

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

OF

**JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM
LIMITED**

FOR THE YEAR

ENDED

31ST MARCH 2021

Prepared by,

SUSHIL KUMAR SHARMA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Ltd. (J.U.S.N.L.)

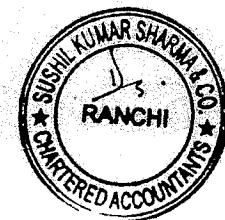
Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We were engaged to audit the accompanying standalone financial statements of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Ltd. (JUSNL) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the entity. Because of significance of matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records relevant to the preparation and presentation of the



financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on conducting our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing under Section 143(10) of the Act.

We have considered the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the order under section 143 (11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend upon the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is significant and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one



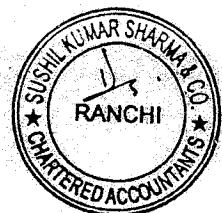
resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143 (3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial control system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.



Basis for Disclaimer 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.

1. Restructuring Account pending adjustment, Note-05

a. During the course of audit, it was found that an amount of Rs.210 Lacs relating to Share Allotment money was provided by its holding company, JUVNL, is appearing in the books of the account of the company. In idle situation, allotment shall be made and the rest amount, if any, be refunded. But, the preparer of the financial statement has shown the same under "Restructuring Account Pending Adjustment" under Equity amounting to Rs.200.07 lacs. The same has been in the financial statement since the formation of the company. As per the Companies Act, 2013, resolution shall be passed for allotment of shares after which the allotment of shares must be done within 60 days of receiving the application money and intimate the ROC of the aforesaid allotment in the Form PAS-3 within 30 days from the allotment of the shares with the Registrar of Companies. Also, where such is not done within 60 days then refund shall be made of such whole application money within next 15 days. Further, where such application money is not refunded within 15 days, then refund application money along with interest @12% p.a. after the expiry of 60 days and it shall be treated as a public deposit after the expiry of the said 15 days.

2. Borrowings, Note-06

State Government Loan under Secured Term Loans

a. It was found that loans have been provided to the Company by the State Government at concessional rates which was lower than the market rate. This type of loan is classified as Non-Monetary Government Grant as per Ind AS 20. It is also pertinent to note that considering the requirements of Ind AS Schedule III, which sets out the minimum requirements for disclosure in the financial statements, it may



be appropriate that the grant may be presented as a separate line item under 'Revenue from Operations' and 'Other Income', and with adequate disclosures. Alternatively, it can also be deducted in reporting the related expense if the Company can relate it with specific expense in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Borrowings, loans from State Government amounting to Rs.6566.17 crore have been shown as secured loans, whereas details of such security against these loans were not made available for audit.

Loan from World Bank

a. During the course of audit, it was found that loan from World Bank were received by the company over the years. As on 31.03.2021 total outstanding pertaining to the above loan stands at Rs.72,091.00 lacs but details regarding utilization of such loan amount over the period was not provided.

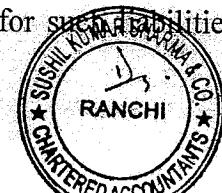
b. Also, the rate of interest at which interest is paid/payable on the outstanding loan over the period of the time was 2.5% i.e., mentioned in loan document but JUSNLL has charged interest expense at 13% interest rate on such loan and 2.5% penal interest and the same has been booked in Profit & Loss account as a result of which the expenses in financial statement is overstated.

c. No interest has been charged by the organization on such loan which has been received during the year F.Y. 2020-21. And loan received from World Bank during the F.Y.2017-18 & 2018-19 interest @ 13% and 2.5% penal interest has been charged on such loan. Due to the same current year interest expenses in Profit & loss account and interest payable in Balance sheet is overstated by Rs.9,360.96 lacs.

