Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Crescent Power Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Crescent Power Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

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

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

6. In preparing the financial statements, 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

7. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or

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

10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

    b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

    c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2023 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

    g) 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

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Crescent Power Limited
Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (cont'd)

i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2023 ;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023 ;

iii.
   a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief,as disclosed in note 49 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 49 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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 performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

iv. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

v. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568
UDIN: 23060568BGWIEL4906

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Crescent Power Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The property, plant and equipment and right of use assets, have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) during the year. Further, the Company does not hold any intangible assets.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) As disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of ₹ 5 crore, by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits, wherever applicable have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were subject to review.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment 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 (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made, as applicable. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of loans granted, guarantees and security provided by it.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.

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However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including 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 other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year and there has been no utilisation during the current year of the term loans obtained by the Company during any previous years. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

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(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a),(b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has 5 CICs as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Crescent Power Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568
UDIN: 23060568BGWIEL4906

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Crescent Power Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('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 that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. 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 financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

5. 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 financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568
UDIN: 23060568BGWIEL4906

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Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

Crescent Power Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	21,637.27	22,750.40
Capital work-in-progress	5	154.31	148.68
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6	5,240.63	8,253.85
ii. Loans	7	8.83	11.13
iii Other financial assets	8	142.58	136.39
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	287.11	382.02
Other non-current assets	10	1,148.28	1,149.13
Total non-current assets		**28,619.01**	**32,831.60**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	3,016.31	2,601.78
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	12	5,036.53	4,100.35
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	4,107.82	5,543.40
iii. Loans	14	4.23	4.95
iv. Other financial assets	15	135.27	7.40
Other current assets	16	336.65	399.84
Total current assets		**12,636.81**	**12,657.72**
TOTAL ASSETS		**41,255.82**	**45,489.32**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	6,000.00	6,000.00
Other equity	18	26,734.21	23,466.81
Total equity		**32,734.21**	**29,466.81**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
i. Borrowings	19	-	4,208.11
ia. Lease liabilities	20	33.03	46.61
ii. Other financial liabilities	21	253.43	-
Provisions	22	182.46	176.79
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	38(e)	3,937.90	4,020.99
Other non-current liabilities	23	23.05	-
Total non-current liabilities		**4,429.87**	**8,452.50**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
i. Borrowings	24	-	669.14
ia. Lease liabilities	25	13.62	10.50
ii. Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	26	122.36	132.39
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	26	3,537.46	5,971.61
iii. Other financial liabilities	27	340.22	669.29
Other current liabilities	28	68.61	112.01
Provisions	29	9.47	5.07
Total current liabilities		**4,091.74**	**7,570.01**
Total liabilities		**8,521.61**	**16,022.51**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**41,255.82**	**45,489.32**

Notes 1 to 49 form an integral part of these financial statements.
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Crescent Power Limited

Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN: 01794978

Subhasis Mitra
Director
DIN: 01277136

Arit Karmakar

Amit Dev
Chief Financial Officer

Arit Karmakar
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

Crescent Power Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from operations	30	16,707.69	11,657.99
Other income	31	1,006.88	879.02
TOTAL INCOME		**17,714.57**	**12,537.01**
EXPENSES			
Cost of fuel consumed	32	4,488.21	3,815.10
Employee benefits expense	33	1,338.81	1,315.27
Finance costs	34	241.26	540.43
Depreciation expense	35	1,360.28	1,454.28
Other expenses	36	6,342.92	3,544.66
TOTAL EXPENSES		**13,771.48**	**10,669.74**
Profit before tax		**3,943.09**	**1,867.27**
Tax expense	38(a)		
- Current tax (including earlier year taxes)		745.95	311.58
- Deferred tax		(79.35)	5.89
Total tax expense		**666.60**	**317.47**
Profit for the year		**3,276.49**	**1,549.80**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		0.39	(3.82)
- Income tax impact on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(0.11)	1.11
- Gain/ (loss) on fair valuation of equity instruments		(13.22)	13.57
- Income tax impact on fair valuation of equity instruments		3.85	(3.95)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(9.09)**	**6.91**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,267.40**	**1,556.71**
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 paid-up per equity share			
Basic and diluted	39	5.46	2.58

Notes 1 to 49 form an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Crescent Power Limited

Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN: 01794978

Subhasis Mitra
Director
DIN: 01277136

Amit Dev
Chief Financial Officer

Arit Karmakar

Arit Karmakar
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

Crescent Power Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**3,943.09**	**1,867.27**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation expense	1,360.28	1,454.28
Net gain arising on sale of financial assets measured at FVTPL	(196.94)	(42.49)
Loss on sale/impairment of property, plant and equipment	27.40	35.84
Capital work-in-progress written off	3.03	13.92
Finance costs	241.26	540.43
Dividend received	(416.99)	(792.77)
Allowance for doubtful debts	325.91	44.79
Income from late payment surcharge	(127.84)	-
Bad debts written off	109.34	-
Interest on bank deposits	(6.87)	(26.21)
Unwinding of discount on loans/deposits measured at fair value	(17.17)	(15.22)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**5,244.50**	**3,079.84**
(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
Inventories	(414.53)	110.87
Trade receivables	(1,371.43)	(2,674.36)
Loans	3.02	(1.56)
Other financial assets	(0.03)	(0.93)
Other assets	59.56	147.03
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade payables	(2,444.18)	2,864.26
Other financial liabilities	(51.29)	119.70
Provisions	10.07	9.92
Other liabilities	(20.35)	52.11
Cash generated from operating activities	**1,015.34**	**3,706.88**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(651.04)	(393.47)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**364.30**	**3,313.41**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	(310.47)	(339.72)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	15.57
Purchase of investments	(19,874.01)	(4,725.00)
Sale of investments	20,070.95	4,767.49
Redemption of investments in preference shares	3,000.00	3,000.00
Investment in fixed deposits (net of withdrawals)	(6.19)	(5.86)
Interest received	6.87	26.21
Dividend received	416.99	792.77
Net cash generated from investing activities	**3,304.14**	**3,531.46**
C. Cash flow from financing activities (*)		
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(4,908.70)	(677.06)
Payment for lease liabilities	(15.16)	(15.16)
Repayments of current borrowings (net)	-	(1,741.27)
Finance costs paid	(180.16)	(500.59)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,104.02)**	**(2,934.08)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,435.58)**	**3,910.79**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (refer note 13)	5,543.40	1,632.61
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 13)	**4,107.82**	**5,543.40**

Notes:
The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as given in the India Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) on the Statement of Cash Flows.
(*) Refer Note 19 (c) for reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities.

