalment and interest servicing on Monthly basis. The repayment has commenced from Sep'23 and would get completed by Mar 2038. The sustainable debt carries a rate of Interest of 1 year MCLR of PNB or 8.5% pa which ever is higher. Unsustainable Debt has been converted in to NCD of 0.001% coupon and redeemable annually @0.01% and the balance outstanding will be redeemed in the year FY 2039 & FY 2040 in equal value. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

Particulars	As on 31-03-2025	As on 31-03-2024
Sustainable Debt	39,168.39	61,990.00
Unsustainable Debt	33,867.10	33,876.80
Total borrowing as per debt restructuring	73,035.49	95,866.80
Add: balances outstanding in the books of foreign subsidiaries	450.66	495.35
Less: repayment of sustainable debt (including accrued interest)	(6,577.33)	(23,369.75)
Less: repayment of unsustainable debt	(5,146.10)	(9.70)
Outstanding borrowings as per debt restructuring as on date	**61,762.73**	**72,982.70**
Less: Adjustment for fair valuation as per IND AS, of NCD issued against the unsustainable debt	(25,815.04)	(31,396.80)
Other items - FCCD, accrued interest & others	45.91	5,292.01
Total borrowing as on date	**35,993.60**	**46,877.91**
Current	14,034.65	19,963.33
Non-current	21,958.95	26,914.58

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15.2 NCD-B

Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the outstanding debt of Senior Secured lenders as on 15th October 2018 and unpaid interest (Oct'18 to Sep'20) bifurcated into Sustainable & Unsustainable debt. NCD-B has been issued for the unsustainable portion. The issuance of NCDs-B been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD -B has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 0.001% and redeemable annually @0.01% and the Balance outstanding NCD is redeemable in the year FY39 & FY40 in equal value. The instrument were recorded at fair value on the date of issue. The security structure and rate of interest are mentioned in the note 15.6. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

15.3 Debentures to others (Aditya Birla Group)

(a) NCD-A: Consequent to NCLAT approval of the Lender driven Debt Restructuring proposal and being implementation of Debt Restructuring the outstanding NCD-A as on October 15, 2018 and the unpaid interest of Oct'2018 to Sep'2020 has been bifurcated into sustainable and unsustainable. Accordingly, outstanding NCD-A represents the sustainable portion. Debentures carries a rate of interest of 1 year MCLR of PNB or 8.5% Pa which ever is higher. Debentures are redeemable in a 60 structured quarterly instalments starting from September, 2023 ending by March, 2038. The instrument were recorded at fair value on the date of issue.

(b) NCD-C: Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the outstanding NCD-A as on October 15, 2018 and unpaid interest (Oct'2018 to Sep'20) bifurcated into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt. Accordingly, the NCD-C has been issued for the unsustainable portion. The issuance of NCD-C been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD-C has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 0.001% and redeemable annually @0.01% and the Balance outstanding NCD is redeemable in the year FY39 & FY40 in equal value. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

(c) NCD-"IF": Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the unpaid interest (Oct'2020 to Mar'2023) on NCD-A into Funded Interest NCD-"IF". The issuance of NCD been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD-"IF" has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 8.5% and redeemable in Three Structured instalments commencing September 2023 and completed by FY 2026. The instrument were recorded at fair value on the date of issue.

(d) The above NCD's are guaranteed by Holding Company and Ultimate Holding Company

15.4 Rupee Term Loan:

Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring and Lenders implementing Debt Restructuring by execution of Master Restructuring the outstanding debt as on 15th October 2018 and the unpaid interest (October'2018 to September 2020) of senior secured lenders bifurcated into Sustainable and Unsustainable. The Rupee term loan represent the sustainable portion and secured in favour of the lenders/security trustees by way of first pari-passu charge without any lender having priority/preference over the other lender. The term loan shall be repayable in structured quarterly instalments commences from September 2023 and completed by March 2038. The security structure and rate of interest are mentioned in the note 15.6

15.5 Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL):

Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the unpaid interest (Oct'2020 to Mar'2023) on rupee term loan converted into Funded Interest Term loan. The loan is repayable in Three Structured instalments commencing September 2023 and completed by FY 2026. The FITL represent the sustainable portion and secured in favour of the lenders/security trustees by way of first pari-passu charge without any lender having priority/preference over the other lender. The security structure and rate of interest are mentioned in the note 15.6

15.6 Security for senior secured lenders:

a) A first mortgage and charge on all immovable properties and assets of the Project. In case of leasehold land, mortgage of leasehold rights created in favour of the lenders

b) A first charge by way of hypothecation of all the movables assets including but not limited to plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories

c) A First charge on the respective Project's book debts, stocks, stores and spares, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future, intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future;

d) A first charge on all the Project's bank accounts including but not limited to the Lenders Escrow Account opened in the lead Bank, where all cash inflows from the Project are deposited and all proceeds being utilized in a manner and priority as agreed under the distribution waterfall mechanism.

e) First charge on DSRA to be opened/maintained with the lead Bank. {The company on implementation of the Resolution Plan, will maintain DSRA equivalent to one successive quarter's term debt service obligations (principal plus interest) of secured financial creditors starting from FY 2025 (from the first quarter) and will be continued till repayment of the entire sustainable debt}.

f) Non-Disposal Undertaking from Sponsors/ ITPCL up-to 26% of the paid up capital.

g) First ranking assignment of all contracts, including off take contracts, documents, insurance, policies relating to the proposed power plant, rights, titles, permits, approvals, clearances and interests of the Company;

h) Assignment of all the company's rights and interests related to the proposed Project under Letter of Credit, guarantee or performance bond provided by any party for any contract related to the Project in favour of the company

i) Pledge 100% shares of ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd and also 100% shares of IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd, the holding companies of the mine acquired in Indonesia.

j) First charge as stated at (c) and (d), shall be subject to charges created/to be created in favour of borrower's bankers on the borrower's current assets for securing its working capital facilities without any preference or priority to one over the other or others.

k) **Collateral Security for all credit facilities:** IEDCL, as promoter of IL&FS Tamilnadu Power Company Limited, to pledge 51% (Fifty one Percent) of the issued, paid up and voting equity share capital of the Borrower in favour of the secured consortium lenders

Rate of interest:

As on March 31, 2025, the term loan facility carries a rate of interest calculated at 1 year MCLR of Lead bank or 8.5% which ever is higher. The rate of interest subject to annual reset and next reset due by 06th December 2025.