3. Provision for employee benefits, Notes-07

Staff Related Liabilities & Provision (Leave Encashment), Gratuity Reserve & Pension Reserve

a. During the course of audit, it was found that provision of terminal benefit has been classified under Gratuity, Pension and Leave Encashment of staff. Such amount is lying with the Company since the period the provision for such liabilities were



created in the books of accounts. However, the amount against such provisions should have been transferred to Jharkhand State Electricity Employees Master Trust, herein after called JSEEMT. Further any payment of terminal benefits to retiring employees should be paid from such trust JSEEMT.

b. Company should not have shown separately any outstanding liabilities of such terminal benefits except to the extent of the fund not transferred to JSEEMT. Whereas, balances are shown separately on account of staff terminal benefits in the books of account. It means that either no funds against the provision for staff terminal benefits were transferred to JSEEMT or there is no proper reconciliation for the liability against the terminal benefit to employees and the amount transferred to JSEEMT. As per the provisions of section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 business deduction is allowed for any statutory deduction / provision created in the accounts against which the payment/transfer is made either before the end of the financial year or before the due date for filing of the Income Tax return u/s 139 (1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. From the books of accounts and other disclosures in the financial statement it is not clear whether any funds against the provision for staff terminal benefit were transferred to JSEEMT or not, hence the business expenses (deductions) claimed in the books of accounts on account of provision for staff terminal benefits is not proper and shall not be allowed as expenses in the computation of total income for Income Tax purposes and accordingly there were loss to the company on account of disallowance of expenses due to non-payment of provision for staff terminal benefit to JSEEMT. It is the responsibility of the person dealing the corporate tax matters in the company and the person dealing with statutory liabilities that the required tax compliance matters on account of provision and payment of staff terminal benefits should be brought to the notice of the management and get it complied as per the statutory provisions of relevant act.

c. The company has not provided the staff related terminal Benefit liabilities in the books of accounts (i.e., Gratuity, Leave Encashment and Pension) as per Actuarial

Valuation Report. Actuarial Valuation for employee benefits aims to calculate the present value of benefit payment that will be paid to an employee in future as part of the benefit plan. Company's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees and the actuarial and investment risk fall, in substance is on the employer (Company). Actuarial techniques allow an entity to measure that obligation with sufficient reliability to justify recognition of a liability.

- d. The company's staff related terminal benefit liability which is shown in Financial Statement does not include liability payable to employees of erstwhile J.S.E.B.

4. Government Grants, Note-08

During the course of audit, it has been found that balance pertaining as on 31.03.2021 in the account has Rs.16,040.09 lakhs, utilization for such grant was not provided.

As per the provision of **Ind AS-20** (Government Grant) in the financial statement the grant is to be recognized as deferred income in the profit or loss account on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Meaning thereby, the matching amount of grant in the proportion of the usage of asset (depreciable portion) over the useful life of asset is to be recognized in profit & loss account.

Ind AS 20 requires the following matters to be disclosed:

- a. Accounting policy adopted for grants, including methods of presentations adopted in the financial statements;
- b. Nature and extent of grants recognized in the financial statements;
- c. Other forms of government assistance from which the entity has directly benefited;
- d. Unfulfilled conditions and contingencies attaching to recognized grants.

5. Liability for Supply of Materials, Note-09

During the course of audit, individual Supplier's list or subsidiary ledger against which such amount is payable amounting to Rs.298.03 lakhs was not provided for verification.

The same pertains to Transmission Circle, Deoghar. Also, credit balance confirmation certificates from the Suppliers were not obtained and kept in record. The liabilities



against such Suppliers are not defined. The possibility that liabilities are likely to be overstated cannot be ruled out.

Further, there are huge outstanding balances under current liabilities against which there is no confirmation. As a result, it is difficult to ascertain the existence of such balances.

