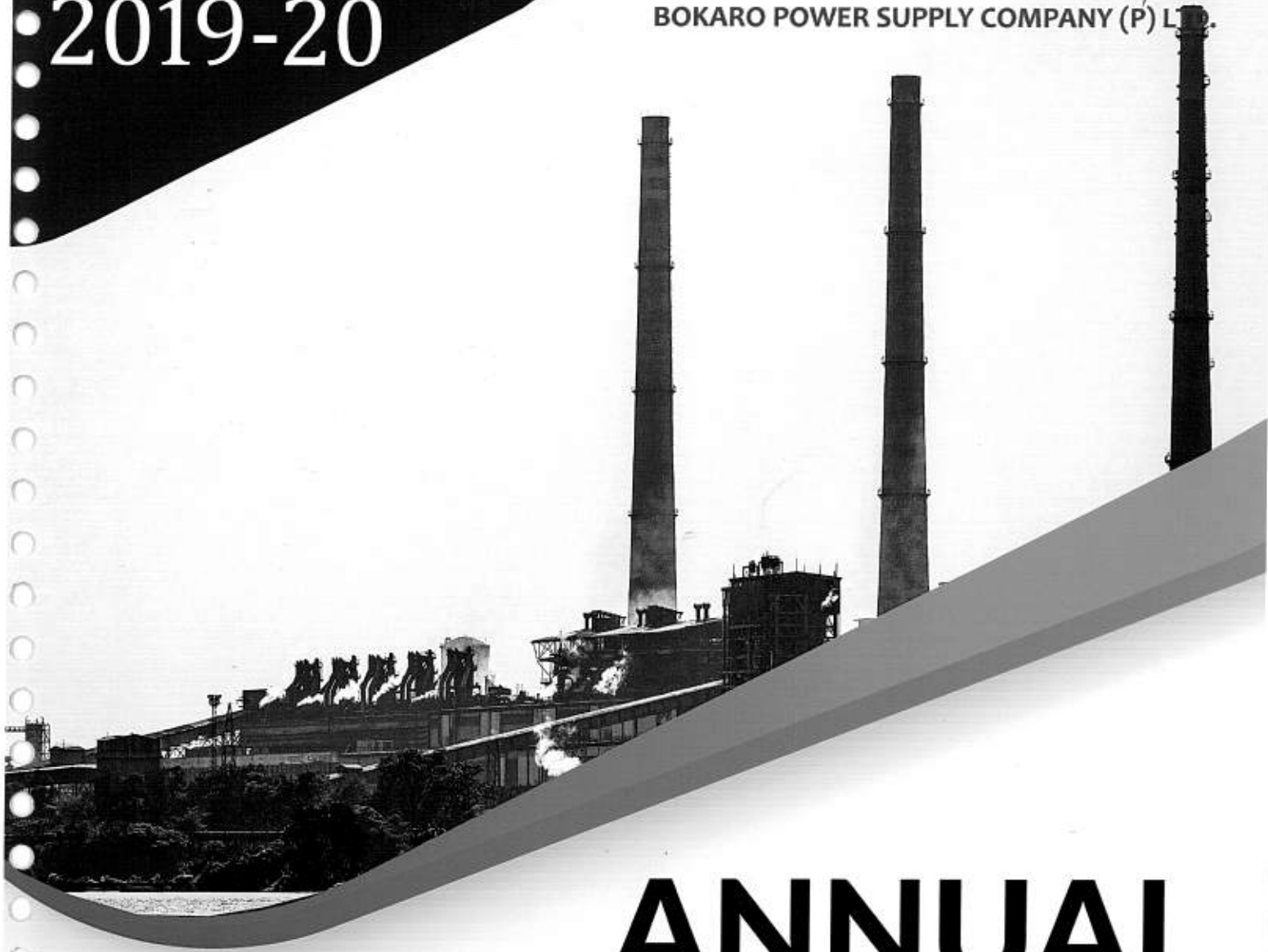


2019-20

बो पा स क लि
BPSCL

BOKARO POWER SUPPLY COMPANY (P) LTD.



ANNUAL REPORT

BOKARO POWER SUPPLY COMPANY (PVT) LIMITED

[A Joint Venture of SAIL & DVC]

Hall No. M-01, Old ADM Building, Ispat Bhawan , Bokaro Steel City-827001

INDEX

Item No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Notice for Annual General Meeting	1-6
2.	Directors' Report for the Financial Year 2019-20	7-19
3.	Independent Auditors Report dt. 05/10/2020	20-35
4.	Balance Sheet	36
5.	Statement of Change of Equity	37
6.	Profit & Loss Accounts	38
7.	Cash Flow Statement	39
8.	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Financial Statement	40-79
9.	Comment of Comptroller and Auditors General of India (U/S 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act 2013).	80-82
10.	Reply to comment of Comptroller and Auditors General of India (U/S 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act 2013).	83-84

NOTICE

To,

The Members,
Bokaro Power Supply Company Private Limited
New Delhi

Notice is hereby given that 19th Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Company is to be held at 12:30 pm on Friday, the 18th day of December, 2020 through Video Conference (VC)/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution for adoption of the Audited Financial Statements:

"RESOLVED THAT the Audited Financial Statements together with the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2020 be and are hereby received, considered and adopted."

2. To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution for reappointment of Director:

"RESOLVED THAT Shri Dipak Kumar Saha (DIN-0008347634) who retires by rotation and being eligible for re-appointment be and is hereby reappointed as a Director of the Company."

3. To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modifications(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution for fixation of remuneration of Auditors appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India:

"RESOLVED THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to decide and fix the remuneration, including out of pocket expenses,

payable to the Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the financial year 2020-21."

4. To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modifications(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution for declaration of dividend for the financial year 2019-20:

RESOLVED THAT payment of interim dividend @ Rs.2 per share on the paid up share capital of the Company approved by the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby confirmed as final dividend for the financial year 2019-20."

SPECIAL BUSINESS

5. Appointment of Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500)

To appoint Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500) as Director of the Company and in this regard to consider and pass with or without modification the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500) who was nominated by DVC as Director of the Company as per Articles of Association of the Company and who was appointed as an Additional Director under section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Board of the Company and who holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company."

6. Appointment of Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394)

To appoint Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394) as Director of the Company and in this regard to consider and pass with or without modification the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394) who was nominated by DVC as Director of the Company as per Articles of Association of the Company and who was appointed as an Additional Director under section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Board of the Company and who holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company."

7. Appointment of Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338)

To appoint Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338) as Director of the Company and in this regard to consider and pass with or without modification the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338) who was nominated by SAIL as Director of the Company as per Articles of Association of the Company and who was appointed as an Additional Director under section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Board of the Company and who holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company."

By Order of the Board
For Bokaro Power Supply Company Private Limited

(K.K. Thakur)
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 18th December, 2020
Place: Kolkata

Notes:

1. Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, relating to the Special Business (Items Nos. 5 to 7) to be transacted at the Meeting is annexed hereto.
2. Considering the present Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide its circular dated May 5, 2020 read together with circulars dated April 8, 2020 and April 13, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted convening the Annual General Meeting ("AGM"/"Meeting") through Video Conference (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), without the physical presence of the members at a common venue. In accordance with the MCA Circulars and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), the AGM of the Company is being held through VC/OAVM. The deemed venue for the AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.
3. Generally, a member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member

of the Company. Since this AGM is being held through VC/OAVM pursuant to the MCA Circulars, physical attendance of members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed hereto.

4. Since the AGM will be held through VC/OAVM, the route map of the venue of the Meeting is not annexed hereto.

5. In compliance with the MCA Circulars, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2019-20 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company.

6. The Company will provide VC/OAVM facility to its Members for participating at the AGM. The details of which will be sent to the registered e-mail id of the Members.

7. Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM shall be reckoned for the purpose of quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

8. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, and the relevant documents referred to in the Notice will be available electronically for inspection by the Members during the AGM.

Annexure to the Notice

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

1. Item No.5 – Appointment of Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500)

On nomination by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500) was appointed as Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 24.12.2019.

In terms of section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500) would hold office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting. Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500) is also Chairman of the Company.

Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500) is not disqualified from being appointed as Director in terms of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Save and except Shri Suvamay Halder (DIN-08293500) none of other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company/their relatives are in any way concerned or interested financially or otherwise in the Resolution set out at Item No.5 of the Notice.

The Board considers it desirable that the Company should continue to avail his services as Director and Chairman and recommends the Resolution for approval of the Shareholders.

2. Item No.6 - Appointment of Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394)

On nomination by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394) was appointed as Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 26.11.2019.

In terms of section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394) would hold office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting.

Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394) is not disqualified from being appointed as Director in terms of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Save and except Shri Joydeep Mukherjee (DIN-08605394) none of other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the

Company/their relatives are in any way concerned or interested financially or otherwise in the Resolution set out at Item No.6 of the Notice.

The Board considers it desirable that the Company should continue to avail his services as Director and Chairman and recommends the Resolution for approval of the Shareholders.

3. Item No.7 - Appointment of Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338)

On nomination by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338) was appointed as Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 23.09.2020.

In terms of section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338) would hold office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting.

Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338) is not disqualified from being appointed as Director in terms of section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Save and except Shri Atanu Bhowmick (DIN-8891338) none of other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company/their relatives are in any way concerned or interested financially or otherwise in the Resolution set out at Item No.7 of the Notice.

The Board considers it desirable that the Company should continue to avail his services as Director and Chairman and recommends the Resolution for approval of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board
For Bokaro Power Supply Company Private Limited

(K.K. Thakur)
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 18th December, 2020
Place: Kolkata

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members of Bokaro Power Supply Company Private Limited

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting to you the 19th Annual Report of Bokaro Power Supply Company (P) Limited together with the audited financial statements for the Financial Year 2019-20.

1. Financial Review

The Financial performance of the company during the year is summarized as follows:

Summarized financial results are given as under(₹. in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue from Operation (Net)	89,131.31	87,756.25
Other Income	3,040.71	2,370.57
Total Income	92,172.02	90,126.82
Expenses		
Cost of material consumed	64,960.91	64,428.66
Employee Benefit Expenses	4,386.19	4,160.20
Finance Cost	1,423.80	1,664.75
Depreciation & Amortization expenses	36.57	0.00
Generation/Administration & Other expenses	11,687.48	11,178.15
Total Expenses	82,494.95	81,431.76
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	9,677.07	8,695.06
Exceptional Items		0
Profit before Tax	9,677.07	8,695.06
Tax expenses		
Current Tax	2,160.00	2,070.00
Earlier Year Adjustment	(573.52)	0
MAT-Credit Entitlement		463.13
Deferred Tax	200.19	11.92
Profit for the period	7,890.40	61,250.01
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	(174.70)	(55.20)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	7,715.70	6,094.81
Dividend proposed/paid	3,100.63	2,480.50

2. Dividend

The Board of Directors had earlier during the year approved payment of interim dividend @ Rs. 2 per share (i.e. @20% of the paid up capital of the Company) for the Financial Year 2019-20 and the same has been recommended by the Board as final dividend for the Financial Year 2019-20.

3. Financial Arrangement

In accordance with the Power Purchase Agreement, BPSCL has arranged its working capital for day-to-day operation including procurement of coal, oil, stores, spares and tools & tackles through cash credit and short-term loan from Banks. Internal accruals of the company are also being utilized to supplement the working capital requirement. Cash credit facility has been established with Canara Bank and State Bank of India and short-term loan has been taken from HDFC Bank. Surplus funds have been placed as short-term deposit with Banks based on competitive bids.

4. Power Purchase Agreement

Signed by your Company with SAIL for fifteen years initially on 18.09.2001 has been partially amended on 18.01.2002, which has since been further amended on 22.02.2007 and on 30.03.2012 and on commencement of the commercial operation of Unit #9 (Boiler 300 TPH & 36 MW BPTG) further amendment of the PPA has been made on 29th November 2016 which is valid up to 28th November 2031. On commissioning of 2 MW Roof top Solar Project the proposal for execution of a supplementary power purchase agreement with BSL/ SAIL is under process at present.

5. Power Plant Performance

The past performance for the previous years is given below.

Year	Steam Generation Average (T/Hr.)	Power Generation	
		MU	MW
2002 – 2003	1,371.00	1,377.44	157.30
2003 – 2004	1,378.20	1,416.33	161.35
2004 – 2005	1,391.94	1,358.18	154.94
2005 – 2006	1,471.26	1,398.59	163.16
2006 – 2007	1,519.93	1,536.29	175.32
2007-2008	1,449.58	1,414.31	161.07
2008-2009	1,399.43	1,414.65	161.59
2009-2010	1,364.46	1,523.65	173.84
2010-2011	1,202.71	1,165.28	133.30
2011-2012	1,087.13	1,058.27	120.52
2012-2013	1,318.51	1,450.59	165.82
2013-2014	1,303.85	1,502.31	171.50
2014-2015	1,324.75	1,512.56	172.67
2015-2016	1,355.80	1,716.55	195.42
2016-2017	1,338.28	1,697.39	194.58
2017 - 2018	1,189.07	1,366.64	156.01
2018-2019	1,134.53	1,241.74	141.75
2019-2020	1,247.55	1,486.49	169.36
2019-2020 (up to Nov, 20)	989.57	774.06	132.26

Major Projects undertaken:

- A. Extension of BF gas line to Unit-9 to utilize LD gas to be made available from BSL:

BF gas line is ready for charging of BF gas. Clearance is awaited from BSL/SAIL.

- B. Installation of Side Stream Filter for TG # 6, 7 & 8:

Approval for placement of Work order is under process.

C. Replacement of 100 ata& 39 ata Steam lines:

Under process after submission of budgetary offer from NTPC Ltd.

D. Complete repair of Boiler # 1:

NTPC Ltd. has been asked to submit budgetary offer for Detailed Feasibility Study.

HRIS and Website management: – Will be completed by March 2021.