15.7 Working capital loans:

Loans repayable on demand from banks represents cash credit facilities availed by the Company. The principal moneys due from time to time and all interest thereon calculated from day to day at the rate hereinafter mentioned, additional interest, the amount of all charges, commission and expenses etc. are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on:-

i. The present and future stocks of raw materials including in transit, work in process, stores and spares (hereinafter referred to as the Goods), which belong to it and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this agreement shall be brought in, stored or be in or about its premises or godowns at Cuddalore or any other godowns or be in the course of transit from one godown to another or wherever else the same may be and

ii. the present and future book debts, operating cash flows, outstanding decrees, money receivables, claims, securities, Government subsidies, investments, rights and other moveable assets excluding bills purchased/discounted by Bank and bills against which advances have been made (all of which are hereinafter referred to as 'Book Debts') which belong to the Borrower and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this Agreement may belong to it (the said 'Goods' and 'Book Debts' are hereinafter referred to as 'hypothecated assets'/'the Securities' apart from other Securities as more fully described in the Schedule hereto), as security for payment of the balance due to the Bank by the Borrower at any time or ultimately found due on the Bank by them at any time or ultimately found due on the closing of the said Accounts and for payment of all debts and liabilities mentioned hereafter.

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15.8 Debentures to related parties

(a) NCD-C: Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the outstanding NCD-A as on October 15, 2018 and unpaid interest (Oct'2018 to Sep'20) bifurcated into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt. Accordingly, the NCD-C has been issued for the unsustainable portion. The issuance of NCD-C been approved in the EGM of the company held on 26th December 2023 and allotment NCD-C has been approved in the Board meeting of the company held on 26th December 2023. Debentures carries coupon of 0.001% & accrued and redeemable in the year FY39 & FY40 in equal value. However, If there is an improvement in actual cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) metric basis the annual audited financials over model, the improvement shall be utilised for repayment of unsustainable debt.

(b) Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD): FCCD issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited outstanding as on March 31, 2015 were in the nature of equity as it carried an NIL interest rate and were convertible into fixed number of shares. Terms of issue of these debentures were changed subsequently in the year 2016-17 to carry an coupon rate of 16% per annum with retrospective effect since the date of issue and would be convertible at fair market value of shares on maturity date at a conversion price in the range of Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 for each equity share of face value of Rs. 10 fully paid.

FCCDs are converted and issued fully paid up equity shares on 25th October 2024 (also refer Note 13)

15.9 maturity profile of debentures

Category	Coupon Rate	Maturity profile
NCD - A	PNB 1yr MCLR	Staggered manner FY'24 to FY'38
NCD - "IF"	PNB 1yr MCLR	Staggered manner FY'24 to FY'26
NCD - B	0.001%	(i) 0.01% p.a staring from FY 2021-22 to 2037-38 (ii) balance outstanding in equal proportion in the FY 2038-39 and FY 2039-40
NCD - C	0.001%	

15.10 Rupee Term Loan from related party

(a) Term loan: Consequent to NCLAT approval of the Lender driven Debt Restructuring proposal and being implementation of Debt Restructuring the outstanding term loan as on October 15, 2018 and the unpaid interest of Oct'2018 to Sep'2020 has been bifurcated into sustainable and unsustainable. Accordingly, outstanding term loan represents the sustainable portion. The term loan carries a rate of interest of 1 year MCLR of PNB or 8.5% Pa which ever is higher and repayable in a 60 structured quarterly instalments starting from September, 2023 ending by March, 2038.

(b) FITL: Consequent to NCLAT approval of Debt Restructuring proposal, the unpaid interest (Oct'2020 to Mar'2023) on rupee term loan converted into Funded Interest Term loan. The loan is repayable in Three Structured instalments commencing September 2023 and completed by FY26. The FITL represent the sustainable portion.

15.11 Classification of borrowings

Borrowings have been classified as current and non-current based on the debt restructuring terms.

15.12 Forensic audit conducted by lenders

Lenders have also initiated a forensic audit for the period prior to September 2018 and appointed an external agency to perform forensic audit and report to lenders. Lenders have informed that consequent to receipt of auditor's report they have classified the Company's account as fraud category basis RBI guidelines and this action has no bearing on debt restructuring.

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Note 16 Trade Payables

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 16.1)	51.83	18.09
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,673.63	9,571.36
	6,725.46	9,589.45

There are no overdue amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the Group has not paid any interest to any Micro and Small Enterprises during the current and previous year.

16.1 Ageing schedule

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Undisputed dues		
a) MSME	51.83	18.09
b) Others		
Not due	2,744.99	3,965.65
Less than 1 year	3,812.37	4,879.77
1-2 Years	1.54	-
2-3 years	0.67	115.25
More than 3 years	53.89	538.23
Total	6,665.29	9,516.99
(ii) Disputed dues		
a) Others	-	-
More than 3 years	55.53	55.53
Total	55.53	55.53
(iii) Unbilled dues		
a) MSME		-
b) Others		
Not due	4.63	16.95
Less than 1 year	-	-
Total	4.63	16.95
Total (i+ii+iii)	6,725.46	9,589.47

Note:
Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

16.2 Disclosure required under Section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	51.83	18.09
(ii) the amount of interest 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;	-	-
(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specific ed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year and	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006..	-	-
Total	51.83	18.09

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Note 17 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
(a) Retention money payable (refer note 28)	5.07	134.06
(b) Others		
- Security deposits payable	3.11	0.54
- Employee benefits payable	0.76	1.24
	8.94	**135.84**

Note 18 Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a. Statutory remittances (Contributions to PF and NPS, Withholding taxes, GST etc.)	-	-	19.65	12.64
b. Advances from Customers	3.34	3.42	8.05	8.83
c. Deferred Government Grant (refer note below)	7,494.29	7,742.66	248.36	248.36
	7,497.63	**7,746.08**	**276.06**	**269.83**

18.1. Movement in Government Grant (refer note 47)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,991.02	8,240.06
Received during the year	-	-
Transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss	(248.36)	(249.04)
Balance at the end of the year	**7,742.66**	**7,991.02**
Current	248.36	248.36
Non Current	7,494.29	7,742.66

Note 19 Provisions

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits (compensated absences and leave travel allowance)	-	-	7.39	7.86
	-	**-**	**7.39**	**7.86**

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NOTE 20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Revenue from operations		
Sale of power	40,940.33	47,569.01
Change in law claims	0.18	-
	40,940.51	**47,569.01**
(b) Other operating revenues		
- sale of by product	83.86	102.68
- interest on overdue receivables	824.50	477.16
- deferred income	248.36	249.04
	42,097.23	**48,397.89**

Timing of Revenue Recognition:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Goods and services transferred at a point of time	41,848.87	48,148.85
Goods and services transferred over a period of time	248.36	249.04