6. Liability for Capital Suppliers/Work, Note-09

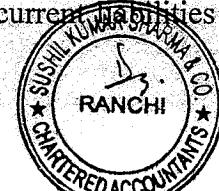
During the course of audit, no list of details of supplier's have been found regarding name, date of supply, value of supply and outstanding amount. As a result of it, the outstanding liability is unidentified. It has been found that out of the total liability of Rs.4,841.20 lakhs, Rs.269.80 lakhs correspond to Transmission Circle, Ranchi and Rs.4564.18 lakhs correspond to Transmission Circle, Jamshedpur. The reason for such huge amount of assumed liability was not provided. Also, Company has not provided any confirmation letter regarding such outstanding liabilities.

7. Liability for O.M. Suppliers/Works, Note-09

During the course of audit, details of such liabilities have not been provided party wise regarding name, date of supply, value of supply and outstanding amount. Also, Company has not provided any confirmation letter regarding such outstanding liabilities due to which liabilities may be overstated. It has been found that out of the total liability of Rs.2,734.49 lakhs, Rs.218.00 lakhs correspond to Transmission Zone, Dumka, Rs.95.37 lakhs correspond to Transmission Circle, Deoghar, Rs.91.20 lakhs correspond to Transmission Circle, Ranchi and Rs.2329.92 lakhs correspond to Transmission Circle, Jamshedpur.

8. Deposits and Retention from Suppliers/ Contractors, Note-10

During the course of audit, we have not found complete details of amount retained and deposits Supplier/ Contractor wise. In the absence of such record, it is difficult to establish the due amounts/ liability to such Suppliers/ Contractors and also the mechanism to refund such amount at the due date could not be found. As a result of this, such "unidentified liabilities" have been shown under current liabilities whereas



in the absence of proper classification there may be Supplier/ Contractor to whom payment may be due after 12 months in which case such "unidentified liabilities" would be non-current liabilities.

9. Security Deposit from Contractors, Note-10

During the course of audit, we have not found complete details of security deposit Supplier/ Contractor wise. As per the record provided to us for verification only deposits pertaining to the current financial years have been provided. In the absence of such record, it is difficult to establish the due amounts/ liability to such Suppliers/ Contractors and also the mechanism to refund such amount at the due date could not be found.

10. Keep Back deposit, Note-10

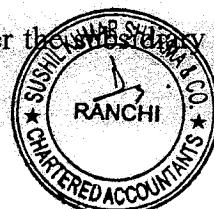
During the course of audit, we have not found complete details of keep back deposit Supplier/ Contractor wise. As per the record provided to us for verification only deposits pertaining to the current financial years have been provided. In the absence of such record, it is difficult to establish the due amounts/ liability to such Suppliers/ Contractors and also the mechanism to refund such amount at the due date could not be found.

11. Penalty Keep Back/Contractors, Note-10

During the course of audit, it has been found that penalty money is charged if there is delay in provision of services by Suppliers/ Contractors. Such amount is charged at the time of making payment against such bill. The Company is classifying such amount as liability whereas the same should be treated as Income. The amount of the account under the liability has been shown of Rs.6,809.36 lakhs. As a result of wrong classification the liability is overstated and the income is understated.

12. Liabilities for Establishment, Note-10

During the course of audit, we have not found complete ledger details/list of such head of account that to whom and which party have right to receive such amount. In absence of the consolidated list of verifiable outstanding balance as per the subsidiary ledger



which was required to be prepared by the auditee to be provided during the course of audit, the possibility of overstatement of liabilities may not be ruled out.

13. O.S. Liabilities for 7th PRC arrear, Note-10

During the course of audit, no details regarding the outstanding liabilities against such arrear were provided and the basis of which the same was provided into the books of accounts is not ascertainable in the absence of such record. Therefore, we are unable to comment upon the same. Out of the total liability of Rs.51.09 lakhs, Rs.50.99 lakhs correspond to Transmission Circle, Jamshedpur.