6. Highlights of the Year 2019 – 2020

- A. For the consecutive 4 years, there was no reportable accident in the work place. This could be achieved by conducting regular safety awareness programs and monitoring of safe working in the works area during day-today working as well as during major repair works.
- B. Power Generation has been kept as per requirement of Bokaro Steel Limited/SAIL with coal stock of 1,65,094 MT as on 31.03.2020.
- C. With the best efforts from BPSCL team, average power generation in Q1 ended with 196.96 MW, H1 ended with 192.70 MW, Q3 ended with 176.5 MW and the year ended with 169.36 MW of sustainable generation. Generation level was been kept at about 140 MW to optimize cost of power of BSL/SAIL.
- D. Variable cost of power reduced to Rs. 2.80 for the year vis-à-vis Rs. 3.13 in 2018-19.
- E. This year BPSCL achieved two new records as follows:
 - a. Highest ever generation for a day - 246.56 MW on 08.06.2019.
(Previous generation record – 240.37 MW on 02.03.2017)
 - b. Highest ever generation for a month - 219.59 MW in June'2019
(Previous generation record – 215.02 MW in March'2017)
- F. Total Rooftop solar power generated (2100 kWp) – 12,15,536 Units
- G. House Keeping in plant has been improved and 5S Certification is likely to be obtained.
- H. Successful completion of Capital Repair of Boiler#2 and Medium Repair of TG#1 & TG#3.
- I. QC team "URJA" participated in NCQC-2019 and adjudged under "Par Excellence" category.
- J. Efforts were made for reduction of Furnace Oil Consumption that has also shown

fruitful results in the month of February to 91 KL and will continue to control.

K. Specific Coal Consumption has also improved by maximizing utilization of BF and CO gases. Lowest ever Sp. Coal Consumption: 114.55 Kg/T of steam in Feb'2020.

L. Fly Ash utilization for:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| a. NHAI road construction projects: | 1,08,027 MT |
| b. Backfilling of low lying areas: | 10,60,000 MT |
| c. Fly Ash bricks manufactured: | 10,300 nos. |
| d. Supplied to bricks manufacturer: | 1,630 MT |

M. CSR fund fully utilized for the year 2019-20.

7 Capacity Additions Proposed: -

7.1 Your company has initiated the following Solar Projects-

Installation of 35 nos. roof-top solar units on BSL buildings with a total capacity of 2.0MWp at a cost of about Rs. 8.7 Cr. has been commissioned

8. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo.

Many Initiatives to conserve energy have been taken. Information in accordance with the provisions of Section 134 (3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule 2014 regarding conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo is given in the Annexure - I to this report.

9. Personnel

The total strength of employees of the company stood at 237 (Executives 164 on Roll - including 01 on deputation from SAIL and Non-Executives on Roll- 73) as on 1st April 2020.

10. Changes in the Board of Directors

- Shri C.B. Dey (DIN. 02063633) Director/BPSCL, has resigned from the Board w.e.f 30.09.2019 consequent upon his superannuation from DVC w.e.f. 30.09.2019.

- Shri R.P. Tripathi (DIN. 0008499037), Chairman & Director has resigned from the Board w.e.f. 31.10.2019 (F.N.) consequent upon his repatriation to NTPC from the post of Member (Technical) of Damodar Valley Corporation on 31.10.2019 (F.N).
- Shri R.C. Shrivastav (DIN. 08339572) Director/BPSCL, has resigned from the Board w.e.f 31.01.2020 consequent upon his superannuation from SAIL on 31.01.2020.
- Shri Subodhanand Jha (DIN. 08219387) Director/BPSCL, has resigned from the Board w.e.f 30.11.2020 consequent upon his superannuation from DVC w.e.f. 30.11.2020.

The Board placed on record its deep appreciation for the valuable contribution made and guidance given by Shri C.B. Dey, Director, Shri R.P. Tripathi, Chairman & Director, Shri R.C. Shrivastav, Director, and Shri Subodhanand Jha, Director.

Appointments: -

- Shri Joydeep Mukherjee, Executive Director (Finance), DVC as an Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 26.11.2019.
- Shri Suvamay Halder, Member (Finance), DVC as an Additional Director & Chairman of the Company w.e.f. 24.12.2019.
- Shri Atanu Bhowmick, Executive Director (Works), Bokaro Steel Plant, SAIL as an Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 22.09.2020.

11. Directors' Responsibility Statement

In accordance with the provision of Section 134 (3) (c) of the Companies Act 2013 read with section 134(5) of the Company's Act 2013 your Directors' confirm that: -

- In the preparation of the Annual Accounts (Financial Statements) for the financial year ended 31st March 2020 the applicable Accounting Standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.
- That the directors had selected such Accounting Policies and applied them

consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for the year under review.

- That the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
- That the directors had prepared the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2020 on a going concern basis.
- The director had devised proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

12. No. of Board Meeting held during 2019-20:

During the Financial Year 2019-20, 08 (Eight) meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company were held as per details given below;

Sl. No.	Board Meeting No.	Date of Board Meeting
1	113	04.04.2019
2	114	19.07.2019
3	115	08.08.2019
4	116	23.09.2019
5	117	22.10.2019
6	118	26.11.2019
7	119	24.12.2019
8	120	06.02.2020

13. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has spent a sum of Rs.168.92 lakhs on various CSR activities during the year 2019-20. A report on CSR is placed at Annexure-II.

14. Auditors

M/s. L R Sarkar & Co., Chartered Accountants were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of your company for the financial year 2019-20 by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG). The Statutory Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2020 has been received by the company for circulating the same along with Financial Statement (Annual Accounts) for the year 2019-2020 and the same is placed at Annexure-III.

15. Review of Accounts by Comptroller and Auditor General of India

The comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(6) (b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Financial Statements of the Company for the Year 2019-2020 are placed at Annexure-IV and reply of the Management to the same is placed at Annexure -IVA.

16. Details of significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulator(s), Court and Tribunal.

No significant and material Order has been passed by the Regulator(s), Court, and Tribunals impacting the going concern status and company operation in future.

17. Disclosure under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention & Redressal) Act, 2013.

The company is committed to provide a safe and congenial working environment to its employees. During the year under review no case of harassment of women employee was reported.

18. Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors acknowledge and wish to place on record their appreciation for the co-operation and support extended by DVC, SAIL and BPSCL employees. The

directors would also like to thank statutory authorities, employees and others who have extended their valued co-operation, support and guidance to the company, from time to time. The Board would also like to acknowledge with thanks the co-operation extended by C&AG, the Statutory Auditors and the Bankers of the Company.

for and on behalf of Board of Directors

(Suvamay Halder)

Date: 18th December, 2020 Chairman

Place: _____

Annexure - I

**PARTICULARS REQUIRED UNDER THE COMPANIES (DISCLOSURE OF
PARTICULARS IN THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS)**

A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

Energy Conservation measures being taken, adopted and implemented in the company.

(a) Energy Conservation Measures taken: -

The list of the energy conservation measures adopted and under consideration are as follows:

Lighting: Conventional lighting is being replaced by LED lighting throughout BPSCL.

b) Impact of the measures taken: Periodic cleaning of condenser tubes resulted in efficient utilization of Turbines with optimum capacity.

B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

Efforts are being made for absorption of latest technology in all areas of control system of plant.

C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS

NIL

D) FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTGO

NIL

for and on behalf of Board of Directors

(Suvamay Halder)

Date: 18th December, 2020 Chairman
Place: _____

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities

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

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs:

Your Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy is guided by the philosophy to care for the environment through sustainable utilization of natural resources. CSR is the Company's commitment to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, whereby organizations serve the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities. BPSCL recognizes direct and indirect impact of its business activities on the society and strives to integrate its business values and operations a way of conducting business, which enables the creation and distribution of wealth for the betterment of its stakeholders in an ethical and transparent manner to demonstrate its commitment to sustainable development and to meet the interests of its stakeholders. It is also committed to continuously upgrade its CSR endeavours to make positive impact on the society. Your Company's detailed CSR Policy is stated on Website: www.bpscl.com.

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee:

- (i) Shri Tej Veer Singh, Chairman
- (ii) Shri Subodhanand Jha, Member
- (ii) Shri D.K. Saha, Member

3. Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years:

Average Net Profit Before Tax for the preceding three financial years	Net Profit For the Financial Year ended (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	2017	2018	2019
	8,062.76	8,273.33	8,695.06
	8,343.72		

4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the average net profit):

The Company is required to spend Rs. 166.87 lakhs towards CSR for the Financial Year 2019-20.

5. Details of CSR spent during the Financial Year 2019-20.

- a) Total amount to be spent during the Financial Year 2019-20: Rs. 227.11 Lakhs (including Rs.60.24 Lakhs of previous year).
- b) Amount spent in 2019-20: Rs.168.92 Lakhs
- c) Amount unspent, if any – Nil for current year.
- d) Manner in which the amount spent during the Financial Year 2019-20:

Under CSR, Rs 168.92Lakhs has been spent during 2019-20.

The major CSR activities include:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakh)
Drinking Water	4.22
Education	27.14
Healthcare	45.63
Sanitation	16.40
Malnutrition	25.52
PM CARES	50.00
Total	168.92

6. In case the company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reason for not spending the amount in its Board report.

Rs. 58.19 Lakhs for previous year due to non availability of suitable NGO's as implementing partner and many ongoing projects were delayed due to COVID-19.

7. It is confirmed that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For Bokaro Power Supply Company Private Limited

Sd/-

Sd/-

(-----)
Chairman CSR Committee
DIN: _____

(-----)
Director
DIN: _____

Date: 18.12.2020

Place: Kolkata



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To The Members of Bokaro Power Supply Co. (P) Ltd.

Report on Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bokaro Power Supply Co. (P) Ltd. ("The company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, the statement of Profit & Loss, (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year then ended (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013, ('the Act') in the manner so required and gives a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS, specified under section 133 of the Act, of the financial position of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 2020 and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 80 of the financial statement as regards to the management evaluation of COVID - 19 impact on the future performance of the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion there on, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	Principal Audit Procedures
1	<p>Evaluation of Contingent Liability</p> <p>The company has uncertain Tax position and other contingent liabilities which involve significant judgement to determine the possible outcome of these matters.</p> <p><i>Refer Note 63(a) (i), (ii),(iii) & (iv) of Other Notes to Financial Statements</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained details of assessments and demands as on March 31, 2020 from the management. • We also reviewed Company's correspondences and appeal documents. • Ascertained whether the chances of materialisation of liability are possible/probable/remote. • Ensured appropriate disclosure under Other Notes to Financial Statements.
2	<p>Recoverability of Indirect tax receivable</p> <p>The department of GST has blocked ITC credit amounting to ₹2.41 Crores out of the total ITC ₹21.67 Crores transferred through TRAN-1.</p> <p><i>Refer foot note to point 63(a) (i) of Other Notes to Financial Statements</i></p>	<p>We have involved our internal experts to review the nature of the amounts recoverable, the sustainability and the likelihood of recoverability upon final resolution.</p>

Other Information

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual 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 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.



Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.

This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financing control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of the Financial Statement

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 explaining our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation structure and content of the financial statements including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Others Matters

(i) Due to complete lockdown, imposed by the Government, to restrict the spread of COVID-19 the audit finalization process, for the year under report, was carried from remote location i.e. other than the office of the company, based on the data/details made available and based on financial information/records remitted by the management through digital medium. Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.



(ii) Disclosure of Payable to vendors as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, of ₹384.40 lacs (₹492.40 lacs) – (refer Balance Sheet schedule No-44) has been made by the company.

(iii) The Company has some pending legal and arbitration cases as detailed in ANNEXURE -"D". We are not in a position to quantify the financial impact of the said detailed cases, except for point no2.

(iv) Non-moving advances which remained unadjusted for a considerable time, are detailed in Annexure-"E".

(v) Balances under the head Sundry Creditors, Loan & Advances from and to various parties have not been confirmed in some cases.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of sec 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in the Annexure- "A" a statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.
2. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143 (5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and the explanations given to us, in the Annexure- "B" of the Directions issued by Comptroller and Auditors General of India.
3. Further to our comments in Annexure-"A" as required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss, the statement of Cash Flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.



- e) On the basis of written representation received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company as on 31st March, 2020 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure-"C"** ; and
- g) With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:
- i) The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements- **Annexure-"D"**
- ii) The company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us the company is not required to transfer any amount to the investor education and protection fund.

Date: 05-10-2020
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: 20063451AAAAAS6817.



For L R Sarkar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-313030E)

Ipshtita Sarkar
CA Ipshtita Sarkar (Partner)
Mem. No.-063451



ANNEXURE- "A" to the Auditors Report

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of Bokaro Power Supply Co. (P) Ltd. on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

- (I) (a) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets were not physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular program of verification. We are not in a position to report any material discrepancies since no verification has been carried out during the year.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title/lease deeds of all the immovable properties not held in the name of the company are as follows:-
- Land measuring 382 acres (approx) at Bokaro Jharkhand state is on 33 yrs lease from SAIL renewable at a non refundable fee of Re. 1 per annum. Title/ Lease deeds in respect of this land are pending for registration.
- (II) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year through the Independent Agencies at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the management were reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The company has maintained proper records of its inventories and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (III) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties, except staff advances, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the clause (iii) (a), (iii) (b) and (iii) (c) of the paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (IV) The Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or given any guarantee and security covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (V) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provision of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the provision of clause (v) of the paragraph 3 & 4 of the order are not applicable.



- (VI) Cost Audit is not applicable for the company due to its captive status. We have broadly reviewed the Accounts and records maintained by the company. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determining whether they are accurate and complete.
- (VII) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales- tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, GST cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there are no undisputed dues outstanding as on 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the records of the company and explanation given to us, there are disputed dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax/ Value added Tax, GST, Service Tax and ESI which have not been deposited on account of matters pending before appropriate authorities.

The details of the disputed dues as at 31st march, 2020 are mentioned hereunder:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dispute dues with	Amount in (INR Lacs) ₹	Period to which the Amount relates	Forum where disputes are pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3,654.00	2007-08 TO 2018-19	CIT (A) Delhi
Sales Tax/VAT	VAT / Sales Tax	600.00 #	2012-13	JCCT of State Taxes (APPEAL)
		407.18##	2015-16	ACST
GST	Blocked Credit	241.00	Tran-1	Jharkhand HC
Service Tax	Service Tax	Tax: 54,444.95* Penalty: 91,755.05	2009-2017	Jharkhand HC
ESI	ESI	61.03	2005-10	Dy. Director, ESI Jharkhand

The case was initiated on 2nd January, 2019. Appeal with JCCT of State Taxes (VAT).

Case is remanded (back from Commissioner (Appeal)) and pending before ACST, Bokaro.

*Demand of Service Tax of. ₹54,444.95 Lakhs has been raised by Principal Commissioner, CGST & CX vide DIO No. 01-12/S. Tax/Pr.Commr/2019 dated 22/11/2019 on supply of Electricity from BPSCL to SAIL-BSL on the contention that the same amounts to provision of "Business Auxilliary Services". Demand along with applicable Interest & Penalty amounts to ₹1,46,200 Lakhs. A writ petition against the said order has already been filed before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand.