Contract balances:
The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	18,107.64	29,242.52
Contract liabilities (advance from customers)	8.05	8.83

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	41,024.19	47,671.69
Adjustments		
Discount allowed	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**41,024.19**	**47,671.69**

Break up of revenue from operations:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations		
In India	42,097.23	48,397.89
Outside India	-	-

Note 21 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
on Deposits	1,173.45		1,314.48	
others	19.40		-	
		1,192.85		1,314.48
(b) Other non-operating income		41.43		20.83
(c) Provisions no longer required (net of ECL provided during the year)		2,394.36		519.31
		3,628.64		**1,854.62**

Note 22 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Coal and limestone	31,449.03	36,407.21
(b) Oil	38.33	36.77
(c) Stores, spares and consumables	319.58	66.95
Total	**31,806.94**	**36,510.93**

Note 23 Other direct expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Operation & Maintenance	507.48	473.88
(b) Railway freight & detention charges	3.77	4.66
(c) SRLDC Charges, rebate and others	368.38	347.80
Total	**879.63**	**826.34**

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Note 24 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Salaries, Wages and Bonus	281.35	238.91
(b) Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	11.68	17.79
(c) Staff Welfare expenses	12.96	7.92
Total	**305.99**	**264.62**

Note 25 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Interest costs (refer note 15)		
(a) Debentures	0.20	1.17
(b) Term loans and cash credit	3,092.92	4,448.42
(ii) Interest on conversion of FCCD to related party (refer note 13 and 15)	58.49	-
(iii) Other borrowing costs*	284.89	221.26
(iv) Unwinding unsustainable debt (NCD-B & NCD C) (refer note 15)	439.95	-
	3,876.45	**4,670.85**

*Other borrowing costs includes commitment charges, loan processing charges, guarantee charges, loan facilitation charges and other ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowings.

Note 26 Depreciation, amortisation and provision for impairment

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation/amortisation on		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2,008.85	2,005.90
(b) Intangible assets	0.04	0.11
	2,008.89	**2,006.01**

Note 27 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
Power and Fuel		1.92		1.84
Rent		14.80		14.71
Repairs and Maintenance				
- Buildings	27.29		26.62	
- Others	222.68	249.97	193.59	220.21
Insurance		107.23		133.51
Rates and Taxes		17.25		1.22
Communication Expenses		0.02		0.02
Travelling and Conveyance		18.12		21.73
Printing and Stationery		0.68		0.54
Auditors' Remuneration (refer note 33)		4.91		6.25
Legal and Professional Expenses		52.54		72.55
Directors Sitting Fees		1.73		1.40
Green belt and environmental expenses		15.41		12.14
Security Expenses		98.89		83.59
Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translation (net)		0.25		0.24
Corporate Social responsibility expenditure (refer note 32)		6.48		14.50
Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment		5.42		-
Impairment of CWIP		454.90		-
Impairment of Financial Asset		0.12		17.74
Impairment of Other Asset		-		5.24
Miscellaneous Expenses		11.42		5.17
		1,062.06		**612.60**

Note 28 Exceptional items

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Interest costs		
(a) Accrual of interest on implementation of resolution plan - October 2018 to September 2020	-	10,013.48
(b) Accrual of interest on implementation of resolution plan - October 2020 to March 2023	-	11,341.80
(ii) De-recognition of financial liability - Fair valuation of NCD issued against the unsustainable debt redeemable in FY 2039 and FY 2040	-	(31,396.80)
(iii) De-recognition of financial liability - Excess recognition earlier years now write back	-	(2,190.98)
(iv) De-recognition of financial and other liability - Waiver of operational and capex creditors (net of retention money and capital advance)	(1,165.78)	(6,777.34)
(iv) Repayment of unsustainable debt on account of improvement in cash adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)	5,141.79	-
	3,976.01	(19,009.84)

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Note 29. Income taxes

A. Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax (a)		
Current period	-	-
Deferred tax (b)		
Attributable to - Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	-	-

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and loss	1,809.90	24,371.00
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 25.17%	455.55	6,134.18
Effect of:		
- Provision for loss allowance / reversal of loss allowance	(596.31)	(130.71)
- Disallowance of impairment of financial assets, PPE, CWIP, CSR and other disallowances	117.49	9.43
- Derecognition of financial liability based on fair valuation	(117.31)	(9,080.43)
- Other allowances / disallowances	1,349.84	1,682.35
- Difference in depreciation in books vs income tax depreciation	(225.13)	(469.98)
- Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation on which DTA was not created	-	(1,228.91)
- Income exempt from tax (Revenue recognition of government grants)	(62.51)	(62.68)
- Allowances / disallowance under section 43B - Interest converted into Funded Interest Term Loan & repayment	(921.61)	3,146.75
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**(0.00)**	**(0.00)**

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company evaluated the option given under the New Tax Ordinance and found that it would be beneficial to opt for the new tax regime. The company has adopted new tax regime under section 115 BAA of the Income Tax Act,1961 from the FY 2019-20 onwards.

B. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax (assets) / liabilities	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment (net of unabsorbed depreciation)	-	-	4,554.43	4,351.35	4,554.43	4,351.35
Provision for employee benefits	(5.95)	(3.60)	-	-	(5.95)	(3.60)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(542.51)	(1,247.58)	-	-	(542.51)	(1,247.58)
Conversion of interest into loan	(4,005.97)	(3,100.17)	-	-	(4,005.97)	(3,100.17)
Total	**(4,554.43)**	**(4,351.35)**	**4,554.43**	**4,351.35**	-	-

The Company has recognised deferred tax asset on conversion of interest into Funded Interest Term loan which are repayable in FY-2039 and FY-2040 to the extent of the deferred tax liability. No deferred tax asset has been recognised on the above considering the availability of Company's sufficient taxable temporary differences. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognised deferred tax assets

Note 30. Contingent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Group faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Group assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Group 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 Group provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Group believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Bank Guarantee provided to customs department in relation to grant (refer note 47)	4,411.47	4,411.47
(b) Power Grid Corporation India Limited relinquishment charges (including BG Rs. 570)	643.80	643.80
(c) Disputed Stranded Capacity as per the order of CERC under appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi.	44.70	44.70
(d) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt		
(i) Creditors claim - Porto Novo Maritime Limited	764.94	764.94
(e) Customer claim		
PTC claim	6,721.79	6,721.79
Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited ('TNPDCL')	4,208.00	-
(f) GST - Capacity charges	925.56	925.56