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Crescent Power Limited

Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN: 01794978

Subhasis Mitra
Director
DIN: 01277136

Amit Dev
Chief Financial Officer

Arit Karmakar

Arit Karmakar
Company Secretary

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED KOLKATA

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

Crescent Power Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Equity share capital
A. Equity share capital	
Equity Shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**6,000.00**
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**6,000.00**
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**6,000.00**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained earnings	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**20,810.55**	**1,099.55**	**21,910.10**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	1,549.80	-	1,549.80
Items of other comprehensive income (net of tax):			
-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(2.71)	-	(2.71)
-Change in fair value of equity instruments	-	9.62	9.62
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**22,357.64**	**1,109.17**	**23,466.81**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	3,276.49	-	3,276.49
Items of other comprehensive income (net of tax)			
-Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.28	-	0.28
-Change in fair value of equity instruments	-	(9.37)	(9.37)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**25,634.41**	**1,099.80**	**26,734.21**

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Crescent Power Limited

Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN: 01794978

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Director
DIN: 01277136

Amit Dev
Chief Financial Officer

Arit Karmakar

Arit Karmakar
Company Secretary

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

1 Corporate information

Crescent Power Limited ("the Company") is a limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India. Its registered office is located at 6 Church Lane, 1st floor, Kolkata -700001, India. The Company is engaged primarily in the business of power generation, having its thermal power plant in the State of West Bengal and solar power plant in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Company is also engaged in providing contracting services.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable.
The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees rounded off to nearest lacs.
The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 19 May 2023.

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Act. The amendments revised Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from 1 April 2021. The revised Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, prescribes amendments for various additional disclosures. The Company has complied with the applicable changes in these financial statements.

(c) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on accrual basis except for the following:
(a) certain financial assets and liabilities
(b) defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

(d) Use of judgement and estimates

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

<u>Critical accounting estimates and assumptions:</u>
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:

<u>a. Income taxes</u>
The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

<u>b. Property, plant and equipment</u>
Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production or from a change in market demand of the product or service output of the asset.

<u>c. Defined benefit obligation:</u>
The costs of post-employment benefits are charged to the Statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits' over the period during which benefit is derived from the employees' services. The costs are assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by the management. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. This has been disclosed in note 33, 'Employee benefits expense'.

<u>d. Fair value measurement of financial instruments</u>
When the fair values of financials assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgements and assumptions.

(e) Current/non-current classification

The Company presents all its assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current or non-current classification. Assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

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CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

3 Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements

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

(a) Financial assets

(i) *Initial measurement*

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognized on trade date. Financials assets of the Company include investments in equity shares, preference shares of body corporate, trade and other receivables, loans and advances to employees etc.

(ii) *Classification and subsequent measurement*

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets of the Company are classified in the following categories:
(1) financial assets measured at amortised cost;
(2) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
(3) financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The classification of financial assets depends on the objective of the business model. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

A financial instrument is measured at 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 amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, bank deposits, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances.

(b) Investments

Equity instruments

Equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. At initial recognition, the Company make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. 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.

(c) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment (if any). The amount also includes unbilled revenue, if any, for which goods have been sold and services have been rendered to the customer but not yet billed as at year end.

(d) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables etc.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories:
(1) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
(2) financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss

(e) Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, these are 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Trade and other payables

These amount represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company at the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR model.

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CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

3 Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(g) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. These are included in profit or loss. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation on items of plant, property and equipment is provided on straight-line method based on the useful life as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Useful life for plant and machinery used for solar power plant at Tamil Nadu is taken at 25 years, based on the period of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TANGEDCO'). Building constructed over leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in Schedule II or the lease tenure, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on parts of assets whose cost is significant to the total cost of such assets and have useful life different from the useful life of the remaining asset (as per technical advice) has been determined separately. Useful life of the property, plant and equipment is as follows.

Particulars	Useful Life of Assets
Buildings	03 - 60 years
Plant and equipment	10 - 40 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	08 years
Office equipment	05 years

(iii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure including cost of major overhaul and inspection is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component recognized as a separated component is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

(iv) Stores and spares

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised and depreciated on straight-line method on prorate basis at the rates specified therein. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognised in the income statement on consumption.

(h) Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(i) Leases

Company as a lessee – Right of use assets and lease liabilities

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement of right of use assets

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

Subsequent measurement of right of use assets

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

Lease liabilities

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

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

(j) Inventory

Inventories of stores and spares and fuel are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is calculated on weighted average basis and comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing such inventories to their location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified at the time of physical verification of inventories and where necessary adjustment is made for such items.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

3 Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(k) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables (if any).

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive(i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. As a practical expedient the Company uses a provision matrix to determine the impairment loss on its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on historically observed default rates and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward looking estimates are analyzed.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss. An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(l) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are recognized under "income tax payable" net of payments on account, or under "tax receivables" where there is a credit balance.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(m) Employee benefits

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company.

Contribution to Provident fund and Contributory pension fund are accounted for on accrual basis. The Company operates defined contribution schemes for Provident and Pension Fund. Contributions to these funds are made regularly to government authorities and are recognized in the financial statements on accrual basis.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Measurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

(n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

3 Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

(p) Revenue recognition

A customer of the Company is a party that has contracted with the Company to obtain goods or services that are an output of the Company's ordinary activities in exchange for consideration. The core principle of recognizing revenue from contracts with customers is that the Company recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer to identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, indirect taxes). The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

If there is variable consideration, the Company includes in the transaction price some or all of that amount of estimated variable consideration only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

In determining the transaction price, the Company adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed to by the parties to the contract (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the Group with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer.

To determine the transaction price for contracts in which a customer promises consideration in a form other than cash, the Company measures the non-cash consideration (or promise of non-cash consideration) at fair value.

The transaction price is allocated by the Company to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

For each performance obligation identified, the Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. If an entity does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

The Company recognises revenue when (or as) it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

For each performance obligation satisfied over time, the Company recognises revenue over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation. The progress towards complete satisfaction is measured using appropriate methods which include input and output methods.

Once the recognition criteria is met, revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company recognises as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if it expects to recover those costs. However, as a practical expedient, the incremental costs of obtaining a contract are recognized as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the asset otherwise would have been one year or less.

The costs to fulfill a contract are recognized as an asset if the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify; the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future; and the costs are expected to be recovered.

The asset recognized for costs to obtain a contract and costs to fulfill a contract is amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

When either party to a contract has performed, an entity shall present the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. An entity shall present any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

(q) Other income

Interest income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

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CRESCENT POWER LIMITED * KOLKATA

3 Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

(r) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition of the qualifying asset.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

(s) Earnings per equity share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

(t) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

(u) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recognized at the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions remaining unsettled at the year-end are translated at year-end exchange rates. Gains and losses on settlement or on year-end translations are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(v) Business combination

Business combination is accounted for using the pooling of interest method whereby the assets and liabilities of the combining entities / business are reflected at their carrying value and necessary adjustments, if any, have been given effect to as per the scheme approved by National Company Law Tribunal.