- (VIII) The company has taken a long term loan for 2MW Solar Power , the balance outstanding against loan as on 31-03-2020 is of ₹374.33Lacs (₹413lacs) . In our opinion according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to the bank. Company has no dues from Government or Debentures holders.
- (IX) According to the books and records of the Company and as per the information and explanation given to us no public offer (including debt instrument) was made during the year. Term loans from bank have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (X) According to the information and explanation given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (XI) The company has no executive directors on its board.
- (XII) Provision of clause no. (xii) regarding Nidhi Company is not applicable to the Company.
- (XIII) The Company has complied with the provision of section 177 & 188 of the Companies Act 2013, where applicable and details of such transaction with the related parties have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statement vide clause no. 57(B) of other notes to financial statement as required by the applicable accounting standard.
- (XIV) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private allotment or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (XV) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as covered under Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable.
- (XVI) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

Date: 05-10-2020
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: 20063451AAAAAS6817.



For L R Sarkar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-313030E)
Ipshita Sarkar
CA Ipshita Sarkar (Partner)
Mem. No.-063451



ANNEXURE-"B" to the Auditor's Report

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of Bokaro Power Supply Co (P) Ltd. On the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

DIRECTION OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(5) THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

S.No	Directions	Reply	Impact on financial statement
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implication of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the Accounts along with the financial Implications, if any, may be stated.	The company is maintaining its accounts through Tally software but the process of accounting is kinds of Hybrid system involve manual and computerized process. We have not found any issue on integrity of the accounts with any financial implication.	NIL
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write off of debts/loan/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes. the financial impact may be stated.	NOT APPLICABLE	NIL
3.	Whether funds received/ receivable for specific scheme from central/state agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	NOT APPLICABLE	NIL

Date: 05/10/2020
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: 20063451AAAAAS6817.



For **L R Sarkar & Co**
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-313030E)
Ipshita Sarkar
CA Ipshita Sarkar (Partner)
Mem. No.-063451



ANNEXURE-"C" to the Auditor's Report

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of Bokaro Power Supply Co (P) Ltd. on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Bokaro Power Supply Co. (p) Ltd.** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for internal financial controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures



selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute Of Chartered Accountants Of India.

Date: 05/10/2020
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: 20063451AAAAAS6817.



For L R Sarkar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-313030E)

Ipshita Sarkar
CA Ipshita Sarkar (Partner)
Mem. No.-063451



ANNEXURE- "D" to the Auditor's Report

Details of On-Going Court Cases

Sl No.	Case No.	By (Parties)	Petitioner	Brief Description of case	Court Before	Financial Implication	Dates
1.	C.M. No. 13716 of 2010 in W.P. (c) No.7359 of 2006	J.S. Arora Vs. D.V.C. & Others	Shri J.S.Arorra	Case filled by J.S.Arora ,ex-Director – HRD,DVC against termination of his employment at DVC as Director-HRD on completion of probation period and for not being posted as HOD P&A at BPSCL (the post offered to him after he was terminated from DVC).	High Court ,Delhi		
2.	W.C. No. 04 of 2009 (old WC 17 of	Sachidanand Vs. BPSCL and Others	Shri Sachidana nd Singh	Compensatio n sought following	High Court	As per order, ₹4,37,824/	



	2008)		(F/o Santosh Kr. Singh)	Fatal accident of Mr. Santosh Kr. Singh, (son of Mr. Sachidanand) allegedly in BPSCL premises.		- paid by BPSCL as compensation before WC Commissioner. However, writ petition filed in HC Challenging the order.	
3.	W.P. (s) no. 595 of 2010	Keshwari Devi Vs. GM (Settlement of Maintenance Allowance)	Mrs. Keshwari Devi	Pentioner Mrs. Keshwari Devi, W/o Mr. P.N Singh (BPSCL Employee) – Seeking grant of 50% retirement benefit as maintenance allowance.	High Court, Ranchi	Case pending Amount not yet Ascertaind.	
4.	Misc. Case No. 01/2014(*aring out of/relating to Ref. Case No.02/2010)	Jharkhand Krantikari Mazdoor union Vs. Management of BPSCL	JKMU (Gen. Secretary)	Application u/s 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act,1947	Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi	Case pending. Amount not ascertained	
5.	Misc. Case No. 02/2014*	Jharkhand Krantikari Mazdoor Union Vs. Management of BPSCL	JKMU (Gen. Secretary)	Application u/s 33A of the Industrial Dispute Act,1947	Industrial Tribunal ,Ranchi	Case pending. Amount not ascertained	
6.	WP(L) No.6187 of 2017	JHARKHAND KRANTIKARI MAZDOOR UNION VS MANAGEMENT OF BPSCL.	BPSCL	Writ Petition filed against the order passed by CGIT- cum Labour court, Dhanbad in	High Court, Ranchi	Case pending. Amount not ascertained	



				Ref: Case 41/2012(reg . AWA payment to contract labour w.e.f 01.01.2009 as per BSL).- Stay Granted.			
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Date: 05-10-2020
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: 20063451AAAAAS6817.

For L R Sarkar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-313030E)



Ipshita Sarkar

CA Ipshita Sarkar (Partner)
Mem. No.-063451



ANNEXURE- "E" to the Auditor's Report

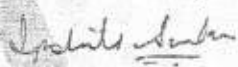
Details of unadjusted non -moving Advances.

Sl No.	Description Party	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2020	Remarks
1	B G. SOMMADER	₹16,292.00	More than 1 year

Date: 05/10/2020
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: 20063451AAAAAS6817.



For L R Sarkar & Co
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-313030E)


CA Ipshita Sarkar (Partner)
Mem. No.-063451

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment		925.78	
b) Capital work in progress	28	151.99	2,214.16
c) Other Intangible assets		-	-
d) Financial assets			
i) Loans	29	206.29	270.64
ii) Lease Receivable	30	52,052.55	51,072.82
iii) Other Financial Assets	31	473.44	347.65
e) Other Non Current Assets	32	54.19	46.86
f) Deferred tax asset (net)		670.72	870.91
Total non current assets		54,534.96	54,823.04
Current assets			
a) Inventories	33	10,537.59	7,944.06
b) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivable	34	17,801.96	12,206.48
ii) Cash and cash equivalent	35	1,464.51	712.15
iii) Bank Balances Other than (ii) above:	36	10,263.31	12,767.06
iv) Loans	37	53.49	77.36
v) Lease Receivable	30	1,849.89	2,042.10
c) Other assets	38	5,807.84	10,872.71
d) Other Current assets	39	8,987.95	31,575.50
Total current assets		56,766.54	78,197.42
Total assets		1,11,301.50	1,33,020.46
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Share capital	40	24,805.00	24,805.00
b) Other equity		64,339.18	60,361.45
Total Equity		89,144.18	85,166.45
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Long-term borrowings		374.33	413.00
ii) Other non current financial liabilities	41	503.74	602.28
b) Provisions	42	4,824.86	29,425.55
c) Deferred tax liabilities		-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		5,702.93	30,440.83
Current-liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Short-term Borrowings	43	8,156.10	11,351.90
ii) Trade and other Payables	44		
A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		384.40	492.40
B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than above		3,848.75	3,188.35
iii) Other current financial liabilities	45	904.60	996.92
b) Provisions	46	3,160.54	1,383.61
Total Current Liabilities		16,454.39	17,413.18
TOTAL-EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,11,301.50	1,33,020.46

Significant Accounting Policies (1 to 27)

Balance Sheet & Statement of Profit and Loss Schedules (28 to 52)

Other Notes to Financial Statements (53 to 81)

The above Financial Statement should be read in conjunction with accompanying NOTES.

(Samir Khatkar)
HOD (F & A)

(R. R. Sinha)
Chief Executive Officer

(J. Mukherjee)
Director

(D. K. Saha)
Director

(S. Halder)
Chairman

As per our report of even date

For L R SARKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN:313039E)

(I. Sarkar)

Partner

Membership No.063451

Place : Kolkata
Date : 5/10/2020



Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

**A) Equity Share Capital
For the year ended 31st March 2020**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 01.04.19	Changes in equity share capital during reporting period	Balance at the end of the reporting period 31.03.20
24,805.00	-	24,805.00

For the year ended 31st March 2019

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 01.04.18	Changes in equity share capital during reporting period	Balance at the end of the reporting period 31.03.19
24,805.00	-	24,805.00

B) Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March 2020


(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)


Particulars	Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Other Items of other comprehensive income	
Balance as on 01.04.19	60,457.94	-	-	(96.49)	60,361.45
Profit for the period	7,890.40	-	-	(174.70)	7,715.70
Dividend paid for the year	(3,100.63)	-	-	-	(3,100.63)
Tax on dividend	(637.34)	-	-	-	(637.34)
Balance as on 31.03.20	64,610.37	-	-	(271.19)	64,339.18

For the year ended 31st March 2019

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)


Particulars	Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Other Items of other comprehensive income	
Balance as on 01.04.18	57,298.30	-	-	(41.29)	57,257.01
Profit for the period	6,150.01	-	-	(55.20)	6,094.81
Dividend paid for the year	(2,480.50)	-	-	-	(2,480.50)
Tax on dividend	(509.87)	-	-	-	(509.87)
Balance as on 31.03.19	60,457.94	-	-	(96.49)	60,361.45


(Samir Kumar)
HOB(F &A)


(R. R. Sinha)
Chief Executive Officer


(L. Mukherjee)
Director


(D. K. Saha)
Director

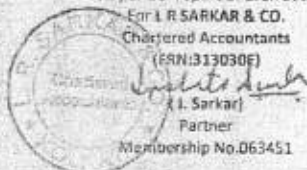

(S. Halder)
Chairman

As per our report of even date

Er & R SARKAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN:313030F)


(I. Sarkar)
Partner
Membership No.063451

Place : Kolkata
Date : 5/10/2020



STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2019-20	2018-19
Revenue from operation (net)	47	89,131.31	87,756.25
Other Income	48	3,040.71	2,370.57
Total Revenue		92,172.02	90,126.82
Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	49	64,960.91	64,428.66
Employee Benefit Expenses	50	4,386.19	4,160.20
Finance costs	51	1,423.80	1,664.75
Depreciation & amortisation expenses		36.57	-
Generation /Administration & other expenses	52	11,687.48	11,178.15
Total Expenses		82,494.95	81,431.76
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX		9,677.07	8,695.06
Exceptional items			
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		9,677.07	8,695.06
Tax Expenses:			
Current Tax		2,160.00	2,070.00
Earlier Year adjustment		(573.52)	-
MAT-Credit Entitlement		-	463.13
Deferred Tax		200.19	11.92
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		7,890.40	6,150.01
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset (Actuarial Loss)		(174.70)	(55.20)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (NET OF TAX)		(174.70)	(55.20)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		7,715.70	6,094.81
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE			
Equity share of par value ₹ 10 each			
Basic (In ₹)		3.18	2.48
Diluted (In ₹)		3.18	2.48
No. Of shares used in computing earnings per share			
Basic		24,80,50,000.00	24,80,50,000.00
Diluted		24,80,50,000.00	24,80,50,000.00
Significant Accounting Policies		(1 to 27)	
Balance Sheet & Statement of Profit and Loss Schedules		(28 to 52)	
Other Notes to Financial Statements		(53 to 81)	

The above Financial Statement should be read in conjunction with accompanying NOTES.

(Samir Kumar)
HOD (F & A)

(R. R. Sinha)
Chief Executive Officer

(J. Mukherjee)
Director

(D. K. Saha)
Director

(S. Halder)
Chairman

As per our report of even date

For L R SARKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN:313030E)

(J. Sarkar)

Partner

Membership No.063451

Place : Kolkata

Date : 15/04/2020

BOKARD POWER SUPPLY COMPANY (P) LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

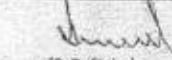
Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	9,577.07	6,695.06
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	36.57	-
Finance Cost	1,423.80	1,664.75
Interest Income	(574.46)	(389.91)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	10,562.98	9,969.90
Changes in Working Capital		
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(2,593.53)	(486.45)
Trade receivables	(5,595.48)	608.72
Short-term loans and advances	23.87	1.54
Long-term loans and advances	57.02	74.03
Other current assets	27,652.42	(2,787.65)
Deferred tax assets	200.15	(17.73)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	453.86	(1,642.04)
Other current liabilities	(92.32)	237.32
Deferred tax liabilities	0.00	0.00
Short-term provisions	1802.23	(788.05)
Long-term provisions	(24500.70)	1325.19
	<u>(2892.44)</u>	<u>(3474.10)</u>
Cash generated from operations	7670.54	6495.80
Taxes paid	1,786.67	2,545.05
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	5,883.87	3,950.75
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of fixed assets	(962.34)	-
Investment in Financial Assets	(787.52)	1,513.70
Advance against capital goods	2,062.17	1,480.45
Interest received	574.46	389.91
Increase (-)/Decrease(+) in investment in term deposits with more than three months	2377.96	(5169.96)
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	3264.73	(1785.90)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayments of long term borrowings	0.00	0.00
Interest paid	(1423.80)	(1664.75)
dividend paid	(3100.63)	(2480.50)
dividend tax	(637.34)	(509.87)
Increase (+)/Decrease(-) in long term liabilities	(38.67)	413.00
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	(5200.44)	(4242.12)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	3548.16	(2077.27)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(10639.75)	(8562.48)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(6691.59)	(10639.75)
	<u>3,548.16</u>	<u>(2,077.27)</u>

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

2. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet

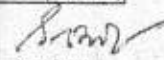
	2019-20	2018-19
Cash and cash equivalents	1454.51	712.15
Less: Short term borrowings repayable on demand	(8156.10)	(11351.90)
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	(6691.59)	(10639.75)


(Samir Kumar)
HOD (F & A)


(R. R. Sinha)
Chief Executive Officer


(J. Mukherjee)
Director


(D.K. Saha)
Director


(S. Halder)
Chairman

As per our report of even date

For: R SARKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN:313030F)


(I. Sarkar)

Partner

Membership No.063451

Place: Kolkata
Date: 5/10/2020

A. Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the Year ended 31st March 2020.