Note 30.1 Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of capital commitments remaining to be executed net of advances	-	-

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Note 31. Earnings per Share:

a. Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year/period.

b. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year/period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic Earnings per share	7.29	121.73
Diluted Earnings per share	7.29	110.06

Note 31.1 Basic Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after Tax	1,809.90	24,371.00
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	1,809.90	24,371.00
Number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the beginning	200.21	200.21
Add: Equity shares Issued	48.02	-
Number of equity Shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the end	248.23	200.21
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period	248.23	200.21

Note 31.2 Diluted Earnings per share

The Group does not have any potential equity shares. Accordingly, basic and diluted EPS are the same

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Note 32. Details of CSR Expenditure

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
(i) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	6.48	169.44
(ii) Amount spent during the year on:	**6.48**	**14.50**
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	12.22
(b) On purposes other than (i) above	6.48	2.28
(iii) amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent	-	-
(iv) total of previous years' shortfall	-	-
(v) reason for shortfall	-	-
(vi) details of related party transactions	-	-
(vii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation	-	-

Note:

In terms of Section 135(1) of the Act, the CSR provisions are applicable to the company.

However, the Company is under the Resolution framework of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) since 15th October 2018. The Company has implemented the NCLAT approved Debt Resolution Plan during the year. The Debt Resolution plan involves Restructuring of dues of Financial and Operational & Capex creditors. Accordingly, the interest liability for the period October 2018 to March 2023 is accounted as Funded Interest Term Loan during the year as per the Resolution Plan.

Until the implementation of Debt Resolution Plan, the CSR obligations are estimated under section 198 considering the interest liability on the outstanding debt basis the original sanction terms of lenders, resulting in marginal / nil obligations. Upon implementation of Debt Resolution Plan during the year the interest liabilities are reworked for the years 2018 - 2023 and resulting in CSR liabilities for 2023-24.

Based on the above facts, the CSR Committee advised the management of the company to file an application with NCLAT seeking exemption from the applicability of CSR provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24 in the meeting held on May 28, 2024, the committee recommendation was concurred by the Board in the meeting held on May 28, 2024. Accordingly, an application was filed with NCLAT at Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS, the Ultimate Holding Company) group level including the Company (ITPCL) seeking exemption on January 15, 2025 (A) in order to compute net profits for the purpose of determining requirement to undertake CSR expenditure under Section 135 of the Act, Red & Amber Companies would be able to account for interest expenses as accrued as per the original loan terms, regardless of the moratorium and

(B) pursuant to computing net profits in accordance with relief (A) above, CSR expenditure obligations under Section 135(5) of the Act would not be applicable to Red & Amber Companies for the period for which they are categorized as Red/Amber.

However, Company's sense of responsibility towards the community and maintain environment balance in which it operates, has been fulfilled through undertaking certain minimum Community Development activity for the social good of the community in the vicinity of the business it operates.

Note 33 Auditor's remuneration*

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
As Auditor:		
Audit Fee	4.79	5.79
Tax audit Fee	-	-
In other capacity		
Fee for certificates and other services	0.02	0.35
Out of pocket expenses	0.09	0.11
	4.91	**6.25**

Remuneration includes applicable taxes
*Includes payable to auditors of subsidiaries

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Note 34. Lease arrangements

(a) Group as Lessee

The Group has taken office premises on short term leases.

(b) Payments recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rental expenses	14.80	14.71

Note 35.Other statutory information

(i) The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(iii) No Bank or financial institution or other lender has declared the Corporation as wilful defaulter

(iv) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

1) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
2) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(v) The Group has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

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

(vi) Compliance with number of layers of companies as per Clause 87 of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable

(vii) There are no pending applications with any authority for a scheme of arrangement in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013

(viii) The Group does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(ix) The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies except the following satisfaction:

- Union Bank of India (Charge ID: 100109372)
- Punjab National Bank (Charge IDs: 100088717, 100019681, and 100019680)

The credit facilities availed from the above lenders are part of the restructured debt and charges are created in favour of security trustee. These charges are pending registration of satisfaction awaiting no objection from the above lenders.

(x) The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

Note 36. Segment Information

The primary reporting of the Group has been made on the basis of business segment. The Group has only one business segment as defined in Ind AS 108, which is the generation & supply of electricity. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to this primary business segment.

Since, all the segment assets are in India, there are no separate geographical segment details required to be disclosed.

We do not identify or allocate assets by operating segment, nor does the chief operating decision maker evaluate operating segments using discrete asset information. We have no material intersegment revenue. The accounting policies of the segments are consistent with those described in summary of significant accounting policies and practices.

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Note 37. Ratios

a) Current ratio = Current assets divided by Current liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Current assets	40,943.11	41,230.58
Current liabilities	21,052.50	29,966.31
Ratio	1.94	1.38
% change from previous year	**41.35**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to reduction in trade payable and repayment of borrowings

b) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total debt divided by total equity where total debt represents aggregate of current and non-current borrowings

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Total debt	35,993.59	46,877.91
Total equity	50,346.40	43,757.73
Ratio	0.71	1.07
% change from previous year	**33.27**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to repayment of borrowings, conversion of FCCD to equity and increase of profit

c) Return on Equity ratio / Return on investment ratio = Profit after tax divided by average total equity

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Profit after tax (before exceptional items)	5,785.91	5,361.16
Average total equity	47,052.07	32,247.75
Ratio	0.12	0.17
% change from previous year	**(26.03)**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Not Applicable.

Average shareholders equity = (Total equity as at beginning of respective year + total equity as at end of respective year) divided by 2

d) Inventory turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Cost of goods sold*	32,686.57	37,337.27
Average inventory**	4,805.72	4,039.53
Ratio	6.80	9.24
% change from previous year	**(26.41)**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to lower sales volume

*Cost of goods sold includes cost of materials consumed and other direct expenses
**Average inventory = (Total inventory as at beginning of respective year + total inventory as at end of respective year) divided by 2

e) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Sales divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Turnover*	41,848.87	48,148.84
Average trade receivables**	23,675.83	29,063.59
Ratio	1.77	1.66
% change from previous year	**6.69**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Not Applicable.
*Turnover represents revenue from operations excluding government grants
**Average trade receivables = (Total trade receivables (net) as at beginning of respective year + total trade receivables (net) as at end of respective year) divided by 2

f) Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Purchases*	33,761.52	36,088.75
Average trade payables**	8,157.45	7,180.89
Ratio	4.14	5.03
% change from previous year	**(17.65)**	

Reason for change more than 25% : Not Applicable
*Purchases includes purchase of raw materials including stores, tools and spares

** Average trade payables = (Total Trade Payables as at beginning of respective year + Total Trade Payables as at end of respective year) divided by 2

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g) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by working capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	41,848.87	48,148.84
Workings capital*	19,890.61	11,264.26
Ratio	2.10	4.27
% change from previous year	**71.81**	

Reason for change more than 25% : Change attributable to decrease in sales revenue and repayment of borrowings

*Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities

h) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Net profit after tax (before exceptional items)	5,785.91	5,361.16
Revenue from operations	41,848.87	48,148.84
Ratio - %	13.83	11.13
% change from previous year	**24.17**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to reversal of Expected credit loss provisions

i) Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by capital employed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Earnings before interest and taxes (before exceptional)	9,662.36	10,042.34
Capital employed*	86,340.00	90,635.64
Ratio - %	11.19	11.08
% change from previous year	**1.00**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Not Applicable.