14. Indirect Tax payable, Note-11

During the course of audit, it was found that an amount of Rs.386.37 lakhs has been shown as credit balance under Trial Balance in the name of Sales Tax. There is a huge amount of unsettled statutory liability shown in the books of account of the company. We have not been provided the details of such liability with corresponding assessment years to which such amount relates. Proper provision should be made with respect to the likeliness of such liability arising on account of finalization of assessment or tax demand.

15. Other Deposits, Note-11

During the course of audit, we have not received the details of such deposits being related to which bill against which such amount has been deducted. Further, there was no transaction in the account during the year, but still it has been shown under current liabilities. The company has to take appropriate action regarding writing off of untraceable amount to be paid. The total amount of deposit amounting to Rs.79.63 lakhs correspond to Transmission Circle, Deoghar.

16. Fund Received from Master Trust (G.P.F), Note-11

During the course of audit, it was found that there was no reconciliation statement prepared. There should be transfer of provision of staff terminal benefits to the Master Trust and amount received from master trust against the payment made to staff for terminal benefit but the same has been not followed.



17. I.C.T. (JUVNL), Note-11

During the course of audit, reconciliation statement was not provided and balances outstanding in the account are subject to confirmation. Therefore, we are unable to comment upon the same.

18. I.C.T. (JBVNL & JUJNUL), Note-11

During the course of audit, reconciliation statement was not provided and balances outstanding in the account are subject to confirmation. Therefore, we are unable to comment upon the same.

19. J.S.E.B. Reconstruction Account, Note-11

The credit balance of Rs.18,199.45 lakhs has been shown in the account from the beginning of the incorporation of the Company and the liability regarding such amount is not identified. Management should take appropriate action to write-off such overstated liabilities.

20. GPF Board, EPF Board, E.S.I., CPF, Note-11

During the course of audit, we have not received the subsidiary ledger details of such fund.

21. Provision for employee benefits, Note-12

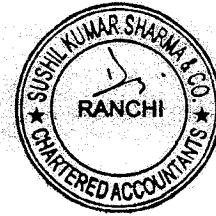
- a. Interest on security deposit (Staff)
- b. Interest on GPF
- c. Interest on Group Saving Scheme

During the course of audit, we have not received interest calculation for such account.



22. Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE), Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) and Depreciation, Note-13

- a. The net block of PPE as on 31.03.2021 is Rs.4031.46 Crore. The above figure does not include an interest on State Government loan amounting to Rs.501.43 crore. State Government had provided loan for capital creation, so interest and finance charges should have been added to CWIP as these projects are not completed. Instead of adding interest on State Government loan in the CWIP, company has accounted it as its current year expense. Thus wrong accounting of interest on State Government loan has resulted in understatement in CWIP and over statement of expenses with corresponding overstatement of current year loss by Rs.501.43 crores.
- b. The Company has not maintained any fixed assets register and has shown the Land and other fixed assets without proper marking or identification or value of each asset.
- c. Physical verification of fixed assets and review of Impairment thereof was not carried out since inception and hence we are unable to comment on compliance of Ind AS 36 i.e., **Impairment of Assets**.
- d. The title deeds of immovable properties status details and related register are not made available for our verification.
- e. Land & Land Rights has not been segregated into freehold and leasehold which is a violation of both Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 16 i.e., **Leases and PPE** respectively.
- f. Project wise / work order wise details of CWIP including allocable interest and finance charges was not made available for audit to ensure timely capitalization of project and charging of depreciation thereon which is a violation of Ind AS 16. Physical verification was not conducted by the Company since inception hence we are unable to comment upon the status of CWIP.



g. The Company has not capitalized the due interest, inaugural expenses, applicable employee cost on Fixed Assets on timely basis, which is violation of Ind AS 16.

h. The above includes amount of depreciation on the assets put to use i.e., completed/commissioned during the previous years. But Management failed to capitalize the assets during the year in which they were completed/commissioned. Non capitalization of the same in the year in which they were completed/commissioned and charging depreciation for the same in 2020-21 has resulted in overstatement of Depreciation and Amortization expenses as well as Loss during the year.