1. Reporting Entity. (Background)

Bokaro Power Supply Company Private Limited (BPSCL) CIN-U40300DL2001PTC112074 ("the Company") came into existence on 18.09.2001 under Companies Act 1956 as a part of SAIL, Business Reconstruction and Restructuring Plan and with intent to strengthen its core business activity (i.e. steel manufacturing). SAIL has assigned its entire business as a going concern pertaining to the captive power plant of 302 MW Capacity with steam generation 1880 T/hr. of BSL by the Deed of transfer and Assignment of business. As per the Deeds of transfer and Assignment of business entered into with SAIL, the company has taken over the entire business and undertakings of SAIL's captive power plant(CPP) & Thermal power plant located at Bokaro for a total consideration of Rs. 560 crores w.e.f 18/09/2001 as compiled and agreed by both companies and parties. Company has further extended its capacity by capitalisation of Unit no 9 w.e.f. 02/09/2014 by 300 Tonne Steam and 36 MW power. The registered office of the Company is situated at Ispat Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. 110 003.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on going concern basis following accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under section 133 of the companies ACT 2013 (Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015) and subsequent amendments thereto. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the period presented.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 05-10-2020

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost except for the certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the value of consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of Lakh unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Management Judgement.

In preparing the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to such estimates is recognised in the period in which the same is determined.

Critical estimates and judgement by management are-

- a.) estimate of current tax expenses.
- b.) defined benefit obligation.
- c.) estimates of Fair value of contingent liabilities.
- d.) recognition of revenue
- e.) recognition of deferred tax.



3. Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

4.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset, if and only if, 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.

Land

Land held for use is initially recognized at cost. Land also includes land held under lease.

Other Tangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment other than land are initially recognised at acquisition cost or construction cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management including trial run expenses net of revenue. These assets are subsequently measured using the cost model, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Spare parts having useful life of more than one year and having value of Rs 10 lakhs or more in each case are capitalised under the respective heads as and when available for use. Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss on consumption.

Profit or loss arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Assets and systems common to more than one generating unit are capitalized on the basis of engineering estimates/assessments.

Plant and Machinery also include assets held under Right of use assets.

4.2 Subsequent Cost

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Any repair of Rs. 50 lakhs or more of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits of the costs incurred will flow to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced item (s) is derecognised.

De-recognition

Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. 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, and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.



4.3 Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible assets and investment property is provided on straight line method, considering residual value of 5% of the cost of the asset, over the useful lives of the assets, as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in case of Factory Buildings and Plant and Machinery and components thereof where useful life is determined by technical experts. The life assumed by the technical experts is as under:

Asset category	Estimated useful life (in years)
Factory Buildings	30
Plant and Machinery	20
Solar Plant	25

For these classes of assets, based on technical evaluation carried out by technical experts, the Company believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which Company expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Where the historical cost of a depreciable asset undergoes a change, the depreciation on the revised unamortised depreciable amount is provided over the residual useful life of the asset. Depreciation on addition/deletion during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/deletion. Assets costing up to Rs.5000/- are fully depreciated in the year in which they are available for use.

Depreciation on capital spares & major works is provided over the useful life of the spare or remaining useful life of the mother asset whichever is lower.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

5. Capital work in progress

Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis to the cost of related assets.

Deposit works/ cost plus contracts are accounted for on the basis of statements of account received from the contractors.

Unsettled liabilities for price variation/ exchange rate variation in case of contracts are accounted for on estimated basis as per terms of the contracts.

6. Intangible assets

6.1 Recognition and measurement Intangible Assets

Software which is not an integral part of related hardware, is treated as intangible asset and amortised over a period of five years or its licence period, whichever is less.

Research and development

Development expenditure is capitalized only if it can be measured reliably, the related asset and process are identifiable and controlled by the Company. Other development expenditure is recognized as revenue expenditure as and when incurred.

6.2 Subsequent Cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in profit or loss as and when incurred.



6.3 De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

7. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of its Non Financial Assets on each Balance Sheet date for the purpose of ascertaining impairment if any, by considering assets of entire one Plant as Cash Generating Unit (CGU). If any such indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated, as higher of the Net Selling Price and the Value in Use. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

8. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as a part of the cost of that asset, during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use.

Transaction costs in respect of long-term borrowings are amortised over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

9. Inventories

Raw materials, Stores & Spares and scrap are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value of the items of the respective Plants/Units. In case of identified obsolete/ surplus/ non-moving items, necessary provision is made and charged to revenue.

The basis of determining cost is:

Raw materials - Periodical weighted average cost on monthly basis

Stores & Spares - Moving weighted average cost on monthly basis

Materials in-transit - at cost

10. Government grants

Government grants are only recognized if it is sufficiently certain reasonably assured that the assistance grants will be granted received and the conditions attached to the assistance grants are satisfied. Where the Grant relates to an asset value, it is recognized as deferred income, and amortised over the expected useful life of the asset. Other grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income concurrent to the expenses to which such grants relate/ are intended to cover.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at fair amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

11. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded into the functional currency of the Company using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement and re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss at period-end exchange rates at each balance sheet date with the exception that exchange differences (including arising out of forward exchange contracts) relating to long term monetary items, arising during the year, in so far as they relate to the acquisition of fixed assets, are adjusted in the carrying amount of such assets.



Non-monetary items are not retranslated at period-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

12. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions. Contributions towards Provident Funds and Pension Funds are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss of the period when the contributions to the Funds are due.

Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plans are the amount of the benefit that an employee will receive on completion of services by reference to length of service and last drawn salary. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Company.

The provisions/ liabilities towards gratuity, accrued leave, long term service awards and retirement gifts, post-retirement medical and settlement benefits are made annually through valuations by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are included in statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the year.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits comprise of employee costs such as salaries, bonus, ex-gratia, short-term compensated absences are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

13. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Amount disclosed in revenue are net of sales return, trade allowances, rebates, GST and VAT's.

Revenue from sale of energy

Revenue from sale of energy is based on Power Purchase Agreement with SAIL. Customer are billed on a periodic and regular basis.

Income from financial assets

Income from financial assets is recognized based on the internal rate of return to provide a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding over the period of the contract or as per the terms of the contract.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measure or collectability exists, on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR) based on materiality.

Other Income

Scrap is accounted for as and when sold.



Income from Finance Lease

Revenue arises from the supply of power and stream as per power and stream purchase agreement entered into with SAIL. It is measured at value of consideration received or receivable, excluding electricity duty. Gross consideration received or receivable is apportioned into lease receivable and other actual cost reimbursable. Lease receivable is further apportioned into interest component and principal component based on the internal rate of return to provide a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding over the period of the contract or as per the terms of the contract. Interest component has been transferred to statement of profit and loss and principal component is transferred to net investment in lease (deduction from net investment in lease).

14. Claims for liquidated damages and price escalation

Claims for liquidated damages are accounted for as and when these are considered recoverable by the Company. These are adjusted to the capital cost or recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, as the case may be.

Suppliers' and Contractors' claims for price escalation are accounted for to the extent such claims are accepted by the Company.

15. Leased assets

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the 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 estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted based on the implicit rate of return or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re measured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including Information Technology (IT) equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



Company as a lessor

Finance leases

Leases which effectively transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified and accounted for as finance lease. Lease rental receipts are apportioned between the finance income and capital repayment based on the implicit rate of return. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Operating leases

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. Rental income is recognized on straight-line basis over the lease term except where scheduled increase in rent compensates the Company with expected inflationary costs.

On April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, which applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116: -

- a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019,
- b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment.

The adoption of Ind AS 116 did not have any material impact on consolidated statement of profit and loss and earnings per share.

16. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

17. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A Provision is recognised when the Company has present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are discounted to their present value, where the time value of money is material.

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 recognised as a separate asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. The Company discloses the existence of contingent liabilities in Other Notes to Financial Statements.

In cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no Provision is recognised or disclosure is made.



Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognised though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

18. Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income-tax Act. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity.

When there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatments, the Company assesses whether a tax authority is likely to accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it concludes that the tax authority is unlikely to accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of the uncertainty on taxable income, tax bases and unused tax losses and unused tax credits is recognised. The effect of the uncertainty is recognised using the method that, in each case, best reflects the outcome of the uncertainty: the most likely outcome or the expected value. For each case, the Company evaluates whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately, or in conjunction with another or several other uncertain tax treatments, based on the approach that best prefixes the resolution of uncertainty.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

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

20. Equity and Reserves

Share Capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of Share Capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium account, net of any related income tax benefits.

Other components of equity include the following:

- Re-measurement of defined benefit liability comprises the actuarial gain or loss from changes in demographic and financial assumptions.
- Other transactions recorded directly in Other Comprehensive Income.
- Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits.



21. Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and de-recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- amortised cost
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date.

Amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost using effective interest rates if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that are either do not meet the criteria for amortised cost classification or are equity instruments held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition. All derivative financial instruments also fall into this category. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Financial assets at FVOCI

FVOCI financial assets are either debt instruments that are managed under hold to collect and sell business model or are non-trading equity instruments that are designated to this category.

FVOCI financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for interest and dividend income, impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at FVTPL, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. All derivative financial instruments are accounted for at FVTPL.



Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

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 Company expects to receive.

Trade receivables

The Company applies approach permitted by Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition.

22. Significant judgements in applying accounting policies

22.1 Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

22.2 Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.

23. Dividends

Dividends payable to a company shareholders are recognised as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders meeting and the Board of Directors respectively.

24. Material prior period errors

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

25. Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 Statement of Cash Flows.



26. Current and Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
 - Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

27. Estimates and underlying assumptions.

Estimates and assumptions that have significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are as detailed below. Actual results may be substantially different.

27.1 Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain plant and equipment.

27.2 Inventories

The Company estimates the cost of inventories taking into account the most reliable evidence, such as cost of materials and overheads considered attributable to the production of such inventories including actual cost of production, etc. Management also estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

27.3 Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

27.4 Fair value measurements

The Company applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with the market participants to price the instrument. The Company's assumptions are based on observable data as far as possible, otherwise on the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.



27.5 Provisions and Contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

27.6 Leases not In legal form of lease

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.



B. Balance Sheet Schedule:

28 Capital Work In Progress	(₹ in Lakh)	
	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Particulars		
Capital Work In Progress 9Th Blr.	-	1,158.71
Capital Work In Progress -Others	151.99	1,020.58
Capital Work In Progress -Solar Power	-	34.87
	151.99	2,214.16
TOTAL	151.99	2,214.16

29 Loans	(₹ in Lakh)	
	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Particulars		
Loan Receivables considered good - Secured;	Secured 200.94	263.41
Loan Receivables considered good - Unsecured	Unsecured 5.35	7.23
Loan Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk		
Loan Receivables - credit impaired		
TOTAL	206.29	270.64

Employee loans are secured against house property and Vehicles.
Loans given to employees are measured at amortised cost. The deferred prepaid expenditure represents the difference between amortised value of the loan and the actual loan amount. The same will be amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.

30 Lease Receivable	(₹ in Lakh)	
	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Particulars		
Non-Current Investment in Lease		
Non-current Lease Receivables	55,075.05	54,144.45
Unearned Finance Income	(3,022.50)	(3,071.63)
	52,052.55	51,072.82
Current Investment in Lease		
Current Lease Receivables	1,849.89	2,042.10
	1,849.89	2,042.10
TOTAL	53,902.44	53,114.92

Keeping in view the provisions of Ind AS-116 on 'Leases' w.r.t. determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease, the company has ascertained that the PPA entered with the beneficiary falls under the definition of finance lease. Accordingly, the written down value of the specified assets has been derecognized from PPE and accounted as Finance Lease Receivable (FLR). Recovery of capacity charges towards depreciation, Interest on loan & return on equity & Incentive(pre-tax) components from the beneficiary are adjusted against FLR. The Interest component of the FLR in respect of the above three elements are recognised as 'Interest Income on Assets under finance lease' under Note-47 'Revenue from operations'.

31 Other Financial Assets	(₹ in Lakh)	
	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Particulars		
Balances with banks on Deposits accounts (Maturity more than one years)	473.44	347.65
TOTAL	473.44	347.65



32 Other Non Current Assets			(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019		
Prepaid Expenses	54.19	46.71		
Financial Assets	-	0.15		
	54.19	46.86		
TOTAL	54.19	46.86		

33 Inventories			(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019		
Raw Materials:				
Coal	6,578.42	2,727.42		
Coal In Transit	367.40	726.45		
Furnace Oil	665.69	460.97		
Furnace Oil In Transit	-	1,280.04		
	7,611.51	5,194.88		
Stores & Spares :				
Stores & spares (Imported)	716.01	749.79		
Stores & Spares	2,103.54	1,854.97		
Stores & spares -Transit	26.25	82.22		
Stock at site	80.28	62.20		
	2,926.08	2,749.18		
TOTAL	10,537.59	7,944.06		

Inventory Items have been valued as per accounting policy No 9 given at "Significant Accounting Policies"
The carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for Working Capital Loans

34 Trade Receivables			(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019		
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured;	-	-		
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	17,801.96	12,206.48		
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-		
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-		
TOTAL	17,801.96	12,206.48		

35 Cash and Cash Equivalent:			(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019		
Cash and Cash Equivalent:				
Balances with banks:				
On Current Accounts	1,464.22	712.03		
On Deposit Accounts (Maturity less than 3 months)	1,464.22	712.03		
Cash On Hand (Imprest Account)	0.29	0.12		
TOTAL	1,464.51	712.15		

36 Bank Balances Other Than Above:			(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019		
Balances with banks on Deposits accounts (Maturity more than 3 months but less than one year)	10,263.31	12,767.06		
TOTAL	10,263.31	12,767.06		

Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees



37 Loans	Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
		March 31,2020	March 31,2019
	Loan Receivables considered good - Secured; Secured	41.93	56.74
	Loan Receivables considered good - Unsecured Unsecured	11.56	20.62
	Loan Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk		
	Loan Receivables - credit impaired		
	TOTAL	53.49	77.36

*Employee loans are secured against house property and Vehicles.

* Loans given to employees are measured at amortised cost. The deferred prepaid expenditure represents the difference between amortised value of the loan and the actual loan amount. The same will be amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.