*Capital employed = Total equity plus total borrowings

j) Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Net profit after tax	5,785.91	5,361.16
Add: Non-cash operating expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,008.89	2,006.01
Finance cost	3,876.45	4,670.85
Add / (less) other adjustments (exceptional items)	(2,642.60)	(745.38)
Earnings available for debt services	**9,028.65**	**11,292.65**
Interest payment on borrowings	3,093.12	4,449.59
Principal repayment	8,672.00	23,386.08
Total interest and principal repayment	**11,765.12**	**27,835.67**
Ratio	0.77	0.41
% change from previous year	**89.16**	

Reason for change more than 25% :
Change attributable to previous year being first year of implementation of debt restructuring

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Note 38.Employee benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and NPS contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

During the year the following amounts have been recognised in the Profit and loss Statement on account of defined contribution plans:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Employers contribution to Provident Fund	11.40	11.06
Employers contribution to National Pension Scheme	1.83	1.61

B. Defined benefit plans :

Gratuity -

Under the Gratuity plan operated by the Company, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a Gratuity on departure at 15 days on last drawn salary for each completed year of service as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy. The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet.

a. Change in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	41.30	35.92
Current service cost	5.97	5.74
Interest Cost	2.32	2.34
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:		
- Actuarial losses / (gains) arising from experience adjustment	17.26	3.67
Benefits paid	(16.11)	(6.38)
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	**50.73**	**41.30**

b. Changes in the fair value of planned assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	47.96	44.61
Return on plan assets	3.35	3.20
Contributions from the employer	16.27	6.46
Benefits Paid	(16.11)	(6.38)
Re-measurements:		
- Actuarial (losses) / gains on plan assets	(0.22)	0.07
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	**51.25**	**47.96**

c. Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	50.73	41.30
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	(51.25)	(47.96)
Funded status of the plans – (Assets) recognised in the balance sheet	**(0.52)**	**(6.66)**

d. Components of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	5.97	5.74
Net Interest Expense		
Interest cost on DBO	2.32	2.34
Less: Interest income on plan assets	(3.35)	(3.20)
Net Cost in Profit or Loss	**4.94**	**4.88**

e. Components of defined benefit losses/(gains) recognised in Other Comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	17.26	3.67
Return on plan assets	0.22	(0.07)
Net losses/(gains) in Other Comprehensive Income	**17.47**	**3.60**

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f. Significant actuarial assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.47%	6.97%
Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of attrition	10.00%	10.00%
Average age of members	39.5	39.3
Average remaining working life	7.9	7.9
Mortality rate is in accordance with the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate table		

The Company has invested the plan assets with the insurer managed funds. The insurance company has invested the plan assets in Government Securities, Debt Funds, Equity shares, Mutual Funds, Money Market Instruments and Time Deposits. The expected rate of return on plan asset is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligation.

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

Particulars	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Discount rate		
- 0.50% increase	49.36	40.12
- 0.50% decrease	52.18	42.55
Salary growth rate		
- 0.50% increase	52.28	42.64
- 0.50% decrease	49.25	40.02

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

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

There was no change in the methods of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset)

Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows:

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

b) Expected Benefit payments in the following years:

Year 1	7.50
Year 2	10.88
Year 3	4.30
Year 4	4.63
Year 5	4.90
Next 5Years	19.81

C. Long Term Compensated Absences

The Company's net obligation in respect of Compensated absences is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation.

Particulars	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	7.39	8.33
Current service cost	1.76	1.90
Interest Cost	0.48	0.55
Actuarial losses / (gains) on obligation	(1.71)	(2.03)
Benefits paid	(1.01)	(1.36)
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	**6.92**	**7.39**

The assumptions used for computing the long term accumulated compensated absences on actuarial basis are as follows:

Assumptions	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Discount rate	6.47%	6.97%
Attrition Rate	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	5.00%

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Note 39. Related party transactions

List of related parties and relationship

a. Ultimate Holding Company

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)

b. Holding Company

IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL)

c. Fellow Subsidiaries

IL&FS Financial Services Limited
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited
IL&FS Education and Technology Services Limited
IL&FS Engineering & Construction Company Ltd
Porto Novo Maritime Limited
IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited
ISSL Settlement & Transaction Services Ltd
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
IL & FS Technologies Limited

d. Joint Ventures

Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited

e. Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Sanjeev Seth, Managing Director
Saravanan Ranganathan, Chief Financial Officer
Ajay Mishra, Company Secretary (w.e.f 26-12-2023)
Harshlatha J Lalwani, Company Secretary (ceased to be KMP 17-08-2023)

f. Non Executive directors

Nand Kishore
Kaushik Modak
Bibhudutta Biswal (w.e.f January 02, 2025)
Pramod Agrawal (Appointed as a Director on 18-07-2024 and ceased to be Director w.e.f 08-11-2024)
Feby Koshy Bin Koshy (ceased to be Director w.e.f Dec 26, 2024)

Nature of transaction with related parties

Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Issue of Share Capital on conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	480.24	-
Security Premium on conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4,322.12	-
Conversion of debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4,743.87	-
Inter-corporate borrowings repayment		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited		
(a) Rupee Term loan	109.48	273.69
(b) Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL)	3.06	214.20
(C) Unsustainable Non Convertible Debentures - NCD-C	773.24	-

Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Miscellaneous income		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	0.46
Rental expenses		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	0.15	0.52
Interest expense on inter-corporate borrowings		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	97.02	137.58
Interest expense on conversion of FCCD		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	58.49	-
Fee for transfer of Port License		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	119.34	-