(w) Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

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CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

Crescent Power Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Right-of-use (Building)	Total
Gross carrying value									
Balance as at 1 April 2021	577.90	9.95	3,706.30	36,918.58	38.23	13.49	109.92	82.17	**41,456.54**
Additions for the year	-	-	105.73	186.49	0.60	16.96	17.01	-	**326.79**
Disposals during the year	-	-	20.88	45.03	-	0.61	-	-	**66.52**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**577.90**	**9.95**	**3,791.15**	**37,060.04**	**38.83**	**29.84**	**126.93**	**82.17**	**41,716.81**
Additions for the year	-	-	15.50	249.60	0.91	-	8.62	-	**274.63**
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	179.81	0.30	-	9.67		**189.78**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**577.90**	**9.95**	**3,806.65**	**37,129.83**	**39.44**	**29.84**	**125.88**	**82.17**	**41,801.66**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	9.93	1,787.03	15,592.12	30.13	6.32	78.57	23.14	**17,527.24**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	221.43	1,207.05	1.83	3.35	9.05	11.57	**1,454.28**
Disposals during the year	-	-	6.40	8.26	-	0.45	-	-	**15.11**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**9.93**	**2,002.06**	**16,790.91**	**31.96**	**9.22**	**87.62**	**34.71**	**18,966.41**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	114.29	1,217.83	1.76	3.54	11.29	11.57	**1,360.28**
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	153.19	0.28	-	8.83	-	**162.30**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**9.93**	**2,116.35**	**17,855.55**	**33.44**	**12.76**	**90.08**	**46.28**	**20,164.39**
Net carrying value 31 March 2022	**577.90**	**0.02**	**1,789.09**	**20,269.13**	**6.87**	**20.62**	**39.31**	**47.46**	**22,750.40**
Net carrying value 31 March 2023	**577.90**	**0.02**	**1,690.30**	**19,274.28**	**6.00**	**17.08**	**35.80**	**35.89**	**21,637.27**

Notes:
(a) For disclosure of contractual commitments towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, refer note 40.
(b) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company:

Particulars	Description of the item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter or director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
As at 31 March 2023						
Nil						Refer note (i)
As at 31 March 2022						
Property, plant and equipment	Building	87.16	Bengal Shristi Infrastructure Development Limited (Seller)	No	27-Apr-18	Refer note (i)

Note:
(i) The Company's management has obtained the registration of the building in the name of the Company on 21 March 2023 . The registration process was delayed on account of the restrictions imposed due to the pandemic.

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(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Capital work-in-progress

	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2021	102.74
Additions during the year	326.78
Less: Capitalised during the year	266.92
Less: Written-off during the year	13.92
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**148.68**
Additions during the year	265.02
Less: Capitalised during the year	256.36
Less: Written-off during the year	3.03
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**154.31**

(a) CWIP ageing schedule :

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of:				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023					
(i) Projects in progress	154.31	-	-	-	**154.31**
As at 31 March 2022					
(i) Projects in progress	148.68	-	-	-	**148.68**

(b) As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, there are no projects in progress under capital work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
6 Investments		
A. Investment in equity instruments		
Unquoted		
(At fair value through other comprehensive income)		
9,750 (31 March 2022 - 9,750) fully paid-up equity shares of Integrated Coal Mining Limited of ₹10 each	1,552.63	1,565.85
B. Investment in preference shares		
Unquoted		
(At fair value through other comprehensive income)		
36,880,000 (31 March 2022 - 66,880,000) 9% fully paid-up non-cumulative preference shares of Integrated Coal Mining Limited of ₹10 each	3,688.00	6,688.00
	5,240.63	**8,253.85**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	5,240.63	8,253.85
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
7 Loans (non-current)		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan to employees	8.83	11.13
	8.83	**11.13**
8 Other financial assets (non-current)		
Bank deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months	134.90	128.71
Security deposits	7.68	7.68
	142.58	**136.39**
9 Non-current tax assets (net)		
Advance tax, net (refer note 38)	287.11	382.02
	287.11	**382.02**
10 Other assets (non-current)		
Surplus in defined benefit plan (refer note 33)	37.10	23.60
Capital advances	1.80	6.67
Prepaid expenses	6.61	6.74
Balances with government authorities	1,102.77	1,112.12
	1,148.28	**1,149.13**
11 Inventories		
(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
Fuel	2,100.60	1,678.73
Stores and spares	915.71	923.05
	3,016.31	**2,601.78**

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	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
12 Trade receivables		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured (*)	5,036.53	4,100.35
Trade receivables - credit impaired	395.86	69.95
	5,432.39	**4,170.30**
Less: Allowances for doubtful debts	(395.86)	(69.95)
	5,036.53	**4,100.35**

(a) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023						
Undisputed trade receivables:						
(i) considered good	2,275.47	1,561.58	489.02	492.54	217.92	**5,036.53**
(ii) which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) credit impaired	21.81	32.51	95.45	155.69	90.40	**395.86**
Disputed trade receivables:						
(iv) considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,297.28	**1,594.09**	**584.47**	**648.23**	**308.32**	**5,432.39**
As at 31 March 2022						
Undisputed trade receivables:						
(i) considered good	2,528.49	1,198.51	117.58	-	-	**3,844.58**
(ii) which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables:						
(iv) considered good	-	-	122.13	53.87	79.77	**255.77**
(v) which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) credit impaired	-	-	29.91	14.43	25.61	**69.95**
	2,528.49	**1,198.51**	**269.62**	**68.30**	**105.38**	**4,170.30**

(b) Trade receivables includes a sum of unbilled revenue amounting to ₹ 562.80 lacs (31 March 2022: ₹ 199.50 lacs)
(c) There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the Company.
(d) Refer note 46 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

Note:
(*) Includes a sum of ₹ 244.29 lacs as on 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022 – ₹ 325.72 lacs) claimed by the Company as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement ('PPA') dated 07 May 2015, from Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TANGEDCO'). The amount was disputed for payment by TANGEDCO on account of generation and transmission of excess energy beyond the Capacity Utilisation factor ('CUF') of 19%. However, appeals filed by the Company in APTEL and Supreme Court against TANGEDCO in the disputed matter has been allowed vide APTEL Judgement dated 28 November 2022 and Supreme Court Order dated 03 March 2023 to the extent of 75% tariff value for the power generated and sold by the Company over and above the CUF of 19%, based on which the Management of the Company has considered the said amount as realisable.