38 Other Assets	Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
		March 31,2020	March 31,2019
	Interest Accrued but not due on Fixed Deposit	134.10	171.73
	Financial Assets	0.78	0.63
	Prepaid Expenses	393.35	314.24
	Advance to contractors	0.08	0.08
	Advances to suppliers	5,279.53	10,386.03
		5,807.84	10,872.71
	TOTAL	5,807.84	10,872.71

39 Other Current Assets	Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
		March 31,2020	March 31,2019
	Security Deposits-Unsecured	36.55	36.55
	Advance Fringe Benefit Tax	43.28	43.28
	MAT-Credit Entitlement		1,757.07
	Balances with Govt. Authorities :		
	Advance Income Tax	7,483.73	26,852.52
	TDS on interest on Investment	739.61	682.14
	Vat/GST credit receivable	660.51	575.80
	Custom Duty & Service Tax	0.01	0.01
	Advance Sales Tax/GST	4.26	6.91
	Claims recoverable from IT Deptt.		1,621.22
		8,987.95	31,575.50
	TOTAL	8,987.95	31,575.50

40 SHARE CAPITAL	Particulars	March 31,2020		March 31,2019	
		Number of shares	₹ in Lacs	Number of shares	₹ in Lacs
	Authorised				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1,20,00,00,000	1,20,000.00	1,20,00,00,000	1,20,000.00
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	24,80,50,000	24,805.00	24,80,50,000	24,805.00
	Total	24,80,50,000	24,805.00	24,80,50,000	24,805.00

24,80,50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each were allotted as fully paid up for consideration other than cash.
Reconciliation of Number of equity shares



Particulars	March 31,2020		March 31,2019	
	Number of shares	₹ in Lacs	Number of shares	₹ in Lacs
At the beginning of the year	24,80,50,000	24,805.00	24,80,50,000	24,805.00
At the end of the year	24,80,50,000	24,805.00	24,80,50,000	24,805.00

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares of the company				
Name of shareholder	March 31,2020		March 31,2019	
	Number of shares	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares	% holding in that class of shares
Steel Authority of India Limited	12,40,25,000	50%	12,40,25,000	50%
Damodar Valley Corporation	12,40,25,000	50%	12,40,25,000	50%
Total	24,80,50,000	100%	24,80,50,000	100%

41 Other non current financial liabilities		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	
TRADE PAYABLES:			
Security Deposits	459.50	478.96	
Gratuity & Provident fund of deceased employees	30.90	30.90	
Other EFBS Liability	-	79.08	
Contractors Account -ESI	1.37	1.37	
Payable to contractors	11.97	11.97	
TOTAL	503.74	602.28	

42 PROVISIONS		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	
Provisions for employee benefits	4,416.40	3,989.91	
Provisions for others	408.46	25,435.64	
TOTAL	4,824.86	29,425.55	

43 SHORT -TERM BORROWINGS		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	
Secured :			
Loans repayable on demand from banks			
Cash Credit with Canara (Secured against hypothecation of Stocks and book debts.)	139.72	3,064.97	
Cash Credit with SBI (Secured against hypothecation of Stocks and book debts.)	1,116.38	4,286.93	
Other Short Term borrowings from bank (Secured against hypothecation of Stocks and book debts.)	6,900.00	4,000.00	
TOTAL	8,156.10	11,351.90	

There has been no default in repayment of any of the loans or Interest thereon as at the end of the year/period.

44 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	
Payable to contractors & suppliers			
A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	384.40	492.40	
B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than above	2,666.09	2,230.44	
Security Deposit	229.75	233.51	
Payable to others	209.59	200.67	
Accrued Salary	743.32	523.73	
TOTAL	4,233.15	3,680.75	



45 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	28.38	
Statutory deduction including withholding Tax	383.21	559.73	
Other Liabilities	521.39	408.81	
TOTAL	904.60	996.92	

46 PROVISIONS		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	
Provisions for Employee Benefits			
LTSA & RG	0.22	0.22	
Gratuity	22.60	89.54	
Leave Salary	16.37	51.23	
PRMB	32.33	31.70	
Settlement cost	0.14	0.99	
	71.66	173.68	
Provision for Income tax	2,160.00	336.66	
Provision for others	928.88	873.27	
	3,088.88	1,209.93	
TOTAL	3,160.54	1,383.61	



B. Statement of Profit & Loss Schedule

47 Revenue from Operation

Particulars	₹ in Lakh	
	2019-20	2018-19
Energy sales (including electricity duty)	86,291.44	84,992.09
less: Electricity Duty	578.55	468.07
Interest on lease Rental	3,418.42	3,232.23
TOTAL	89,131.31	87,756.25

Keeping in view the provisions of Ind AS-116 on 'Leases w.r.t. determining whether an arrangement contains a lease, the company has ascertained that the PPA entered into with SAIL/BSL falls under the definition of finance lease. Accordingly, the written down value of the specified assets has been derecognized from PPE and accounted as Finance Lease Receivable (FLR). Recovery of capacity charges towards depreciation, interest on loan & return on equity & incentive (pre-tax) components from the beneficiary are adjusted against FLR. The interest component of the FLR in respect of the above three elements is recognised as 'Interest Income on Assets under finance lease'.

48 Other Income

Particulars	₹ in Lakh	
	2019-20	2018-19
Interest from employees	25.15	29.08
Interest on Normative working capital	2,432.98	1,951.58
Misc. Income	8.12	-
Interest from Banks	574.46	389.91
TOTAL	3,040.71	2,370.57

49 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	₹ in Lakh	
	2019-20	2018-19
Coal	63,014.79	61,795.16
Furnace Oil	1,946.12	2,643.50
TOTAL	64,960.91	64,428.66

50 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	₹ in Lakh	
	2019-20	2018-19
Salaries & wages	3,245.68	2,980.40
Contribution to provident and other funds	398.93	395.03
Staff Welfare Expenses	741.58	784.77
TOTAL	4,386.19	4,160.20

51 Finance Cost

Particulars	₹ in Lakh	
	2019-20	2018-19
On short Term Working Capital Loan	390.31	50.36
On Short Term Loan-HDFC BANK	321.49	51.38
On working Capital Loan-CCA/C	703.87	1,550.62
Other finance Expenses	8.13	12.39
TOTAL	1,423.80	1,664.75

52 Generation/Administration & other expenses

Particulars	₹ in Lakh	
	2019-20	2018-19
Generation Expenses		
Repair & Maintenance	4,327.24	3,851.14
Stores & Spares Consumption	2,745.63	2,871.29
Water charges	2,390.58	2,219.97
Ash Pond charges	512.00	188.27
Administrative Expenses	649.72	588.70
Other Expenses		
Insurance	305.21	243.81
Corporate social responsibility	227.11	92.76
Rates & Taxes	5.96	9.36
Provision against project	-	676.10
Provision for stock non-moving	116.77	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	407.26	436.75
TOTAL	11,687.48	11,178.15



Other Notes to Financial Statements

53. Disclosure as per Ind AS 1 " Presentation of Financial Statements'

A) Changes in significant accounting policies (Note 1) :

During the year, following changes to the accounting policies have been made:

a) Certain changes has been made in accounting policy No. 4 to provide further clarification regarding Initial Recognition and Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment policy of company.

b) With Effect from 01.04.2019, Ind AS 17 has been replaced with Ind AS 116, in order to comply with same, reference made in different accounting policies of Ind AS 17 has been replaced with Ind AS 116.

c) With Effect from 01.04.2019, Ind AS 17 has been replaced with Ind AS 116, in order to comply with same, policy No. 15 (Leases) relating to Ind AS 17 has been replaced with policy relating to Ind AS 116.

d) Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

(i) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes. The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognized. The adoption of amendment to Ind AS 12 did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. The adoption of Appendix C to Ind AS 12 did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

e) Addition has been made in accounting policy No. 12 (Employee benefits) to provide additional clarification on type of Defined contribution plan.

54. Disclosure as per Ind AS 2 " Inventories'

(a) Amount of inventories consumed and recognized as expense during the year is as under:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Coal	63,014.79	61,785.16
Furnace Oil	1,946.12	2,643.50
Others (Stores)	2,745.63	2,871.29

(b) Carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for borrowings as at

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Coal	6,945.82	3,453.87
Furnace Oil	665.69	1,741.01
Others (Stores)	2,926.08	2,749.18



55. Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard - 12 on 'Income taxes'

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

₹ in Lakhs
31.03.2020 31.03.2019

(A) Income Tax Expense

i) Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss

Current tax expense

Current year

2,160.00 2,070.00

Adjustment for prior periods (Written Back)/ Created

(573.52) -

1,586.48 2,070.00

Deferred tax expense

Origination and reversal of temporary differences

200.19 11.92

MAT Credit Entitlement

- 463.13

200.19 475.05

Total Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss

1,786.67 2,545.05

ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

₹ in Lakhs

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

- Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans

- Net gains/(losses) on fair value of equity instruments measured through other comprehensive income

	31.03.2020			31.03.2019		
	Before tax	Tax expense/(benefit)	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense/(benefit)	Net of tax
- Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(234.89)	(60.19)	(174.70)	(70.36)	(15.16)	(55.20)
- Net gains/(losses) on fair value of equity instruments measured through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(234.89)	(60.19)	(174.70)	(70.36)	(15.16)	(55.20)

(iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

₹ in Lakhs

Profit before tax

31.03.2020 31.03.2019

Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 25.626% (31 March 2019- 21.549%)

9,677.07 8,695.06

Tax effect of:

Non-deductible tax expenses

Others

-319.85 391.98

Prior Period

-573.52 -

Deferred Tax (Asset)/Liability

200.19 11.92

MAT Credit Entitlement

- 463.13

1,786.67 2,545.05

Effective income tax rate

18.46% 29.27%

(B) MAT Credit available to the Company in future:

₹ in Lakhs

AS AT	31.03.2020	Expiry date	31.03.2019	Expiry date
Financial years				
For the year 2015-16	Nil	N/A	1,413.49	31.03.2031
For the year 2014-15	Nil	N/A	343.58	31.03.2030

Balance of MAT Credit amounting to Rs.1757.07 has been adjusted with the provision of Income tax towards settlement of Tax Liabilities for the FY 2018-19.

(C) There are no unused tax losses to be carried forward as on 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

(D) Deferred Tax(Assets)/Liability (Net)

₹ in Lakhs

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Deferred Tax Assets/ Liability included in the Balance Sheet comprises of		
Deferred Tax Assets :		
Gratuity	316.34	429.59
Leave Salary	268.10	330.39
Post Retirement Medical & Settlement Benefits	82.11	105.24
Settlement Benefit	2.94	4.14
Long Term service Award	1.23	1.55
Total	670.72	870.91



56 Disclosure as per IND AS 116 on "Leases"

i Changes in Accounting Policy

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" applied to all lease
Leases previously classified as finance leases:
Leases previously accounted for as operating leases:

ii. Leases as lessee

The Company's leasing arrangements in respect of Land at Bokaro Steel Plants with SAIL with lease period of 33 Years. These leasing arrangements are usually renewable on mutually agreed terms but are not non-cancellable. These leases are capitalised at the present value of total minimum lease payments to be paid over lease term or further renewal period, if fair value is more than cost already capitalized. Future lease rentals are recognised as "Finance lease obligation" at their present values. The leasehold land is amortised considering the significant accounting policies of the Company.

iii. Leases as lessor

A Reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the balance sheet date, and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the balance sheet date.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	2019-20	2018-19
Gross investment in lease	53,902.44	53,114.92
less: Unearned Finance Income	(3,022.50)	(3,071.63)
Present value of minimum lease payment receivable	56,924.94	56,186.55

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	Gross Investment in lease (PV)	present value of minimum lease payments receivable (₹ in Lakh)
i) not later than one year	1849.89	1849.89
ii) later than one year and not later than five year	10780.49	11384.99
iii) later than five years;	41272.06	43690.06

*The weighted average of discount rate applied to lease receivable as at April 1, 2019 is 5.9%.

B Unearned finance income:

The unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor:	₹ in Lakhs	3,022.50	NA
The accumulated provision for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable:			NIL
Contingent rents recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the period:			NIL

Brief description of the arrangement:

SAIL has assigned its entire business as a going concern pertaining to the captive power plant of 302 MW Capacity with steam generation 1880 T/hr to BPSCL on 18/09/2001. The company has entered into a power purchase agreement with SAIL on 18.09.2001 further amended & extended time to time. According to the agreement entire production of the BPSCL (i.e. power and steam) will be procured by the SAIL. As this agreement comes under the preview of Appendix C of IND AS 17 and now IND AS 116, above mentioned disclosures are provided with.

Tenure of PPA -The Validity of PPA as on 31st March 2020 is upto 28th November 2031 with Commitment of SAIL to buy power upto 28th November 2031

Renewal clause of PPA-The PPA will be renewed or replaced by another Agreement on such terms and conditions and for such further period as the parties may mutually agree.



57 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits"

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

A. Provident Fund

The Company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at pre-determined rate, for its own employees to a separate trust namely Board of Trustees for Bokaro Steel Employees Provident Fund, which invests the funds in permitted securities. Contribution to family pension scheme is paid to the appropriate authorities. The contribution of ₹ 262.88 lakhs made to the trust for the year 2019-20 (2018-19: ₹ 254.96 lakhs) is charged to the statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Pension

As per the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)'s Guidelines, the Company is required to contribute 30% of salary (Basic Pay + Dearness Allowance) in respect of executive employees as superannuation benefits, which may include Contributory Provident Fund (CPF), Gratuity, Pension and Post-Superannuation Benefits. To comply with the DPE's Guidelines relating to contribution to Superannuation Benefits within overall limit of 30% of salary of executive employees, the provision for pension benefit has been made @ 9% w.e.f. 1st January 2007. Further, as per agreement dated 1st July, 2014 between the Management and the Unions of non-executive employees, pension benefit for non-executives has been provided @ 6% of salary (Basic Pay + Dearness Allowance) w.e.f. 1st January, 2012.

The cumulative provision/liability towards pension benefit for executive (w.e.f. 1st January, 2007) & non-executive (w.e.f. 1st January, 2012) employees, amounting to ₹ 1725.13 Lakh (₹ 177.39 Lakh during the year) and ₹ 143.53 lakhs (₹ 22 lakh during the year) respectively have been charged to 'Employee Benefits Expense' and 'Expenditure during Construction'.

(ii) DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEMES

1.1 General Description of Defined Benefit Schemes:

Gratuity:

Payable on separation @15 days pay for each completed year of service upto 30 yrs & beyond that @ 30 days for each completed year of service to eligible employees who render continuous service of 5 years or more. Maximum amount of ceiling for executive is ₹20 lakhs & for non-executives no ceiling, has been considered for actuarial valuation.