i. Details of CWIP capitalized during the year have not been provided and also there should be mentioned date of completion and date of capitalization.

j. The provisions of GST Act could not be verified because of non-availability of details relating to the purchase of such Fixed Assets during the period of audit

23. Advance to Income Tax, Note-14

(i) During the course of audit, it has been found that the amount shown under the head relates to TDS deducted by J.B.V.N.L. and other TDS but we were not provided the details/adjustment of such amount. On the face of the deliberations made by the management, it cannot be ignored that there may be other outstanding orders against the Company for erstwhile assessment years which could not be verified due to non-availability of such records relating to notices, reply made against such order, amount of demand ascertained by the department, payment (if any) made against such order and where such payment made, the status of the same. If the demand is determined as a result of any default on the part of the company, the reason for the same and the authority who is in default is required to be determined. From the Intimation u/s 154 for the A.Y. 2019, it is evident that the company had filed its Return of Income



claiming business loss of Rs.2,10,60,14,420/- but the IT department assessed Business Income as Rs.55,77,89,851/- and disallowed the business loss. As a result of it, the Tax with interest is determined for Rs.34,28,68,156/-. The IT department adjusted the TDS claimed by the assessee of Rs.3,08,97,010/-. Further, in such intimation notice, interest u/s 234A,234B & 234C was also charged by IT department amounting to Rs.7,20,93,280/-. It is a quantifiable loss to the institution and further the loss is also not allowed to be carried forwarded to be adjusted against any future income. The due date for filing of the ITR was 30-09-2019 whereas the ITR was filed on 09-04-2020 because of which the carry forward of loss was disallowed by the IT department and also penalty u/s 271B was also charged. It needs to be mentioned here that the return of income pertaining to A.Y. 2018-19 was also filed after the due date and only on furnishing of Notice u/s 148 by the Income Tax department because of which it might be a possibility that disallowance of carried forward losses of A.Y. 2018-19 was done by the Income Tax department. It has also been found that the management has made provisions relating to expenses but the same has not been paid as on 31.03.2021. As a result of this, Section 43B of the Income Tax Act will get attracted which provides that expenses can be claimed as deduction from the business income only in the year of actual payment and merely because provision of the same was provided in the books of accounts. Section 271 of the Income Tax Act deals with penalties for the concealment of particulars of income or furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income.



List of pending appeal and demands are as follow:

Sl. No.	A.Y.	Order no.	Section under which order passed	Date	Amount
1.	2016-17	ITBA/AST/S/143(3)/20 18-19/1014538073(1)	143 (3)	24.12.2018	[Carry forward of Loss Disallowed: Rs 97,23,50,289/-]
2.	2017-18	ITBA/AST/S/143(3)/20 19-20/1020841535(1)	143 (3)	21.11.2019	Disallowed: Carry forward of loss of Rs.122,04,26,668/-
3.	2017-18	ITBA/PNL/F/270A/20 21-22/1035572204(1)	270A	27.09.2021	Penalty: Rs.84,47,30,522
4.	2017-18	ITBA/PNL/F/271B/202 1-22/1034731735(1)	271B	09.08.2021	Amount of Penalty of Rs.1,50,000/-
5.	2018-19	ITBA/AST/S/147/2021 -22/1036079035(1)	147	30.09.2021	Disallowance: Carry forward of loss of Rs. 3,58,26,74,360/-
6.	2019-20	CPC/1920/U62012731 593	147	04.12.2020	Demand of Rs.31,19,71,150/-
7.	2019	202020193702180304 2C	154	04.12.2020	Demand of Rs31,19,69,050/- and Interest thereon Rs.3,74,36,412/-
8.	2017	2021201740405690320C	271B	09.08.2021	Rs.4,500/-
9.	2017	2021201740406161254C	270A	14.09.2021	Demand of Rs.84,21,89,977/- and Interest thereon Rs.2,53,16,532/-



(11) During F.Y. 2020-21 various agencies has deducted TDS amounting to Rs.1,29,95,133/- (as per form 26AS) but as per the financial statement the company has taken Rs.2,20,91,002/- as advance tax/TDS. Thus there is an overstatement of advance tax/TDS amounting to Rs.90,95,869/- in the financial statement.