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Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Remuneration to key management personnel paid during the year		
Salary including perquisites		
Sanjeev Seth	17.27	17.17
Saravanan Ranganathan	5.52	4.87
Ajay Mishra	2.08	0.50
Harshlatha J Lalwani	-	0.23
Sitting fee paid to non whole time directors	1.73	0.97

Balance outstanding with related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31 2025	As at March 31 2024
Year-end payable balances		
(i) IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	56.85	170.59
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(113.88)
	56.85	56.70
(ii) Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	302.30	878.65
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(576.34)
Net outstanding	302.30	302.30
(iii) IL&FS Financial Services Limited	84.90	255.09
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(170.19)
Net outstanding	84.90	84.90
(iv) IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	671.10	1,745.26
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(1,074.15)
Net outstanding	671.10	671.10
(v) IL&FS Technologies Limited	0.10	0.10
(vi) IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure & Services	-	5.19
Less: Liability write-back [refer note 28 (iv)]	-	(3.47)
Net outstanding	-	1.72
(vii) Porto Novo Maritime Limited	55.53	55.53
Year-end receivable balances		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	1.34	1.34
(Less): Provision made	(1.34)	(1.34)
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	2.88	2.88
(Less): Provision made	(2.88)	(2.88)
Share Capital		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	2,088.21	1,607.98
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	151.72	151.72
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	242.38	242.38
Security Premium on Conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	36,509.95	32,187.84
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	96.79	96.79
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	5,146.90	5,146.90
Inter-corporate borrowings outstanding		
(i) IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited		
(a) Rupee Term loan (including interest)	1,481.83	1,094.75
(b) Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL)	88.74	91.80
(c) Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD)	-	4,743.87
(d) Non Convertible Debentures - NCD-C (at fair value)	278.02	237.24
(ii) IL & FS Transportation Networks Limited	588.21	229.38
(iii) A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	272.50	265.97
Financial Asset-Loans (net of impairment)		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	0.03	0.03

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Note 40. Financial instruments

Note 40.1 Capital management

The Group's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Group through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Group monitors the capital structure on the basis of Net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Group.

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group. Net debt includes all long and short-term borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Group:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Equity	**50,346.40**	**43,757.73**
Debt	35,993.59	46,877.91
Cash and cash equivalents	(0.58)	(0.14)
Net debt	**35,993.01**	**46,877.77**
Total capital (equity + net debt)	**86,339.41**	**90,635.50**
Net debt to Total capital (equity+Net debt) ratio	0.42	0.52

Note 40.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Financial assets-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Investments	-	0.12
(ii) Trade Receivables (refer note 6)	1,794.79	7,179.16
(iii) Other financial assets	707.58	745.82
Financial assets-Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Trade Receivables (refer note 6)	16,312.85	22,064.86
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.58	0.14
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	18,313.89	15,111.65
(iv) Other Financial assets	167.41	61.90
Financial Liabilities-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings (refer note 15)	21,958.95	26,914.58
Financial Liabilities-Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings (refer note 15)	14,034.65	19,963.33
(ii) Trade Payables	6,725.46	9,589.43
(iii) Other financial Liabilities	8.94	135.84

Note 40.3 Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies:

The Group's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Group. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Group through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives.
In the ordinary course of business, the Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

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

a) Interest rate risk

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

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments not hedged against interest rate fluctuation at the end of the reporting period. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate long term liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points on the exposure of ₹ 32,580.81 as on 31st March, 2025 and ₹ 39,168.15 as on 31st March, 2024 and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows (also refer note 15):

Particulars	Year ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2024
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	162.90	195.84

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b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities, however the Group is not having hedging limits as working capital facility hence transactions are incurred on prevailing market rates.

Foreign currency risk management

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of following:
1. Purchase of Coal
2. Purchase of stores and spares

The Group is under NCLAT Resolution and the process prescribed under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy code would be applicable to Group. The outstanding liabilities as on 15th October 2018 including foreign currency liabilities are converted in to INR at the exchange rate of 15th Oct'2018. On Resolution, the crystalised foreign liabilities will be paid in foreign currency equivalent to the INR. Hence, the foreign currency liabilities are not restated on the balance sheet date.

c) Commodity price risk

The Group operating activities require the on-going purchase of coal and other fuel. This is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. The Group is hedging the same by procuring the coal in the current market and keeping a close tap of the price with the cost of generation thereby ensuring this does not result in negative operating margins.

d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is having majority of receivables from State Electricity Boards which are Government undertakings and subsidiaries of Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) hence they are secured from credit losses in the future. Though there are delays in payments there is no risk with regard to certainty of collection. Refer Note 5.3 for credit concentration.

Short Term PPA supplies are with the credit period of 7days to 30 days which are not secured exposed to credit risk.

Note 40.4 Liquidity risk management

The Group endeavour to manage 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. Consequent to matters described in Note 1.2 above, the Group's funds management has undergone a change. Currently, the Group solely depends on its ability to collect money from its power sale customers which in turn effects the procurement plan and this can have cascading effect on declaring availability and generation of power.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Carrying amount	up to 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings	35,993.59	14,034.65	15,125.65	6,833.30	35,993.59
Trade Payables	6,725.46	4,739.17	1,986.29	-	6,725.46
Other Financial Liabilities	8.94	8.94	-	-	8.94
Total	**42,727.99**	**18,782.75**	**17,111.94**	**6,833.30**	**42,727.99**

The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	18,107.64
Other financial assets	19,189.46
Total	**37,297.10**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Carrying amount	up to 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings	46,877.91	19,963.33	17,511.25	9,403.33	46,877.91
Trade Payables	9,589.45	6,554.76	2,999.38	-	9,554.14
Other Financial Liabilities	135.84	135.84	-	-	135.84
Total	**56,603.22**	**26,653.95**	**20,510.63**	**9,403.33**	**56,567.91**

The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	29,244.02
Other financial assets	15,919.64
Total	**45,163.66**

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Note 41.Financial Instruments

Fair Values:

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025				As at 31 March 2024			
	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total
Financial assets								
Financial assets at amortised cost:								
- Trade receivables	18,107.64	-	-	18,107.64	29,244.02	-	-	29,244.02
- Cash and cash equivalents	0.58	-	-	0.58	0.14	-	-	0.14
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	18,313.89	-	-	18,313.89	15,111.65	-	-	15,111.65
- Investments	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	0.12
- Other financial assets	874.98	-	-	874.98	807.72	-	-	807.72
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2025**				**As at 31 March 2024**			
	Amortised cost	**Fair Value through profit or loss**	**Fair value through OCI**	**Total**	**Amortised cost**	**Fair Value through profit or loss**	**Fair value through OCI**	**Total**
Financial liabilities								
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:								
Borrowings	35,993.59	-	-	35,993.59	46,877.91	-	-	46,877.91
Trade payables	6,725.46	-	-	6,725.46	9,589.43	-	-	9,589.43
Other financial liabilities	8.94	-	-	8.94	135.84	-	-	135.84