Leave Encashment:

Payable on superannuation to eligible employees who have accumulated earned and half pay leave, subject to maximum limit of 300 days combined for earned leave and half pay leave. Encashment of accumulated earned leave is also allowed upto 30 days once in a financial year.

Post Retirement Medical Benefits:

Available to retired employees at company's hospitals and/or under the health insurance policy.

Post Retirement Settlement Benefits:

Payable to retiring employees for settlement at their home town.

Long term service Award:

Payable in kind on rendering minimum 25 years of service and also on superannuation.

Table J

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the year ending 31st March 2020

Local Currency-INR

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	₹ in Lakhs				
		Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	L TSA & RG
1.	Current service cost	53.23	112.01	1.64	0.75	0.36
2.	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Curtailment cost / (credit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Settlement cost / (credit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Service cost	53.23	112.01	1.64	0.75	0.36
6.	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	82.81	66.47	21.77	0.19	0.30
7.	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses - other long term employee benefit plans	0.00	64.08	0.00	0.00	0.78
		0.00	0.00			0.00
B.	Cost recognised in P&L	136.04	242.56	23.41	1.54	1.44
B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	L TSA & RG
1.	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	46.36	-45.92	-4.31	0.03	0.37
2.	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	102.12	110.00	29.61	0.05	0.41
3.	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	148.68	64.08	25.30	0.92	0.78
4.	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	148.68	0.00	25.30	0.92	0.00
6.	Adjustment for limit on net asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



C	Define Benefit Cost	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	L TSA & RG
1.	Service Cost	53.23	112.01	1.64	0.75	0.36
2.	Net Interest on net defined benefit liability/(assets)	82.61	66.47	21.77	0.79	0.30
3.	Actuarial (losses) recognised in OCI	148.48	0.00	25.30	0.92	0.00
4.	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses-other long term employee benefit plan	0.00	64.08	0.00	0.00	0.78
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Defined Benefit Cost	284.32	242.56	48.71	2.46	1.44

D	Assumption as at 1 April 2019	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	L TSA & RG
1.	Discount Rate	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%
2.	Rate of Salary increase	6.0% with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017	6.0% with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017	5.00%	3.50%	3.50%

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the year ending 31st March 2019

Local Currency-INR

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	₹ in Lakhs L TSA & RG
1.	Current service cost	52.84	82.61	1.70	0.92	0.18
2.	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Curtailment cost / (credit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Settlement cost / (credit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Service cost	52.84	82.61	1.70	0.92	0.18
6.	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	87.23	65.64	19.77	1.13	0.33
7.	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses - other long term employee benefit plans	0.00	-20.89	0.00	0.00	-0.05
8.	Cost recognised in P&L	140.07	127.36	21.47	2.05	0.46

B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	L TSA & RG
1.	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to change in financial	51.22	-20.88	38.19	-4.55	0.05
2.	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to Unexpected Experience	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	51.22	-20.88	38.19	-4.55	0.05
4.	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Actuarial (gains)/ (losses) recognised in OCI	51.22	0.00	38.19	-4.55	0.05
6.	Adjustment for limit on net asset	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

C	Define Benefit Cost	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	L TSA & RG
1.	Service Cost	52.84	82.61	1.70	0.92	0.18
2.	Net Interest on net defined benefit liability/(assets)	87.23	65.64	19.77	1.13	0.33
3.	Actuarial (gains) /losses recognised in OCI	51.22	0.00	38.19	-4.55	0.00
5.	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses-other long term employee benefit plan	0.00	-20.88	0.00	0.00	-0.05
6.	Defined Benefit Cost	191.29	127.37	59.66	-2.50	0.46

D	Assumption as at 31st March 2018	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	L TSA & RG
1.	Discount Rate	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%
2.	Rate of Salary increase	6.0% with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017	6.0% with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017	5.00%	3.50%	3.50%

Table 2

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31st March 2020

Local Currency-INR

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	₹ in Lakhs L TSA & RG
1.	Define benefit obligation (DBO)	-1,234.48	-1,046.23	-320.42	-11.47	-4.80
2.	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Funded status (surplus/(deficit))	-1,234.48	-1,046.23	-320.42	-11.47	-4.80
4.	Effect of Assets ceiling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Net defined benefit assets/ (liability)	-1,234.48	-1,046.23	-320.42	-11.47	-4.80



at 31.03.2019 P. 11-5 C. 2					
B Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position					
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	-1,229.37	-945.49	-301.17	-11.86	-4.43
2. Service cost	-53.23	-112.01	-1.64	-0.75	-0.36
3. Net interest on net defined benefit (liability)/ asset	-82.81	-66.47	-21.77	-0.79	-0.30
4. Actuarial (losses)/Gain	-149.48	-64.08	-25.30	-0.51	-0.78
5. Employer contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Benefit paid directly by the Company	279.41	141.82	29.66	2.85	1.07
7. Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Divestitures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Cost of termination benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	-1,234.48	-1,046.23	-320.42	-11.47	-4.80
C Assumptions as at 31 March 2019					
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1. Discount Rate	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%
2. Rate of Mediclaim inflation			5.00%	3.50%	3.50%
3. Rate of salary increase	6.0 % with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017	6.0 % with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017			
Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 at March 2019					
Local Currency-INR					
₹ in Lakhs					
A Development of Net Balance Sheet Position					
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1. Define benefit obligation (DBO)	-1,229.37	-945.49	-301.17	-11.86	-4.43
2. Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Funded status (surplus/deficit)	-1,229.37	-945.49	-301.17	-11.86	-4.43
4. Effect of Assets ceiling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Net defined benefit assets/ (liability)	-1,229.37	-945.49	-301.17	-11.86	-4.43
B Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position					
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	-1,257.38	-909.11	-278.67	-15.29	-4.83
2. Service cost	-52.84	-82.61	-1.70	-0.92	-0.38
3. Net interest on net defined benefit (liability)/ asset	-87.23	-65.64	-19.77	-1.13	-0.33
4. Amount Recognised in OCI/Actuarial loss/gain	-51.22	20.89	-38.18	4.55	0.05
5. Employer contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Benefit paid directly by the Company	219.30	90.98	37.45	0.93	0.86
7. Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Divestitures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Cost of termination benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	-1,229.37	-945.49	-301.17	-11.86	-4.43
C Assumptions as at 31 March 2018					
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1. Discount Rate	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.60%	7.50%
2. Rate of Mediclaim inflation /inflation			5.00%	3.50%	3.50%
3. Rate of salary increase	6.0 % with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017	6.0 % with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017			

TABLE 3

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 at March 2020
Local Currency-INR

₹ in Lakhs					
A Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)					
	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1. DBO at end of prior period	1,229.37	945.49	301.17	11.86	4.43
2. Current service cost	53.23	112.01	1.64	0.75	0.36
3. Interest cost on the DBO	82.81	66.47	21.77	0.79	0.30
4. Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	46.36	-45.92	-4.31	0.03	0.37
9. Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	102.12	110.00	29.61	0.85	0.41
11. Benefits paid directly by the Company	-279.41	-141.82	-29.46	-2.85	-1.07
12. Benefits paid from plan assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. DBO at end of current period	1,234.48	1,046.23	320.42	11.47	4.80



B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1.	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Acquisition adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Interest income on plan assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Employer contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Benefits paid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 at March 2019
Local Currency-INR

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1.	DBO at end of prior period	1,257.38	909.11	278.67	15.29	4.83
2.	Current service cost	52.84	82.61	1.70	0.92	0.18
3.	Interest cost on the DBO	87.23	65.64	19.77	1.13	0.33
4.	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	51.22	-20.89	38.18	-4.55	-0.05
9.	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-219.40	-80.95	-37.15	-0.83	-0.86
12.	Benefits paid from plan assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	DBO at end of current period	1,229.37	945.49	301.17	11.86	4.43

B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
1.	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Acquisition adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Interest income on plan assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Employer contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Benefits paid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE 4

Additional Disclosure Information
Local Currency-INR

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
2.	March 31, 2021	23.86	16.92	33.41	0.14	0.23
3.	March 31, 2022	136.57	76.79	35.08	1.53	0.45
4.	March 31, 2023	114.74	51.89	36.83	1.08	0.31
5.	March 31, 2024	141.21	85.49	38.67	1.34	0.39
6.	March 31, 2025	120.34	80.07	40.60	1.11	0.32
7.	March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2030	398.52	404.62	111.13	4.11	2.05
B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2021	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	11 years	15 years	13 years	11 years	12 years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2020	778.69	474.34	198.47	8.17	3.27
E	Current and Non-Current liability break up as at 31st March 2020	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
1.	Current Liability	Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LTSA & RG
2.	Non-Current Assets/ (Liability)	-22.6	-16.37	-21.33	-0.14	-0.22
		-1211.88	-1029.86	-288.03	-11.33	-4.58
Total		-1,234.48	-1,046.23	-320.42	-11.47	-4.80



TABLE 5

		Sensitivity Analysis Local Currency-INR				
		Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LISA & RG
DBD on base assumptions as at 31 March 2020		1,234.48	1,046.13	370.42	11.47	4.80
These assumptions are summarised in Appendix C of the report						
A Discount rate		Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LISA & RG
Discount Rate as at 31 March 2020		6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%
1.	Effect on DBD due to 1% increase in Discount Rate Percentage Impact	-125.36 -10.20%	-134.88 -12.90%	-36.32 -11.30%	-1.10 -9.60%	-0.51 -10.60%
2.	Effect on DBD due to 1% decrease in Discount Rate Percentage Impact	152.66 12.30%	165.37 15.80%	44.34 13.80%	1.33 11.60%	0.60 12.50%
B Salary Escalation Rate		Gratuity	Leave Salary	PRMB	Settlement Cost	LISA & RG
Discount Rate as at 31 March 2020		6% with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017		5.00%	3.50%	1.50%
1.	Effect on DBD due to 1% increase in Salary Escalation Rate Percentage Impact	56.62 4.60%	164.21 15.70%	44.57 13.90%	1.36 11.90%	0.62 12.90%
2.	Effect on DBD due to 1% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate Percentage Impact	(63.80) -5.20%	(136.39) -13.00%	(37.12) -11.60%	(1.14) -9.90%	(0.53) -11.00%

Method used for sensitivity analysis: The sensitivity results above determine their individual impact on the Plan's end of year Defined Benefit Obligation. In reality, the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the Defined Benefit Obligation in similar or opposite directions, while the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time.

Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions (demographic & financial) employed for the calculations as at 31 March 2019 and 31st March 2020 are as follows:

Financial Assumptions	31st March 2019		31st March 2020		
	Discount Rate	7.60%	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%
Salary Escalation Rate	6% with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017		6% with an additional 6.0% every ten years starting 2017		
Demographic Assumptions:		31st March-19		31st March-20	
Withdrawal rate	1.00%		1.00%		1.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality(2006-08) Ultimate		Indian Assured Lives Mortality(2006-08) Ultimate		Ultimate
Specimen Mortality rates		Age	Rates	Age	Rates
		20	0.000668	45	0.002674
		25	0.000994	50	0.004946
		30	0.001056	55	0.007888
		35	0.001282	60	0.012534
		40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Notes:

The effects of Morbidity and withdrawal have been factored by constructing a Multiple Decrement Table taking into account the above Mortality table.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements presented in this report due to such factors as:

- a) Plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions
- b) Changes in economic or demographic assumptions
- c) Changes in plan provisions or applicable law.
- d) significant event since last actuarial valuation



58 Disclosure as per IND AS 24 on "RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES"

As per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) - 24 - issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the names of the related parties, excluding Government controlled enterprises, are given below :-

A. Related Party

Nature of Relationship	Joint Venture
Promoter	1. STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (50% share)
Promoter	2. DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION (50% shares)
Joint Venture of SAIL (Promoter)	3. MIJUNCTION

Nature of Relationship : Key Management Personnel

Name	Position	From	To
Pulak Datta	Chairman	27.12.2016	30.04.2019
Ravi Prakash Tripathi	Chairman	19.07.2019	31.10.2019
S. Halder	Chairman	24.12.2019	Till Date
Tej Veer Singh	Director	30.03.2013	Till Date
D.K. Saha	Director	02.02.2019	Till Date
R.C. Srivastav	Director	02.02.2019	31.01.2020
Subodhanand Jha	Director	01.09.2018	Till Date
Joydeep Mukherjee	Director	26.11.2019	Till Date
C. B. Dey	Director	15.02.2008	30.09.2019
K. Harinarayana	Chief Executive Officer	01.05.2016	30.04.2019
R. Kumar	Chief Executive Officer	01.05.2019	31.10.2019
R. R. Sinha	Chief Executive Officer	01.11.2015	Till date
N. K. Mukhopadhyay	Company Secretary	29.07.2004	31.12.2019

Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a 50:50 Joint Venture of SAIL, a govt. company and DVC, a corporation established under Act of Parliament. As per Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, limited disclosures are required to be made in the Ind AS financial statements. In accordance with Para 11 of Ind AS 24, such government entities with which the Company has significant transactions are regarded as related parties.