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
13 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	4,104.87	5,540.42
Cash on hand	2.95	2.98
	4,107.82	**5,543.40**
14 Loans (current)		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan to employees	4.23	4.95
	4.23	**4.95**
15 Other financial assets (current)		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Other recoverable	135.27	7.40
	135.27	**7.40**
16 Other assets (current)		
Advance to suppliers	13.77	20.47
Balances with government authorities	251.00	300.00
Other advances	71.88	79.37
	336.65	**399.84**

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(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

17 (a) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised		
83,000,000 equity shares of ₹10 each (31 March 2022: 83,000,000 equity shares)	8,300.00	8,300.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
60,000,000 equity shares of ₹10 each (31 March 2022 60,000,000 equity shares)	6,000.00	6,000.00
	6,000.00	**6,000.00**

(b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period are as given below:

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,00,00,000	6,000.00	6,00,00,000	6,000.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**6,00,00,000**	**6,000.00**	**6,00,00,000**	**6,000.00**

(c) For the period of five years immediately preceding 31 March 2023, no shares were : - (i) allotted as fully paid up pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash, (ii) allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares and (iii) bought back.

(d) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. No dividend has been declared for distribution to the Company's shareholders since inception. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all the preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
(e) Shares of the company held by holding/ ultimate holding company				
CESC Limited (Holding Company)	4,06,99,994	67.83%	4,07,00,000	67.83%
(f) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company				
CESC Limited (Holding Company)	4,06,99,994	67.83%	4,07,00,000	67.83%
Integrated Coal Mining Limited	1,93,00,000	32.17%	1,93,00,000	32.17%

(g) Details of shareholding of promoters are as follows:

Promoter Name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
As at 31 March 2023			
CESC Limited (Holding Company)	4,06,99,994	67.83%	0.00%
Integrated Coal Mining Limited	1,93,00,000	32.17%	0.00%
As at 31 March 2022			
CESC Limited (Holding Company)	4,07,00,000	67.83%	
Integrated Coal Mining Limited	1,93,00,000	32.17%	

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		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
18	**Other equity**		
	Retained earnings	25,634.41	22,357.64
	Other comprehensive income	1,099.80	1,109.17
		26,734.21	**23,466.81**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserves, dividends and other distributions made to the shareholders.

(b) Other comprehensive income

Other items of other comprehensive income consists of re-measurements of net defined benefit plans during the year, and changes in fair value of equity instrument through OCI.

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
19	**Borrowings (non-current)**		
	(Secured)		
	Term loans:		
	- From banks [refer notes (a) and (b) below]	-	4,908.70
	Less: Unamortised up-front fees	-	31.45
	Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings (refer note 24)	-	669.14
		-	**4,208.11**

(a) Nature of security:

₹ NIL (31 March 2022 - ₹ 4,908.70 lacs) was secured by an exclusive charge by way of mortgage/ hypothecation of the Company's property, plant and equipments including its land, building, construction thereon where exist, plant and machinery etc. and by way of hypothecation of current assets including book debts, receivables, project related accounts, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising (present and future) with respect to the 15MW Solar Power Project at Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu.

(b) Repayment terms and rate of interest:

The above term loan has been repaid in full on 29 August 2022. It carries an interest rate of base rate plus 1.05% p.a.

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non-current borrowings:		
- Opening balance	4,877.25	5,545.23
- Repayments made during the year	(4,908.70)	(677.06)
- Change on account of fair value measurement	31.45	9.08
Total	**-**	**4,877.25**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
20	**Lease liabilities (non-current)**		
	Lease liabilities	46.65	57.11
	Less: Current portion of lease liabilities (refer note 25)	13.62	10.50
		33.03	**46.61**
21	**Other financial liabilities (non-current)**		
	Security deposit against contracting service	253.43	-
		253.43	**-**
22	**Provisions (non-current)**		
	Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 33)		
	- Compensated absences	182.46	176.79
		182.46	**176.79**
23	**Other liabilities (non-current)**		
	Deferred revenue	23.05	-
		23.05	**-**
24	**Borrowings (current)**		
	(Secured)		
	Loans repayable on demand:		
	- Bank overdraft facilities [refer note (a) and (b) below]	-	-
	Current maturities of non-current borrowings (refer note 19)	-	669.14
		-	**669.14**

Notes:

(a) The Bank's overdraft facilities are secured by way of first charge on movable and immovable property, plant and equipments, current assets and escrow account, pertaining to the 40 MW AFBC Thermal Power Project at Asansol, West Bengal ("the Project"). The facility carries an average interest rate of 9.75% p.a. (31 March 2022: 8.33% p.a).

(b) Borrowings secured against current assets

With respect to borrowings secured against current assets of the Company, there are no discrepancies between the quarterly statements containing details filed with the lenders and the books of account of the Company.

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
25	**Lease liabilities (current)**		
	Current portion of lease liabilities (refer note 20)	13.62	10.50
		13.62	**10.50**

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CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
26	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer details below)	122.36	132.39
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,537.46	5,971.61
		3,659.82	**6,104.00**

Notes:

(i) The dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are given below:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;		
- Principal	122.36	132.39
- Interest	-	-
(b) 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;	-	-
(c) 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 specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(e) 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.	-	-

(ii) Trade payables ageing is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023:					
(i) MSME	122.36	-	-	-	**122.36**
(ii) Others	3,511.55	5.00	-	20.91	**3,537.46**
As at 31 March 2022:					
(i) MSME	132.39	-	-	-	**132.39**
(ii) Others	4,073.72	1,876.98	-	20.91	**5,971.61**

		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
27	**Other financial liabilities (current)**		
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	1.11
	Creditors for capital goods	2.75	34.80
	Dues to employees	120.48	115.92
	Security deposit against contracting service	-	279.31
	Other payables	216.99	238.15
		340.22	**669.29**
28	**Other liabilities (current)**		
	Advance from customers	0.30	54.76
	Statutory dues payable	45.27	45.84
	Deferred revenue	23.04	11.41
		68.61	**112.01**
29	**Provisions (current)**		
	Provision for employee benefits (refer note 33)		
	- Compensated absences	9.47	5.07
		9.47	**5.07**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
30 Revenue from operations		
Sale of electricity	15,344.21	10,313.51
Sale of services:		
- Contracting services	1,325.84	1,260.00
Other operating revenue	37.64	84.48
	16,707.69	**11,657.99**

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contract with customers, are as follows:

(a) Revenue Streams
The Company generates revenue primarily from the sale of electricity and contracting services. Other sources of revenue includes sale of scraps.