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Note 42 Commercial arrangements and claims received

(i) The Company had raised funds by way of private placement of two unsecured, Unlisted, Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures ("NCD") having face value of Rs.10,00,000 each, aggregating Rs.5,000, backed by corporate guarantee by IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL) and an undertaking by IL&FS. Pursuant to an arrangement with IL&FS, the Company was required to pay monitoring fees to IL&FS in respect of the above-mentioned private placement of NCDs. Subsequent to the downgrading of credit rating of IL&FS after October 2018, holders of NCDs of the Company have increased interest rates on NCDs issued by the Company. As result of the foregoing, management concluded that the arrangement with IL&FS and IEDCL became infructuous from October 15, 2018 and April 1, 2019, respectively. Accordingly, no expenses in this regard have been accounted for by the Company in the previous years and current year.

(ii) The Company had entered into an agreement with Porto Novo Maritime Limited ('PNML') (more fully discussed in Note 46). In respect of which, no interest expenses have been provided for by the company. Against the above, an amount of Rs 274.30 has been claimed by PNML through the claims process. However, the Caim Management Advisor classified the claim as under dispute (refer note 30).

Note 43.Order of NCLT for re-opening and re-casting of financial statements of group companies

The National Group Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), vide order dated On 1 January 2019, has allowed petition filed by the Union of India for re-opening of the books of accounts and re-casting the financial statements of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ('IL&FS'), IL&FS Financial Services Limited ('IFIN') and IL&FS Transportation Network Limited ('ITNL') under the provisions of Section 130 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial years from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The process of such re-opening and re-casting of financial statements has been completed and the recasted financial statements for all three entities for all 5 years were forwarded to Regional Director, MCA for onward filing with NCLT. Such recasted financial statements have been taken on record by NCLT on 28th June, 2024.

The Group had entered into transactions with IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL during the aforementioned years and the Board of Directors of the Group have reviewed these transactions and has evaluated the impact of this order on the Group. Based on such evaluation, and having regard to the fact that no such directions for re-opening of books of account or re-casting of financial statements of the Group has been issued till date, management is of the view that the re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL does not have any impact on the financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. There are no transactions entered into by the Group with IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL during the current financial year.

Note 44.Forensic audit of IL&FS group entities

The reconstituted Board of IL&FS has initiated a forensic examination for the period from April 2013 to September 2018 for certain companies of the Group including ITPCL, and appointed an external agency to perform the forensic audit and report to the Board of IL&FS. We have received the report during the year ended March 31, 2021. Based on the report, the Company had issued show cause notices (SCN) to three employees, regarding potential irregularities in transactions with vendors and the role of those employees with respect to those transactions in line with IL&FS Group forensic audit protocol. The Company has received responses from those individuals, and have terminated their services and withheld the final settlement of these employees. Company has further filed petition with Hon'ble NCLT under section 66 of the IBC Code for suitable remedy/recovery. Pending outcome of the matter, the financial statement consequences of the above are not currently determinable

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Note 45. Non-Compliance of laws and regulations and loan covenants

In earlier financial years, consequent to the resignation of certain independent directors, the Group is in non-compliance with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding constitution of an audit committee, and related requirements till November 18, 2019.

As a consequence of the matters described in Note 1.2 and Note 15 and various other matters discussed in these financial statements, the Group may not be in compliance with certain laws and regulations, including but not limited to certain provisions of The Companies Act, 2013. Management is in the process of evaluating the various consequences arising from such non compliances including their financial and operational impact. Pending final determination and assessment thereof, no adjustments have been made to these financial statements.

As a result of the forensic audit referred in note 44 above, non-compliance in the period up to October 15, 2018, of, certain covenants in respect of loans taken by the Group, have been identified. The financial creditors have approved the debt restructuring plan and an application was filed with Hon'ble NCLAT, the debt restructuring plan was approved by Hon'ble NCLAT and the same was implemented by Group on September 2023.

Note 46. Accounting for amounts due / recoverable from IL&FS group companies

a. Porto Novo Maritime Limited ("PNML ")

The Company entered into a License Agreement dated September 15, 2010 with Tamil Nadu Maritime Board ("TNMB") on September 15, 2010 for the development and operation of the Parangipettai Port in Tamil Nadu, India (the "Port"), for a period of 30 years from August 15, 2010. The Company has transferred the Licence for port development and operation to PNML, an IL&FS group company, without any consideration. Thereafter, the Company signed a Memorandum of Agreement with PNML dated April 12, 2013 to develop, finance, implement and operate the Port as a captive port for the Company on a "Take or Pay" basis.

As per the Memorandum of Agreement with PNML, the Company was required to provide capital support of Rs 6,300 to PNML towards construction of the Port, out of which Company paid Rs.2,903.50 to PNML between March 2013 and February 2014. The development of the port was deferred due to various reasons, including delay implementation of Phase II of the Company's power plant. Subsequently, in July 2015, PNML refunded Rs.1,900 out of the 2,903.50 received from the Company.

The Company and PNML entered into an amendment dated March 7, 2016 to the Memorandum of agreement dated April 12, 2013, in terms of which the Company was required to pay a deposit of Rs 2,200 to PNML in lieu of capital cost already incurred by PNML, and PNML was required to refund the balance Rs 1,003.50 capital support to the Company. The Company had not received the capital support amount of Rs 1,003.50 from PNML, and based on the financial condition of PNML, the Company provided for such amount of Rs 1,003.50, as at March 31, 2019

Note 47.Government Grants

The Group qualifies as a Mega Power Project, in terms of the applicable regulations in this regard, and has obtained a provisional Mega Power Project status certificate from the Ministry of Power, Government of India ("GoI"). In terms of the prevalent scheme at the relevant time, the Group had availed of exemption from customs and excise duty aggregating Rs 9,953.67 on the purchase of equipment and spares for the Group's power project, which were secured by bank guarantees and fixed deposits. The grant of final mega power status of the Group is dependent on its achieving tie up for the supply of power for 85% of its installed capacity through the long-term PPAs by way of competitive bidding and the balance through regulated market within stipulated time (i.e., by January 2025). Under Ind AS, exemption of customs and excise duty has been treated as grant relating to income and accordingly, the amount of grant has been set-up as deferred income and has been recognised in statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the asset for which grant was received, with a corresponding balance recognised under Property, Plant & Equipment (Plant and Machinery).