B. Details of transactions between the Company and the Related Parties

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Promoters	
		2019-20	2018-19
i)	Sale of Steam and Power to SAIL	39131.31	87755.25
ii)	Purchase from SAIL/Bokaro Steel Plant		
	Purchase of Coal	8291.96	14234.21
	Purchase of water	2390.58	2119.97
	Welfare Expenses	64.95	66.12
	Stores and spares	397.79	688.33
	Others	118.143	99.62
iii)	Rental Income	3418.42	3232.23
iv)	Dividend Paid - Steel Authority of India Limited	1,550.31	1240.25
	Damodar Valley Corporation	1,550.31	1240.25
v)	MIJUNCTION	15.24	31.65



Transactions with the related parties under the control of the same government

(₹ in Lakh)

Name of the Company	Nature of transaction	2019-20
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED	PURCHASE- FURNACE OIL	2,469.99
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED	PURCHASE- LUBRICANT	82.75
BHARAT COKING COAL LTD	Purchase of Coal	19,439.87
CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED	Purchase of Coal	35,874.01
EAST CENTRAL RAILWAYS	SERVICE	2,306.70
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAYS	SERVICE	2,059.07
NTPC	SERVICE	35.40
BHEL	PURCHASE	119.34
SAIL CMO	PURCHASE	151.11
NHAI	SERVICE	173.58
CISF	SERVICE	589.99
UNITED INDIA INSURANCE	SERVICE	420.35
EASTERN RAILWAY	SERVICE	375.03

Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:	(₹ in Lakh)	(₹ in Lakh)
	AS AT 31 March 2020	AS AT 31 March 2019
Amount Recoverable (Payable)		
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED	56.33	38.84
BHARAT COKING COAL LTD	3,106.99	5,077.15
CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED	2,008.39	5,154.99
HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM	(1.69)	(25.31)
BHEL	20.21	
SAIL CMO	38.84	
CISF	(154.13)	(36.98)
HSCL	-	0.05

* Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation to key managerial personnel

(₹ in Lakh)

Position	2019-20	2018-19
Chief Executive Officer	37.33	25.11
Company Secretary	24.64	34.46

Loans & Advances Outstanding at year end

(₹ in Lakh)

Position	2019-20	2018-19
Chief Executive Officer	10.30	NIL
Company Secretary	NIL	NIL

Actuarial Liability of KMP as on 31st March 2020 in BPSCL

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Chief Executive Officer	Company Secretary
Gratuity	2.27	NIL
Leave Salary	2.62	NIL
Post Retirement Medical & Settlement Benefits	0.23	NIL
Settlement Benefit	0.10	NIL
Long Term service Award	0.03	NIL



59. Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 on 'Earnings per Share'

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)		
From operations	3.18	2.48
Total (₹)	3.18	2.48
Nominal value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00
		₹ in Lakhs
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		
From operations	7,890.40	6,150.01
Total	7,890.40	6,150.01
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Opening balance of issued equity shares	248050000	248050000
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	248050000	248050000



60 Disclosure as per IND AS 107 on "FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS"

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.

(a) Financial instruments by category

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	31.03.2020			31.03.2019		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	17,801.96	-	-	12,206.48
Loans(non-current & current)	-	-	259.78	-	-	348.00
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	1,464.51	-	-	712.15
Bank Balances Other than above:			10,263.31			12,767.06
Bank deposit(non-current)	-	-	473.44	-	-	347.65
Finance lease receivables	-	-	53,902.44	-	-	53,114.92
Total	-	-	84,165.44	-	-	79,496.26
Financial liabilities						
Short term borrowings	-	-	8,156.10	-	-	11,351.90
Trade and other payables	-	-	4,233.15	-	-	3,188.35
Other financial liabilities(non-current)	-	-	503.74	-	-	602.28
Other financial liabilities(current)	-	-	904.60	-	-	996.92
Total	-	-	13,797.59	-	-	16,139.45

(b) Fair value hierarchy

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is being disclosed, the company has classified these into the three levels prescribed under Ind AS 113, 'Fair value measurement'. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

₹ in Lakhs

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed As at 31 March 2020	Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:				
Trade receivables	17,801.96			17,801.96
Loans(non-current & current)	337.07		259.78	
Cash and cash equivalent	1,464.51		1,464.51	
Bank Balances Other than above:	10,263.31		10,263.31	
Bank deposit(non-current)	473.44		473.44	
Finance lease receivables	53,902.44			53,902.44
Total	84,242.73	-	12,461.04	71,704.40
Financial liabilities:				
Short term borrowings	8,156.10		8,156.10	
Trade and other payables	4,233.15			4,233.15
Other financial liabilities(non-current)	503.74		-	503.74
Other financial liabilities(current)	904.60		24.63	879.97
Total	13,797.59	-	8,180.73	5,616.86



₹ in Lakhs

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed As at 31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:				
Trade receivables	12,206.48			12,206.48
Loans(non-current)	381.57		348.00	
Cash and cash equivalent	712.15		712.15	
Bank Balances Other than above:	12,767.06		12,767.06	
Bank deposit(non-current)	347.65		347.65	
Finance lease receivables	53,114.92			53,114.92
Total	79,529.83	-	14,174.86	65,321.40
Financial liabilities:				
Short term borrowings	11,351.90		11,351.90	
Trade and other payables	3,188.35			3,188.35
Other financial	602.28			602.28
Other financial liabilities(current)	996.92		28.38	968.54
Total	16,139.45	-	11,380.28	4,759.17

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Valuation technique used to determine

- Fair value of finance lease receivables is determined by periodically evaluating credit worthiness of customer and providing allowance for estimated losses based on this evaluation.

- Fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

i) The carrying amounts of short term trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents and borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. Also, carrying amount of claims recoverable approximates its fair value as these are recoverable immediately.

ii) The carrying values for finance lease receivables approximates the fair value as these are periodically evaluated based on credit worthiness of customer and allowance for estimated losses is recorded based on this evaluation.

iii) The fair values for employee loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

iv) The fair values of borrowings, non-current trade payables and capital creditors are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.



61 **Financial Risk**

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 include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments

- a) Market risk
 - i) Interest rate risk
 - ii) Foreign currency risk
- b) Credit risk
- c) Liquidity risk

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board of Directors. The Company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate system and practices. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of markets and seeks to manage the impact of these risks On the Company's financial performance.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
(a) Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
(b) Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Monitoring Receipt & Payment	Keeping Two Month Working Capital
(c) Market risk - Interest rate risk	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings. The Company manages market risk through a finance department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The finance department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, finance department performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

The company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Fixed Rate Borrowings		
Fixed Rate Rupee term loans	-	-
Total		
Variable-rate Borrowings		
Term loans & Cash Credit	8,156.10	11,351.90
Total	8,156.10	11,351.90



i) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The company's fixed rate instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

ii) Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points (BP) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

	₹ in Lakhs	
	Profit or loss	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 March 2020		
Rupee term loans	81.56	(81.56)
Total	81.56	(81.56)
31 March 2019		
Rupee term loans	113.52	(113.52)
Total	113.52	(113.52)

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates only in India. However the company purchases few items from overseas suppliers against letter of credit. The liability arises on the date of issue of letter of credit varies subject to change in foreign exchange rate on the date of payment. The exposure of foreign exchange risk is very minimal.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward-looking information such as :

- (i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business.
- (ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty.
- (iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations.
- (iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty.
- (v) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 5 years past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

However the company has single debtor/lessee i.e. Bokaro steel Limited, a group company of Steel Authority of India Limited.



Trade receivables

The Company sells steam & electricity to SAIL. Based on the business environment in which the Company operates, management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) if the payments are more than 5 years past due.

Loans & advances

The company has given loans & advances to employees. The company manages its credit risk in respect of Loan and advances to employee through hypothecation of assets and settlement of dues against full & final payment to employees.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs 1464.51 Lakhs as on 31.03.2020 & Rs 712.15 Lakhs as on 31.03.2019. The cash and cash equivalents are held with high rated Banks.

Deposits with banks and financial institutions and short term investments

The company held deposits with banks and financial institutions & short term investments in order to manage the risk, company accepts only high rated banks/institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The company's finance department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

As part of the PPA with SAIL, since billing to the SAIL is generally on a monthly basis which covers operating cost, the Company maintains sufficient liquidity to service financial obligations and to meet its operational requirements.

(f) Financing arrangements

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Fixed-rate borrowings		
Term loans	-	-
Cash Credit Facility	-	-
Floating-rate borrowings		
Term loans	6,900.00	4,000.00
Cash Credit Facility	1,256.10	7,351.90
Total	8,156.10	11,351.90

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

As at 31 March 2020	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years & above	Total
Borrowings	8,156.10	-	-	8,156.10
Trade payables	4,233.15	-	-	4,233.15
Other financial liabilities	1,408.34	-	-	1,408.34

As at 31 March 2019	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years & above	Total
Borrowings	11,351.90	-	-	11,351.90
Trade payables	3,188.35	-	-	3,188.35
Other financial liabilities	1,599.20	-	-	1,599.20



62 Capital management

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital.

Amount
(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
Total Debt	13797.59	16139.45
Equity	89144.19	85166.45
Capital and debt	102941.78	101305.90
Gearing ratio in percentage(%)	15.48%	18.95%



63 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (to the extent not provided for as on 31st March 2020)

(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt

(i) Sales tax matters

Disputed Sales tax matters pending before various Appellate Authorities amount to ₹ 1007.18 Lakhs (Rs. 1333.03 as on 31st March 2019) as on 31 March 2020. In addition to this DCST has blocked Rs. 241 Lakhs out of the ITC transferred to GST regime through TRAN-1 against which a writ petition has been filed in Jharkhand HC.

(ii) Income Tax Matters

Disputed Income tax and other tax matters pending before various Appellate Authorities amount to ₹ 3654 Lakhs as on 31 March 2020. Many of these matters were disposed off in favour of the Company but are disputed before higher authorities by the concerned departments.

(iii) Service Tax Matters

Demand of Service Tax of Rs. 54444.95 Lakhs has been raised by Principal Commissioner, CGST & CX vide OIO No. 01-12/S. Tax/Pr. Commr/2019 dated 22/11/2019 on supply of Electricity From BPSCl to SAIL-BSL on the contention that the same amounts to provision of "Business Auxiliary Services". Demand along with applicable Interest & Penalty amounts to Rs. 1,46,200 Lakhs. A writ petition against the said order has already been filed before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand.

(iv) EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

ESI dept. has raised a claim of Rs. 61.03 Lakhs.

(v) Claims against the Company by M/s Ramakant Singh of Rs. 1303.00 Lakhs includes interest Rs. 809 Lakhs. BPSCl has raised claim of Rs. 663 Lakhs on M/s Ramakant Singh vide Risk Purchase Clause for violating terms of contract. M/s Ramakant Singh lodged counter claim of Rs. 4.94 crore plus interest @18% p.a. Previously dispute was referred to the High court and judgement was given in our favour. Now arbitration is in process.

(vi) Legal Case filed by Jharkhand Krantikari Mazdoor Union for demand of AWA Payment to contract Labours. Approx Liability is around Rs. 4 Crore.

(vii) Following are the extra claims raised by different Contractors of Unit # 9 project due to delay in completion of the project which BPSCl has not recognised as debt:

Sl.	Package Name - Contractor	Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1	Electrical Package - SIEMENS Ltd.	503.60
2	Auxiliary Cooling Water Package - Kirdskar Brothers Ltd.	301.71
3	Ash Handling Package - Macawber Beekay Pvt. Ltd.	480.12
4	Coal Handling Plant Package - Bengal Tools Ltd.	1286
5	Fire Fighting Package - New Fire Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	126.66
6	DM Plant Package - ION Exchange (India) Ltd.	190.29
Total:		2888.38

(b) Guarantees: Nil

(c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable: Nil



64. Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with guidelines issued by DPE, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two percent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
A. Amount required to be spent during the year	166.87	153.00
B. Amount spent during the year	168.92	92.76
C. Shortfall(Excess) amount spend during the year	(2.05)	60.24
D. Carryforward of last year shartfall amount	60.24	-
E. Current Year shortfall(Excess)	(2.05)	60.24
Shortfall amount transferred to Liability*	58.19	60.24

* Provision for Unspent amount of CSR

As per the serial no 17 in General Circular No. 01/2016 dated 12.01.2016 by MCA, a provision of Rs. 60.24 Lakhs related to the financial year 2018-19 towards unspent amount has been made as per the approval of the Board.

Following are the details of CSR activities during the Year under the following heads:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)
Drinking Water	4.22
Education	27.14
Healthcare	45.63
Sanitation	16.40
Malnutrition	25.52
PM CARES	50.00
Total	168.92



65 Capital and other commitments

(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for are:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Capital commitments (for property plant and equipment's and investment properties)-for 9 th BOILER	₹ NIL	₹ 10.50 (Lakhs)	₹ 136.14 (Lakhs)
Capital commitments (for 2X250)	₹ NIL	₹ NIL	₹ 2916.36 (Lakh)
Capital commitments (for Other Capital Projects)	₹ 110.75	₹ 186.95	₹ 584.45
Revenue commitments	₹ NIL	₹ NIL	₹ NIL

(b) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid: Nil

66 Information in respect of micro and small enterprises as at 31 March 2020 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

As per requirement of section 22 of the Micro Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 the company has normally made payments in the due time and there are no claims from parties for the interest on overdue payments during the financial year 2019-20

67 Trade Receivables and Recoverable balances

Balances of Trade Receivables and Recoverable shown under 'Current Assets' and Trade and Other Payables shown under 'Current Liabilities', include balances subject to confirmation/reconciliation and consequential adjustment, if any. Reconciliations are carried out on on-going basis. Provisions, wherever considered necessary, have been made.

68 STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

a SALE OF STEAM & POWER (₹ in Lakh) 2019-20 2018-19
(Includes interest on Lease receivable & notional cost of coal received from SAIL BSL) 89131.31 87756.25

Description of Goods Sold	Taxable Value (Amount in Rs)
6.6 KV 400KW ID Fan Motor	9,54,000.00
6.6 KV 400KW ID Fan Motor & scrap dust feeder dc Motor	11,04,000.00
Agreeing to tolerate an act (LD Charges)	22,38,464.00
Burnt/ Waste Transformer Oil	3,70,000.00
CENOSPHERE	47,040.00
Electrical Energy	1,39,05,08,139.16
Electrical Energy (JW)	1,03,44,07,976.00
E-Tender Documents	1,40,500.00
NA Cationed Water	5,31,42,060.00
Scrap Battery	47,000.00
Steam	6,35,80,89,816.00
Vocational Trainee Fee	1,900.00
Grand Total	8,84,10,50,895.16

b Procurement of Coal/Oil

Particulars	2019-20		2018-19		
	Qty.(MT)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Qty.(MT)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	
Coal (BPSCL)	1354342.00	57669.31	1118761.30	45991.52	
Coal (BSL)	215325.40	8068.87	389556.78	15157.58	
		2019-20		2018-19	
Particulars	Qty.(KL)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Qty.(KL)	Amount (₹ in lakh)	
	Furnace Oil (BPSCL)	2856.00	1036.10	8808.98	3558.09



c Value of stores/spares consumed				
Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	(%)	(₹ in Lakh)	(%)
		2019-20		2018-19
Indigenous	2704.22		2607.79	
Imported	41.41		263.50	
Percentage of indigenous items		98.49		90.82
Percentage of Imported items		1.51		9.18
TOTAL		100.00		100.00

d Value of imports during period (Calculated on CIF Basis)		
Particulars	2019-20	(₹ in Lakh)
		2018-19
Components & spare parts	NIL	266.17
Raw materials	NIL	NIL
Capital Goods	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	NIL	266.17

69 Segment Reporting

- i) The company's principal Business is generation of Power & Steam and sale of bulk Power and Steam to SAIL. Hence there is no other business segment .
- ii) The company has only one power station located within the country and therefore geographical segments are not applicable.