(b) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers
The Company has performed a disaggregated analysis of revenues considering the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues. This includes disclosure of revenues by product lines, timing of revenue recognition and geography:

A. Revenue by timing of revenue recognition:

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2023**	**Year ended 31 March 2022**
Goods transferred at a point in time when performance obligation is satisfied	16,707.69	11,657.99
	16,707.69	**11,657.99**

B. Revenue by geography:
The Company has only made sales in domestic market during the year.

C. Contract balance
The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

Particulars	**Note**	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Contract assets			
Receivables, which are included in 'trade receivables' (net of provision)	12	5,036.53	4,100.35
Contract liabilities			
Advance from customers	28	0.30	54.76

D. Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

Sale of products/ services		
Total revenue	16,707.69	11,657.99
Less: Variable consideration (discounts, etc)	-	-
Total sale of products/ services	**16,707.69**	**11,657.99**

31 Other income		
Interest income on:		
- Bank deposits	6.87	26.21
Other non-operating income:		
- Dividend income	416.99	792.77
- Net gain arising on sale of financial assets measured at FVTPL	196.94	42.49
- Unwinding of discount on loans/deposits measured at fair value	17.17	15.22
- Insurance claim received	191.90	-
- Income from late payment surcharge	153.41	-
- Other miscellaneous income	23.60	2.33
	1,006.88	**879.02**
32 Cost of fuel consumed		
Consumption of coal	4,444.10	3,799.18
Consumption of oil	44.11	15.92
	4,488.21	**3,815.10**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
33 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,172.54	1,169.81
Contribution to provident and other funds	79.43	76.21
Staff welfare expenses	86.84	69.25
	1,338.81	**1,315.27**

Note: The Company has three post employment benefit plans for its eligible employees, namely gratuity, provident and pension fund with the State Administered Fund and leave encashment which is unfunded.

(a) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity
The Company operates a gratuity plan wherein the eligible employees are entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Such benefit is payable on retirement or on termination of service, whichever is earlier. The Company also makes annual contribution to independent trust, who in turn, invests in the Employee Group Gratuity scheme of eligible agency for qualifying employees. Provision of gratuity liability in the books of accounts of the company is made on the basis of actuarial valuation subject to the provision of applicable accounting standard.

Compensated absences
Privilege leave balances can be accumulated by eligible employees upto a maximum of 180 days and can be encashed at the time of separation. Liability for leave encashment is provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out annually at the year end.

(b) The results of the actuarial study for the obligation for employee benefits as computed by the actuary are shown below:

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Gratuity (Funded)	Leave (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Funded)	Leave (Unfunded)
(i) Principal actuarial assumptions:				
Discount rate per annum	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%
Range of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Early retirement and disability:				
40 - 57 years	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%
55 - 57 years	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%
Mortality rate	Indian assured lives maturity (2012-14) ultimate		Indian assured lives maturity (2012-14) ultimate	
Average past service of employees (years)	12.35	-	11.17	-
Attrition rate:				
Age - upto 40 years	4.20%	4.20%	4.20%	4.20%
Age - above 40 years	-	-	-	-
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.15%	-	7.71%	-
Plan duration (years)	9.83	10.56	10.73	11.39
(ii) Components of charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss:				
Current service cost	19.53	3.59	18.49	6.73
Interest cost	(2.88)	12.96	(1.92)	11.43
Actuarial (gains)/ losses	-	(5.23)	-	(4.42)
Total charged to statement of profit or loss	**16.65**	**11.32**	**16.57**	**13.74**
(iii) Re-measurements of defined benefit plans, recognised in OCI				
Actuarial gain due to changes in financial assumptions	-	-	7.29	-
Actuarial loss on account of experience adjustments	1.21	-	(11.09)	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses from demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(0.82)	-	(0.02)	-
Total actuarial loss recognised in OCI	**0.39**	**-**	**(3.82)**	**-**
(iv) Movements in net liability/(asset):				
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	(23.60)	181.86	(12.59)	168.12
Employer contributions	(29.76)	-	(31.40)	-
Benefits paid	-	(1.25)	-	-
Total expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	16.65	11.32	16.57	13.74
Total amount recognised in OCI	(0.39)	-	3.82	-
Defined benefit obligation / (asset) at the end of the year	**(37.10)**	**191.93**	**(23.60)**	**181.86**

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(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Employee benefits expense (cont'd)

(b) The results of the actuarial study for the obligation for employee benefits as computed by the actuary are shown below: (cont'd)

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Gratuity (Funded)	Leave (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Funded)	Leave (Unfunded)
(v) Change in fair value of plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	252.72	-	206.25	-
Interest on plan assets	19.20	-	15.09	-
Contributions made	29.76	-	31.40	-
Benefits paid	(1.86)	-	-	-
Actuarial loss on plan assets	(0.82)	-	(0.02)	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**299.00**	**-**	**252.72**	**-**
(vi) Reconciliation of benefit obligations:				
Obligation at the start of the year	229.12	181.85	193.66	168.11
Current service cost	19.53	3.59	18.49	6.73
Interest cost	16.32	12.96	13.17	11.43
Actuarial gains from financial assumptions	-	-	(7.29)	(6.16)
Actuarial losses from experience adjustments	(1.21)	(5.23)	11.09	1.74
Benefits paid directly by the Company	(1.86)	(1.25)	-	-
Defined benefits obligations at the end of the year	**261.90**	**191.92**	**229.12**	**181.85**
Net defined benefit obligation / (asset)	**(37.10)**	**191.92**	**(23.60)**	**181.85**

(c) Sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions

The following table present a sensitivity analysis to one of the relevant actuarial assumption, holding other assumptions constant, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible at the reporting date.

Discount rate				
Increase by 1.00 %	242.28	176.46	210.25	165.96
Decrease by 1.00 %	284.56	209.88	251.03	200.39
Salary increase				
Increase by 1.00 %	284.83	210.09	251.29	200.60
Decrease by 1.00 %	241.73	176.03	209.72	165.52
Withdrawal rate				
Increase by 50.00 %	262.33	192.29	229.57	182.26
Decrease by 50.00 %	261.46	191.55	228.68	181.44
Mortality rate				
Increase by 10.00 %	262.02	192.02	229.25	181.95
Decrease by 10.00 %	261.78	191.83	229.01	181.75

	Gratuity (funded) Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(d) Experience adjustments		
Defined benefit obligation	261.90	229.12
Fair value of plan assets	299.00	252.72
Surplus in plan assets	**(37.10)**	**(23.60)**
Loss on experience adjustment on plan liabilities	1.21	(3.80)
Loss on experience adjustments on plan assets	(0.82)	(0.02)

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(e) Expected benefits payment in case of gratuity:

0-1 year	16.91	9.59
2-5 years	123.05	108.37
6-10 years	72.94	57.98
More than 10 years	328.13	328.29

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33 Employee benefits expense (cont'd)

Details of plan assets

The Company makes annual contribution to the Employees Group Gratuity Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LICI) for eligible employees. Liability at the year-end for gratuity and leave encashment has been determined on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary, based on the method prescribed in the Indian Accounting Standard 19.

Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contributions for provident fund towards defined contribution retirement benefit plans for eligible employees. Under the said plans, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the employees' salaries to fund the benefits. During the current year the Company has recognized ₹ 60.26 Lacs (31 March 2022: ₹ 57.28 Lacs) in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Risk exposure

Credit Risk: If the scheme is insured and fully funded on PUC basis there is a credit risk to the extent the insurer(s) is/ are unable to discharge their obligations including failure to discharge in timely manner.

Pay-as-you-go Risk: For unfunded schemes financial planning could be difficult as the benefits payable will directly affect the revenue and this could be widely fluctuating from year to year. Moreover there may be an opportunity cost of better investment returns affecting adversely the cost of the scheme.