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit I of the Group's power plant operations, the Group has entered into a PPA for 15 years with TANGEDCO. The Group has obtained a mega power certificate (provisional) to the extent of 56.17% based on the amended Mega Power Policy 2009 and, accordingly, bank guarantees provided by the Group to the GOI for an amount of Rs 5,576.14 (proportional to the total value of bank guarantees given) have been released. There are no further obligations or conditions attached to this portion of the grant.

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit II, the Group has represented to Ministry of Power that it has not been able to enter into a long-term PPA, as required by the terms of the duty waivers explained above, due to a lack of market (represented by requests for proposals) for such power supply terms. Ministry of power had given further period of 3 years till 2025 to comply with condition of long term PPA. Management also believes that there are no other material obligations or conditions attached to this remaining portion of the grant, and that the Group would continue to retain its Mega Power Project status in respect of Units I and II combined and, accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements in respect of the non current deferred government grants of Rs. 4,173.95 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 4,173.95) (included in note 18).

Note 48. Restructuring of debt and effect of event occurring after balance sheet date but before Board approval

Management has received approval from bankers/financial institutions to restructure the payables towards principal and interest in respect of the Group's borrowings from respective banks/financial institutions, subject to the approval of the same by The Hon'ble NCLAT. Application for such approval was made on January 08, 2021. Hon'ble NCLAT had heard the matter and passed the orders as under;

1. By its order dated 1.12.2021 , Hon'ble NCLAT approved the prayers related to restructuring of debts towards financial creditors (also refer note 49)

2. By its order dated 14.05.2024, the Hon'ble NCLAT approved the prayers related to restructuring of dues towards operational and capex creditors.

The Company had implemented the above orders during the year and the financials are given effect to this extent (refer note 28 and 49)

Note 49. Restructuring of debt and implementation

As stated in Note 1.2.1, The company is under the NCLAT approved resolution framework. As part of the resolution framework, an application was filed with NCALT for approval of Restructuring of debt (financial creditors and Operational & Capex creditors) outstanding as on 15th October 2018 ('Cut-off date') divided into Sustainable and Unsustainable debt and plan for distribution/apportionment of Sustainable and Unsustainable debt. The application was filed basis the financial creditors approval of the restructuring plan with the right to recompense the relief's / sacrifices / waiver extended by the financial creditors. The debt restructuring proposal was in accordance with the circular dated June 07, 2019 issued by Reserve Bank of India as "Prudential framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets". In terms of the NCLAT order on Moratorium on creditors the company has not serviced its debt since the Cut-off date and not accrued interest on the outstanding debt in the books.

NCALT approved the application of Debt restructuring proposal of the Company, consequently, the company implemented the Debt Restructuring by dividing the outstanding debt as on cut-off date into Sustainable & Unsustainable debt including the interest amount payable (funded interest term loan) for the cut-off date to March 31, 2023. Since, the implementation of the debt restructuring the company is regular in servicing the debts as per the debt restructuring plan. Consequent, to implementation of the debt restructuring plan during the previous year the outstanding debt has been disclosed as current and non-current (ref.Note no.15) and the financial implications shall be referred to note no.28

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

CNK & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Note 50. Additional information as required by para 2 of the General Instructions for preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company								
1. IL&FS Tamilnadu Power Company Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	101.08	50,888.80	92.12	1,667.30	71.11	(17.47)	92.41	1,649.83
Balance as at March 31, 2024	101.55	44,436.62	100.04	24,381.33	19.67	(3.60)	100.10	24,377.73
Foreign subsidiaries								
2. ILFS MARITIME OFFSHORE PTE. LTD								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(18.23)	(9,177.50)	(19.70)	(356.59)	28.71	(7.06)	(20.37)	(363.64)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(19.67)	(8,605.44)	(1.44)	(349.77)	75.62	(13.84)	(1.49)	(363.61)
3. IL&FS OFFSHORE NATURAL RESOURCES PTE. LTD.								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(0.07)	(34.95)	(0.09)	(1.58)	0.11	(0.03)	(0.09)	(1.61)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(0.07)	(32.56)	(0.01)	(1.95)	0.28	(0.05)	(0.01)	(2.00)
4. SE7EN FACTOR CORPORATION								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	0.55	275.70	-	-	(0.89)	0.22	0.01	0.22
Balance as at March 31, 2024*	0.61	269.10	(0.00)	(0.23)	(2.41)	0.44	0.00	0.21
5. PT. BANGUN ASIA PERSADA AND SUBSIDIARY								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(0.51)	(258.29)	(25.76)	(466.19)	0.96	(0.24)	(26.13)	(466.43)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.47	207.23	(0.03)	(6.10)	6.84	(1.25)	(0.03)	(7.35)
6. Less: Intercompany Elimination and consolidation adjustments								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(17.19)	(8,652.63)	(53.43)	(966.97)	-	-	(54.16)	(966.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(17.10)	(7,482.77)	(1.43)	(347.72)	-	-	(1.43)	(347.72)
Total								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**100.00**	**50,346.40**	**100.00**	**1,809.90**	**100.00**	**(24.57)**	**100.00**	**1,785.33**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	100.00	43,757.73	100.00	24,371.00	100.00	(18.30)	100.00	24,352.70

*represents percentage less than 0.01

All amounts are in ₹ million, except share data and as stated

Note 51. Attachment of shares of the Company held by A.S. Coal
The Group received a copy of an order of the Directorate of Enforcement, Government of India, dated January 05, 2021, attaching the 14,851,486 equity shares of the Group held by its shareholder, A.S Coal Resources pte., Ltd, Singapore ("AS Coal"), towards alleged non-compliances by AS Coal and/or its shareholder(s), of the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The Group, which is named as a defendant in these proceedings, has submitted a reply dated May 04, 2021, that other than being the target Group of the alleged non-compliances as stated above, the Group is not involved in any way in this matter. Accordingly, Management believes that this matter does not have any consequence on the Group, and no adjustments are required to the financial statements in this regard.

Note 52. Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

Note 53. Approval of financial statements
The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on July 30, 2025.

As per our report of even date

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101961W/W-100036

Vijay Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 106533

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nand Kishore
Director
DIN:08267502

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Sanjeev Seth
Managing Director
DIN:07945707

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Kaushik Modak
Director
DIN:01266560

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30.07.2025

IL & FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED CHENNAI

Bibhudutta Biswal
Director
DIN:05150657

Place: Delhi
Date: 30.07.2025

Saravanan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025

Ajay Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.07.2025


Thank You