70 Licensed Capacity, Installed capacity, generation

	2019-20	2018-19
i) Licensed Capacity	Not applicable	Not applicable
ii) Installed capacity	338 MW/H	338 MW/H
iii) Generation of power	1487.56 MU	1241.85 MU
iv) Sales of power	1192.53 MU	964.71 MU

71 Expenditure incurred in foreign currency

	2019-20	2019-20	2018-19	2018-19
	(\$)	(₹ in Lakh)	(\$)	(₹ in Lakh)
Foreign Travel Expenses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

72 Particulars of Directors remuneration :

NIL

73 Payment to auditors comprises of:

	2019-20	(₹ in Lakh)
		2018-19
Statutory Audit Fees	1.18	1.18
Tax Audit Fees	0.24	0.24
Out of pocket expenses	0.25	0.25
TOTAL	1.67	1.67

74 50 % & 70% provision is made on stores and spares belonging to BPSCL which have not been moved since last 5 years & 10 years respectively.

75 Since the inception of power plant, ash from ash pond has been excavated and stacked around the ash pond, which has been given rise to mounds over a vast area. These heaps of ash which have been resulted for more than 35 years have developed vegetation over them and no pollution is caused by these ashes. Still there are some mounds of ash which are causing environmental pollution as no greenery has developed in these part. It has been planned to cover these mounds with clay, so that these ash do not get eroded and cause air pollution. For claying of these existing non-greenery ash heaps, expected expenditure of Rs. 15 lakh have been provided in the accounts .

76 Land measuring 382 acres (approx.) at Bokaro, Jharkhand state is on 33 years lease beginning from the year 2001 from SAIL renewable at a non refundable premium of Rs. 1 per annum. Title/Lease deeds in respect of this land are pending for registration.



77 Disclosure as per IND AS 37 on "Provisions"

(₹ in Lakh)

Nature of Provisions	Provision for others	
	19-20	18-19
a. The carrying amount at the beginning of the year	291.69	319.70
b. Additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions	116.77	0.00
c. Amounts used (i.e., incurred and charged against the provision) during the period	0.00	28.01
d. Unused amounts reversed during the period	0.00	0.00
e. The carrying amount at the end of the year	408.46	291.69

It includes provisions for FBT, Ash Pond, Doubtful Advance and Non-moving stock, which is expected not to be utilized within next 1 year.

- 78 In the opinion of the Management, the realizable value of the current assets, loan and advances shall not be less than the values at which these are stated in the account.
- 79 Expenditure on account of the shared facilities, services and consumption of stores/ spares/ consumables etc. with respect to taken over plants of SAIL have been booked as per the advice of SAIL, in accordance with Shared Services and Support Agreement entered into by the Company with SAIL.


80 Impact of COVID-19

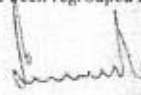
Due to outbreak of COVID-19 globally and in India, the Company has made initial assessment of likely adverse impact on economic environment in general and financial risks on account of COVID-19. The Company is in the business of generation of electricity which is an essential service as emphasized by the Ministry of Power, Government of India. The availability of power plant to generate electricity as per the demand of the SAIL as per PPA. Hence, Company has ensured not only the availability of its power plant to generate power but has also continued to supply steam during the period of lockdown.

However, for the short term period the demand of power is expected to be lower and accordingly, the Company has to operate power plants at lower load factor. The Company is also having sufficient stock of coal and has also tied up further supply of coal so as to maintain supply of electricity.

However on long term basis, the Company does not anticipate any major challenge in meeting its financial obligations. Basis above, the Company believes that there is no impact on its ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

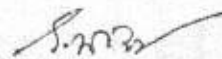
81 Figures for the previous years have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary


(Samir Kumar)
HOD (F & A)


(R. R. Sinha)
Chief Executive Officer


(J. Mukherjee)
Director


(D. K. Saha)
Director


(S. Halder)
Chairman

Place: Kolkata
Date: 6/10/2020

As per our report of even date
For L R SARKAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 313030E)

(T. Sarkar)
Partner
Membership No.063451



कार्यालय महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (इस्पात), राँची
Office of the Director General of Audit (Steel),
Ranchi - 834002

सं० मुख्यालय-1/वार्षिक लेखा/BPSCL/702/2019-20/ 484

दिनांक: 04.12.2020

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष

बोकारो पावर सप्लाई कम्पनी (पी.) लिमिटेड

डी.वी.सी.टावर, 7वां तल,

कोलकाता - 700054

विषय: 31 मार्च 2020 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए बोकारो पावर सप्लाई कम्पनी (पी.) लिमिटेड के वित्तीय विवरणी (Financial Statements) पर कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) के तहत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

महोदय,

इस पत्र के साथ बोकारो पावर सप्लाई कम्पनी(पी.) लिमिटेड का वर्ष 31 मार्च 2020 को समाप्त वित्तीय विवरणी (Financial Statements) पर कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 143(6)(b) के तहत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ संलग्न है।

The Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Financial Statements of Bokaro Power Supply Company (P) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 is enclosed.

कम्पनी के वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक के समापन के पश्चात वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक की कार्यवाही की एक प्रतिलिपि इस कार्यालय को अविलम्ब अर्पित की जाए। वर्ष 2019-20 की मुद्रित वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की दस प्रतियाँ भी इस कार्यालय को भेजी जायें।

Copy of the proceedings of the meetings may kindly be sent to this office upon completion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company. Ten copies of the Annual Report for the year 2019-20 may also be furnished in due course.

कृपया इस पत्र की पावती की सूचना दें।

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

भवदीय,

अनुलग्नक: यथोपरि

ए. पी. चोफी

(ए.पी. चोफी)

महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (इस्पात)
राँची

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BOKARO POWER SUPPLY COMPANY (P) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The preparation of financial statements of Bokaro Power Supply Company (P) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 05 October 2020.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act of the financial statements of Bokaro Power Supply Company (P) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the Statutory Auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the Statutory Auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records. Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related audit report.

A.	Comments on Profitability Statement of Profit and Loss
i.	<p>Generation/Administration and Other Expenses (Note-52): ₹ 116.87 crore</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide its notification dated 3 November 2009 stated that all Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) were required to dispose of 100 per cent of pond ash within five years of the date of notification, i.e. before December 2014. Subsequently, the time period was further extended (25 January 2016) upto 31 December 2017. The notification required all TPPs to bear transportation cost of ash for road construction project or for manufacture of ash based products or use as soil conditioner on agriculture activity within a radius of 100 Kms from power plants and beyond 100 Kms and upto 300 Kms were to be shared equally by the user and power plant.</p> <p>NGT in its latest order (27 January 2020) did not allow 100 per cent ash utilization for unlimited time i.e beyond 31.12.2017 and directed that the TPPs must take prompt measures for disposal of fly ash in accordance with the statutory notification issued by the MoEF&CC under the provisions of Environment Protection Act requiring 100 per cent utilization and disposal of fly ash.</p>

Bokaro Power Supply Company (P) Limited (BPSCL) has outstanding liability for disposal of accumulated ash of around 32.07 lakh Cubic Meter (38.50 lakh tons) as on 31.03.2020. To evacuate the accumulated quantity of ash, the company entered (October 2019) into an agreement (MOU) with NHAI for lifting of ash and to dump the same remotely for the purpose of road construction work of NHAI. As per MOU, BPSCL has to bear/reimburse the cost of loading, transportation and unloading pond ash at the agreed rate of ₹ 109.82 per cum upto 15 Km and ₹ 5.21 for additional lead of transportation. As per the proposal presented to the Board in this regard, Management estimated a financial implication of ₹ 53.16 crore for disposal of 19.96 lakh cum of pond ash.

Thus, non-provision of disposal cost of 19.96 lakh cum of ash has resulted in understatement of Generation/Administration and Other Expenses and overstatement of profit by ₹ 53.16 crore. The impact on books of accounts due to non-provisioning of estimated cost for transportation of remaining 12.11 lakh cum of ash could not be computed by audit.

This issue was also commented by C&AG on the Financial Statements of BPSCL for the financial year 2018-19.

For and on the behalf of the
Comptroller & Auditor General of India

Place: Ranchi
Date: 04 December 2020



(A.P. Choppy)
Director General of Audit (Steel)
Ranchi

Comment of the C&AG u/s 143(6)	Management's Reply																								
<p>Comments on Profitability Statement of Profit and Loss Generation/Administration and Other Expenses (Note-52): 116.87 crore</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide its notification dated 3 November 2009 stated that all Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) were required to dispose of 100 per cent of pond ash within five years of the date of notification, i.e. before December 2014. Subsequently, the time period was further extended (25 January 2016) upto 31 December 2017. The notification required all TPPs to bear transportation cost of ash for road construction project or for manufacture of ash based products or use as soil conditioner on agriculture activity within a radius of 100 Kms from power plants and beyond 100 Kms and upto 300 Kms were to be shared equally by the user and power plant.</p> <p>NGT in its latest order (27 January 2020) did not allow 100 per cent ash utilization for unlimited time i.e beyond 31.12.2017 and directed that the TPPs must take prompt measures for disposal of fly ash in accordance with the statutory notification issued by the MoEF&CC under the provisions of Environment Protection Act requiring 100 per cent utilization and disposal of fly ash. -</p> <p>Bokaro Power Supply Company (P) Limited (BPSCL) has outstanding liability for disposal of accumulated ash of around 32.07 lakh Cubic Meter (38.50 lakh tons) as on 31.03.2020. To evacuate the accumulated quantity of ash, the company entered (October 2019) into an agreement (MOU) with NHAI for lifting of ash and to dump the same remotely for the purpose of road construction work of NHAI. As per MOU, BPSCL has to bear/reimburse the cost of loading, transportation and unloading pond ash at the agreed rate of ₹ 109.82 per cum upto 15 Km and ₹ 5.21 for additional lead of transportation. As per the proposal presented to the Board in this regard, Management estimated a financial implication of ₹53.16 crore for disposal of 19.96 lakh cum of pond ash.</p> <p>Thus, non-provision of disposal cost of 19.96 lakh cum of ash has resulted in understatement of Generation/Administration and Other Expenses and overstatement of profit by ₹ 53.16 crore.</p>	<p>Being a Thermal Power plant generation of ash and its disposal is a continuous process. Disposal of ash is being done in following manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Road Construction ➤ Dyke/ Embankment raising ➤ Filling of low lying areas ➤ Brick manufacturing ➤ Supply of ash to local vendors of brick/cement manufacturing. <p>Total Ash accumulation as on 01.04.2019 in BPSCL was 35 Lakh Cubic Meter. During the year 2019-20, a quantity of 5.91 Lakh Cubic Meter Ash was generated and 8.84 Lakh Cubic Meter was evacuated through BPSCL Ash Pond & Dry Fly Ash thus leaving behind only 32.07 Lakh Cubic Meter of Ash as on 31.03.2020. This shows that approximately 50% more ash was disposed than the generation during 2019-20. The ash utilization percentage for last four years is 132%, 94%, 85% & 150% for 16-17, 17-18, 18-19 & 19-20 respectively. Details of four years generation and its utilizations of ash are as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2018-19</th> <th>2019-20</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Ash Generation (CuM)</td> <td>675278</td> <td>672864</td> <td>635169</td> <td>591023</td> <td>2574334</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Ash Utilization (CuM)</td> <td>891853</td> <td>638886</td> <td>541578</td> <td>884412</td> <td>2956729</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% Utilization</td> <td>132.07%</td> <td>94.65%</td> <td>85.27%</td> <td>149.64%</td> <td>114.85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>From the above table it is clear that, BPSCL has disposed more ash than the generation in last four years by 3.82 lakh Cubic Meter.</p> <p>We have entered into an MOU with NHAI during FY 2019-20 for ash utilization in road construction projects for quantity of 19 lakh Cubic Meter at a cost of Rs 55 crore. Apart from this, different Work Orders for back filling of low-lying area are also awarded. Also, we have in house ash brick manufacturing unit and we have been supplying ash free of cost to the nearby brick manufacturing units to ensure its usage. Any expenditure incurred for disposal of ash is charged off to revenue immediately on occurrences.</p> <p><i>Audit has referred in the para the MoEF&CC notification dated 03 November 2009 which has been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which is also mentioned in Hon'ble NGT order dated 12th February 2020.</i></p>		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	TOTAL	Total Ash Generation (CuM)	675278	672864	635169	591023	2574334	Total Ash Utilization (CuM)	891853	638886	541578	884412	2956729	% Utilization	132.07%	94.65%	85.27%	149.64%	114.85%
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	TOTAL																				
Total Ash Generation (CuM)	675278	672864	635169	591023	2574334																				
Total Ash Utilization (CuM)	891853	638886	541578	884412	2956729																				
% Utilization	132.07%	94.65%	85.27%	149.64%	114.85%																				

Comment of the C&AG u/s 143(6)	Management's Reply
<p>The impact on books of accounts due to non-provisioning of estimated cost for transportation of remaining 12.11 lakh cum of ash could not be computed by audit.</p> <p>This issue was also commented by C&AG on the Financial Statements of BPSCL for the financial year 2018-19.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">For and on the behalf of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sd/- (A.P. Choppy) Director General of Audit (Steel) Ranchi</p> <p>Place: Ranchi Date: 04 December 2020</p>	<p>Latest recommendation of Joint Committee constituted by MoEF & CC for implementation of action plan to achieve 100% fly ash utilisation by Thermal Power Plant dt. 11th Dec 2019 are as follows: -</p> <p>Utilisation of unutilized accumulated fly ash (Pond Ash):- For pit head plant, the balance unutilized fly ash accumulated (the difference between the generation and the utilization target) shall be utilized progressively over next four years in addition to 100% utilization of current generation of fly ash w.e.f. April 2021.</p> <p>The committee also recommended that environmental compensation should not be imposed on pit head plant as these plants have some genuine issues of massive fly ash generation and unavailability of user's agencies nearby the Power Plant. The most viable solution for pit head plant is utilisation of ash in abandoned coal mines. But declaration of coal mines as abandoned is the major issue.</p> <p>Audit may appreciate that BPSCL has removed ash more than 50% of the generation during 2019-20 and this will further improve in future due to the MoU with NHAI. Also BPSCL will explore the new users of ash for free disposal.</p> <p>In view of above, Audit is requested to drop the comments.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sd/- (S Halder) Chairman</p>