Discount Rate risk: The Company is exposed to the risk of fall in discount rate. A fall in discount rate will eventually increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit thereby increasing the value of the liability.

Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the short term asset and liability cash-flow mismatch thereby causing the company being unable to pay the benefits as they fall due in the short term. Such a situation could be the result of holding large illiquid assets disregarding the results of cash-flow projections and cash outgo inflow mismatch. (or it could be due to insufficient assets/cash.)

Future Salary Increase Risk: In case of gratuity & leave the scheme cost is very sensitive to the assumed future salary escalation rates for all final salary defined benefit Schemes. If actual future salary escalations are higher than that assumed in the valuation actual Scheme cost and hence the value of the liability will be higher than that estimated.

Demographic Risk: In the valuation of the liability certain demographic (mortality and attrition rates) assumptions are made. The Company is exposed to this risk to the extent of actual experience eventually being worse compared to the assumptions thereby causing an increase in the scheme cost.

Regulatory Risk: New Act/ Regulations may come up in future which could increase the liability significantly in case of Leave obligation. Gratuity Benefit must comply with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended up-to-date). There is a risk of change in the regulations requiring higher gratuity payments (e.g. raising accrual rate from 15/26 etc.).

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Crescent Power Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
34	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense on borrowings	164.38	500.43
	Interest expense on lease liabilities	4.70	5.53
	Other borrowing costs	72.18	34.47
		241.26	**540.43**
35	**Depreciation expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,348.71	1,442.71
	Depreciation of right-of-use assets	11.57	11.57
		1,360.28	**1,454.28**
36	**Other expenses**		
	Consumption of stores and spares	507.49	342.27
	Cost of electricity charges	175.26	133.27
	Coal and ash handling expenses	461.73	416.45
	Repairs and maintenance:		
	- Plant and machinery	831.65	429.17
	- Others	343.47	266.79
	Insurance	198.19	196.99
	Rent [refer note (a) below]	2.28	2.18
	Rates and taxes	16.59	10.21
	Payment to auditors:		
	- Statutory audit	17.70	17.70
	- For taxation matters	3.54	3.54
	- Other services	12.98	12.98
	- For reimbursement of expenses (including applicable taxes)	1.09	0.95
	Travelling and conveyance	112.65	104.47
	Security contracts	206.65	203.36
	Professional and contractual services	775.49	481.53
	Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility activities (refer note 37)	12.75	26.42
	Loss on sale/impairment of property, plant and equipment	27.40	35.84
	Contribution u/s 182 of the Companies Act, 2013	2,000.00	700.00
	Allowance for doubtful debts	325.91	42.46
	Bad debts written off	109.34	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	200.76	118.08
		6,342.92	**3,544.66**

(a) Operating lease

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 "Leases", the Company does not have any non - cancellable operating lease. Expenditure incurred on account of cancellable lease rentals during the year are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss amount to ₹ 2.28 lacs. (31 March 2022 ₹ 2.18 lacs)

37 Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(i) Amount required to be spent as per the limits of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	9.40	26.42
(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	12.75	26.42
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
(v) Reason for shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
(vi) Nature of CSR activities		
- Towards healthcare and education	12.75	2.37
- Contribution to CSR Trust for ongoing CSR Project pertaining to expenditure towards healthcare, education and other projects for environmental sustainability and social uplifting	-	24.05*
(vii) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	Nil	Nil
(viii) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	N.A.	N.A.

*The unspent amount of ₹ 24.05 lacs as at 31 March 2022, transferred to a seperate Unspent CSR bank account, as per the provisions of the Act has been fully spent during the year ended 31 March 2023. The Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at 31 March 2023.

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(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
38 Income-tax and deferred tax		
(a) Tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current tax	745.95	311.58
Deferred tax	(79.35)	5.89
	666.60	**317.47**
(b) Income tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(0.11)	1.11
Fair value of equity instruments through other comprehensive income	3.85	(3.95)
	3.74	**(2.84)**
(c) Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit for the year:		
Profit before tax	3,943.09	1,867.27
Enacted tax rates	29.12%	29.12%
Computed expected tax expense	**1,148.23**	**543.75**
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	4.89	(2.60)
Difference between minimum alternate tax and tax as per normal provisions	(488.34)	(229.73)
Tax impact on permanent differences	3.71	7.16
Other adjustments	(1.89)	(1.11)
Total income tax expense as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**666.60**	**317.47**
(d) Income tax balances		
Current tax assets		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	382.02	300.13
Add: Current tax payable for the year	(745.95)	(311.58)
Less: Taxes (received)/ paid (net of refunds)	651.04	393.47
Balance as at the end of the year	**287.11**	**382.02**
(e) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:		
Difference in written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books and as per Income-tax Act, 1961	3,729.20	3,694.74
Fair value of financial instruments	451.84	455.69
	4,181.04	**4,150.43**
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:		
Expenses allowed on payment basis	55.89	52.98
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefit obligations	27.70	23.88
Amortisation of transaction cost as per EIR model	32.06	22.90
Allowance for doubtful debts	115.27	20.37
Other Items	12.22	9.31
	243.14	**129.44**
Total deferred tax liability (net)	**3,937.90**	**4,020.99**

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	Balance as at the beginning of the year	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at the end of the year
(f) For the year ended 31 March 2023:				
Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:				
Difference in written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books and as per Income-tax Act, 1961	3,694.74	34.46	-	3,729.20
Fair value of financial instruments	455.70	-	(3.85)	451.85
Total	**4,150.44**	**34.46**	**(3.85)**	**4,181.05**
Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences on:				
Expenses allowed on payment basis	52.98	2.91	-	55.89
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefit obligations	23.89	3.93	(0.11)	27.71
Allowance for doubtful debts	9.31	94.90	-	104.21
Other Items	20.37	2.91	-	23.28
Amortisation of transaction cost as per EIR model	22.90	9.16	-	32.06
Total	**129.45**	**113.81**	**(0.11)**	**243.15**
Deferred tax liabilities, net	4,020.99	(79.35)	(3.74)	3,937.90
For the year ended 31 March 2022				
Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:				
Difference in written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books and as per Income-tax Act, 1961	3,684.35	10.39	-	3,694.74
Fair value of financial instruments	451.75	-	3.95	455.70
Total	**4,136.10**	**10.39**	**3.95**	**4,150.44**
Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences on:				
Expenses allowed on payment basis	48.96	4.02	-	52.98
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefit obligations	11.65	11.13	1.11	23.89
Allowance for doubtful debts	34.96	(25.65)	-	9.31
Other Items	8.01	12.36	-	20.37
Amortisation of transaction cost as per EIR model	20.26	2.64	-	22.90
Total	**123.84**	**4.50**	**1.11**	**129.45**
Deferred tax liabilities, net	4,012.26	5.89	2.84	4,020.99

Note:

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

39 Earnings per equity share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 March 2023 was based on the profit attributable to equity shareholders of ₹ 3,276.49 lacs (31 March 2022 - ₹ 1,549.80 lacs) and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding 60,000,000 (31 March 2022: 60,000,000), calculated as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Face value of equity shares (in ₹)	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of the year	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Profit for the year	3,276.49	1,549.80
Weighted average earnings per share (basic and diluted) (in ₹)	5.46	2.58

40 Capital commitments

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital commitments (net of capital advance)	24.92	128.36
	24.92	**128.36**

41 Segment reporting:
Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance in a single segment viz. "Electricity Generation". Accordingly, disclosures relating to business and geographical segments under Ind AS 108 on Segment Reporting are not relevant to the Company.

42 Major customers:
Revenues of about 92.05% was generated from two customers during the year (31 March 2022 - 88.85%).

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CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

43 Related party disclosures

A. Names of related parties and description of relationship

a) Parent which exercises control over the entity

Name	Relationship
CESC Limited	Parent

b) Other related parties having transaction during the year
Entities under common control:

Name	Relationship
RPG Power Trading Co. Limited	Common control
Integrated Coal Mining Limited	Common control
PCBL Limited (Formerly Philips Carbon Black Limited)	Common control
Woodlands Multispeciality Hospital Limited	Common control
RPSG Resources Private Limited (previously known as Accurate Commodeal Private Limited)	Common control

c) Other related parties

Name	Relationship
Crescent Power Limited Employees' Gratuity	Post Employment Benefits Plan of the Company- Gratuity

d) Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Relationship
Kausik Biswas	Whole-time Director
Sunil Bhandari	Director (up to 05 August 2022)
Rajendra Jha	Director
Khalil Ahmad Siddiqi	Director
Subhasis Mitra	Director
Subrata Talukdar	Director
N.N. Framjee	Director
Amit Dev	Chief Financial Officer
Joydip Chakraborty	Company Secretary (up to 15 February 2022)
Arit Karmakar	Company Secretary (w.e.f. 21 February 2022)

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

Crescent Power Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

43 Related party disclosures (cont'd)

B. Related Party transactions and balances

Name	Nature of transaction	Amount of transaction		Outstanding Balance			
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
				Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Parent which exercises control over the entity							
CESC Limited	Purchase of goods	4,868.65	3,622.93	-	3,353.96	-	5,768.22
	Expenses (Recovered)/ Reimbursed	(4.76)	(4.46)	7.43	-	7.40	-
	Security Deposit	-	-	-	300.00	-	300.00
	Income from Services	1,564.49	1,486.80	1,537.97	-	1,239.00	-
Entities under common control:							
Integrated Coal Mining Limited	Expenses (Recovered)/ Reimbursed	4.29	6.31	-	4.21	-	9.16
	Payment of expenses	9.16	2.64	-	-	-	-
	Redemption of Preference Shares	3,000.00	3,000.00	-	-	-	-
RPG Power Trading Co. Ltd.	Dividend income	416.99	792.77	-	-	-	-
	Sale of Power (net of expenses)	13,525.14	8,545.73	389.35	-	199.30	-
	Expenses (Recovered)/ Reimbursed	0.21	-	-	-	-	-
PCBL Limited (Formerly Philips Carbon Black Limited)	Expenses (Recovered)/ Reimbursed	65.01	72.63	-	-	-	-
RPSG Resources Private Limited (previously known as Accurate Commodeal Private Limited)	Payment of expenses	354.00	118.00	-	-	-	-
Woodlands Multispeciality Hospital Limited	Payment of expenses	9.71	0.03	-	-	-	-
Other related parties:							
Crescent Power Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund	Payment of Retiral Funds	29.80	31.40	-	-	-	-
Key Managerial Personnel							
Kausik Biswas	Salaries and wages	143.45	131.97	-	-	-	-
	Contribution to provident and other funds	6.31	5.90	-	-	-	-
	Short term employee benefits	0.93	3.20	-	25.07	-	24.14
	Termination benefits	4.71	6.35	-	37.39	-	32.68

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(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

44 Disclosure of leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 - Leases

The Company has a single lease agreement for the office space for a period of 9 years from a non-related lessor for rental of office spaces. The lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Lease deed for office space imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. The asset (office space) is explicitly set out in the contract and forms the subject matter of the agreement. The lessor does not have a substantive substitution right as the building is an immovable property and the contract specifically identifies the building address, floor and space included under the arrangement.

Instead of performing an impairment review on the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application, the Company has relied on its historic assessment as to whether leases were onerous immediately before the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

On transition to Ind AS 116 the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised was 9.25% per annum.

(a) Lease liabilities

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Balance as at the beginning of the year	57.11	66.74
Add: Interest expense on lease liabilities	4.70	5.53
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(15.16)	(15.16)
Balance as at the end of the year	**46.65**	**57.11**
Current	13.62	10.50
Non current	33.03	46.61
	46.65	**57.11**

(b) Maturity profile of lease liability

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023				
Lease liabilities	13.62	33.03	-	46.65
As at 31 March 2022				
Lease liabilities	10.50	46.61	-	57.11

(c) Following amount has been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss account:

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	11.57	11.57
Interest on lease liability	4.70	5.53
Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)	2.28	2.18
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss account	**18.55**	**19.28**

(d) The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

Crescent Power Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

45 Financial instruments

(a) Category wise classification of financial instruments

	31 March 2023			31 March 2022		
	Amortised cost	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**	**Amortised cost**	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**
Financial assets						
Non-current:						
Investment in equity instruments	-	1,552.63	-	-	1,565.85	-
Investment in preference shares	-	3,688.00	-	-	6,688.00	-
Loans	8.83	-	-	11.13	-	-
Other financial assets	142.58	-	-	136.39	-	-
Current:						
Trade receivables	5,036.53	-	-	4,100.35	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4,107.82	-	-	5,543.40	-	-
Loans	4.23	-	-	4.95		
Other financial assets	135.27	-	-	7.40	-	-
Total	**9,435.26**	**5,240.63**	**-**	**9,803.62**	**8,253.85**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Non-current:						
Borrowings	-	-	-	4,208.11	-	-
Lease liabilities	33.03			46.61		
Other financial liabilities	253.43	-	-	-	-	-
Current:						
Borrowings	-	-	-	669.14	-	-
Lease liabilities	13.62			10.50		
Trade payables	3,659.82	-	-	6,104.00	-	-
Other financial liabilities	340.22	-	-	669.29	-	-
Total	**4,300.12**	**-**	**-**	**11,707.65**	**-**	**-**

Note: The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity 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.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the Statement of Profit and Loss are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability
The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

As at 31 March 2023	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	1,552.63	1,552.63
Investment in preference shares	-	-	3,688.00	3,688.00
		-	**5,240.63**	**5,240.63**

As at 31 March 2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	1,565.85	1,565.85
Investment in preference shares	-	-	6,688.00	6,688.00
	-	**-**	**8,253.85**	**8,253.85**

The above disclosures are presented for investments measured at fair value. Carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities represents the best estimate of fair value.

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46 Financial risk management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in domestic currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note presents information about the risks associated with its financial instruments, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

A. Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk as a result of the risk of counterparties defaulting on their obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily relates to investments, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The Company monitors and limits its exposure to credit risk on a continuous basis. The Company's credit risk associated with trade receivables is primarily related to sale of electricity. To manage this the Company periodically reviews the financial reliability of its customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents maximum credit risk exposure.

Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in short term liquid securities. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables represent the most significant exposure to credit risk and are stated after an allowance for impairment (if any).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits which are readily convertible to cash. These are subject to insignificant risk of change in value or credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	As at	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Trade and other receivables	5,036.53	4,100.35
Cash and cash equivalents	4,107.82	5,543.40
	9,144.35	**9,643.75**

Since the Company has all of its customers in India, geographically there is no concentration of credit risk. Accordingly, disclosures pertaining to exposure to credit risk for trade receivables are not required.

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

No significant changes in estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

B. Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk related to its ability to fund its obligations as they become due. The Company monitors and manages its liquidity risk to ensure access to sufficient funds to meet operational and financial requirements. The Company has access to credit facilities and debt capital markets and monitors cash balances daily. In relation to the Company's liquidity risk, the Company's policy is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions as they fall due while minimizing finance costs, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are net of unamortised loan processing fees and are undiscounted.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023				
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	13.62	33.03	-	46.65
Trade payables	3,659.82	-	-	3,659.82
Security deposits	-	300.00	-	300.00
Other financial liabilities	340.22	-	-	340.22
Total	**4,013.66**	**333.03**	**-**	**4,346.69**
As at 31 March 2022				
Non-current borrowings	-	2,014.25	2,193.86	4,208.11
Current borrowings	669.14	-	-	669.14
Lease liabilities	10.50	46.61	-	57.11
Trade payables	6,104.00	-	-	6,104.00
Security deposits	300.00	-	-	300.00
Other financial liabilities	669.29	-	-	669.29
Total	**7,752.93**	**2,060.86**	**2,193.86**	**12,007.65**

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(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The company is not exposed to foreign exchange rate risk.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate due to change in market prices. The Company is not exposed to price risk since the Company has no exposures in short term investments like debt or liquid mutual funds as at the balance sheet date .

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to short-term interest rate risk on the net of cash and cash equivalents and borrowings. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments, and taking action as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance. As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the Company was exposed to interest rate risk predominately borrowings while most of its remaining obligations were either non-interest bearing or bear fixed interest rates, and its financial assets were predominately short-term in nature and mostly non-interest bearing.

The exposure of the Company's gross and undiscounted borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at	
(a) Interest rate risk exposure	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2022**
Variable rate borrowings	-	4,908.70
	-	**4,908.70**

(b) Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss estimate to higher/lower interest rate expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Impact on profit after tax	
	As at	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Interest rates - increase by 70 basis points	9.83	29.91
Interest rates - decrease by 70 basis points	(9.83)	(29.91)

47 Capital Management

The Company's main objectives when managing capital are to:
- ensure ongoing access to funding to maintain, refurbish and expand the electricity generation system;
- ensure sufficient liquidity is available (either through cash and cash equivalents, investments or committed credit facilities) to meet the needs of the business;
- ensure compliance with covenants related to its credit facilities; and
- minimize finance costs while taking into consideration current and future industry, market and economic risks and conditions.
- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern
- to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity funding thus achieving an optimal capital structure and cost of capital.

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in the economic and regulatory environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio which is net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The following table summarises the capital of the Company.

	As at	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Total borrowings	-	4,877.25
Add: Lease liabilities	46.65	57.11
Total debt (A)	**46.65**	**4,934.36**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	4,107.82	5,543.40
Net debt (B)	**(4,061.17)**	**(609.04)**
Total equity (C)	**32,734.21**	**29,466.81**
Capital and net debts (D = B + C)	**28,673.05**	**28,857.77**
Net debt to equity ratio (B / C)	**-12.41%**	**-2.07%**
Capital gearing ratio (A / D)	**0.16%**	**17.10%**

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There were no changes in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period under reporting.

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(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

48 Disclosure of ratios as per requirements of Schedule III to the Act:

	Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Change	Remarks
a.	Current ratio	3.09	1.67	84.70%	Refer note (i)
b.	Debt equity ratio	-	0.17	(100%)	Refer note (ii)
c.	Debt service coverage ratio	1.01	3.04	(67%)	Refer note (iii)
d.	Return on equity ratio	13.05%	6.83%	91.10%	Refer note (iv)
e.	Inventory turnover ratio	2.38	2.16	10.02%	
f.	Trade receivables turnover ratio	3.66	4.18	(13%)	
g.	Trade payables turnover ratio	1.08	0.83	29.50%	Refer note (v)
h.	Net capital turnover ratio	1.96	2.29	(15%)	
i.	Net profit ratio	19.61%	13.29%	47.52%	Refer note (iv)
j.	Return on capital employed	12.78%	7.01%	82.34%	Refer note (ii)

Formulaes for computation of above ratios are as follows:

(a) Current ratio = Current assets divided by current liabilities
(b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by total equity where total debt refers to sum of current and non-current borrowings
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by total interest, lease and principal repayments
(d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Average Equity
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Fuel divided by average inventory
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by Average trade receivables
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases of fuel divided by Average trade payables
(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from operations divided by Working capital whereas working capital= current assets - current liabilities
(i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations
(j) Return on capital employed = Earning before interest and tax divided by capital employed (where capital employed = total equity + debt)

Notes:

(i) Variation is owing to increase in cash and cash equivalents due to redemption of preference shares, receipt of dividend, improved payments to supplier and repayment of loan thereon.
(ii) Variation is owing to reduction in borrowings on account of repayment of term loan and working capital loan during the current year.
(iii) Variation is owing to increase in profit after taxes and significant repayment of term loans during the current year.
(iv) Variation is owing to increase in gross margin due to increase in tariff .
(v) Variation is largely owing to increase in settlement cycle of trade payable.

49 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 revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year.
(iii) The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan, which is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
(iv) The Company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(v) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(vi) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(vii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
(viii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.
(ix) 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 or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries"). The Company has not received any fund from any party ("Funding Party") with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(x) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
(xi) The Company have not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

As per our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors**
Crescent Power Limited

Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN: 01794978

Subhasis Mitra
Director
DIN: 01277136

CRESCENT POWER LIMITED ★ KOLKATA

Amit Dev
Chief Financial Officer

Arit Karmakar

Arit Karmakar
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 19 May 2023