24. Capital Advances-Secured, considered good, Note-15

During the course of audit, it has been found that closing balance has been shown as on 31.03.2021 of Rs.37,497.28 lakhs, party wise ledger details was not made available for verification of the advances. There was no segregation of such amount relating to the project to which such amount relates to. Also, on scrutiny it was found that there are outstanding advances against projects which have been shown as completed as per the management. There is no ageing of such advance. Also, no confirmation certificates were provided against such Advances.

As per Ind AS 113 (Fair Value Measurement), Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same- to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability).

When a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, an entity measures fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Because fair value is a market-based measurement, it is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. As a



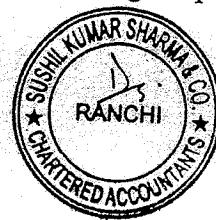
result, an entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not relevant when measuring fair value.

The definition of fair value focuses on assets and liabilities because they are a primary subject of accounting measurement. In addition, this Ind AS shall be applied to an entity's own equity instruments measured at fair value.

As per the above, entity should recognize assets after interest component against the capital advances and such interest component is recognized income during the year. The interest charged on such advance is a kind of supply of services and it attracts provisions of GST Act. CGST & SGST @9% each should have been collected with a valid invoice as per the act and the amount thus collected should have been deposited and GSTR was supposed to be filled accordingly. Strict penal consequences are applicable for non-compliances to the provisions of the GST Act. However, there was no such compliance to the provisions of GST in the interest earned on the advance against capital assets and to suppliers and thus there exists liability on the company in this regard. However, such liability is not disclosed in the financial statement.

25. Advance to Suppliers, Note-15

During the course of audit, it has been found that closing balance has been shown as on 31.03.2021 of Rs.50,742.62 lakhs, party wise ledger details was not made available for verification the regarding the advances for erstwhile years. We were provided with the details for the current financial year only. There was no segregation of such amount relating to the project to which such amount relates to. Also, on scrutiny it was found that there are outstanding advances against projects which have been shown as completed as per the management. There is no ageing of such advance. Also, no confirmation certificates were provided against such Advances. As per the provision of Ind AS 113 (Fair Value Measurement), entity should be recognized assets after Interest component and such interest component should be recognized income during the period of such assets.



The interest charged on such advance is a kind of supply of services and it attracts provisions of GST Act. CGST & SGST @9% each should have been collected with a valid invoice as per the act and the amount thus collected should have been deposited and GSTR was supposed to be filled accordingly. However, there was no such compliance to the provisions of GST in the interest earned on the advance against capital assets and to suppliers and thus there exists liability on the company in this regard. However, such liability is not disclosed in the financial statement.

26. Raw Materials and components, Note-16

- a. Stock of Materials at construction Stock (Capital)**
- b. Stock of Materials at other site Stock (O&M)**

During the course of audit, it has been found that the Company has not valued its inventory item wise and also not obtained its net realizable value which is not in accordance with the Accounting Policy (Para 9 II) of Company and Ind AS 2 i.e., Inventories. Further, company has not identified its inventory as non-moving and obsolete items and hence we are unable to comment upon provision required, if any.

Further, there are also other non-compliances namely: Stock audit and Physical Verification has not been done, Perpetual Inventory system has not been followed, Minimum, Maximum level and reorder level has not been maintained, Provision regarding slow moving, non-moving and obsolete item has not been done.

The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Further, the costs of purchase of inventories comprise the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and services. Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the costs of purchase.



27. We were appointed as auditors of the Company after March 31, 2020 and thus could not observe the counting of physical inventories at the beginning and end of the year. Accordingly, we were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities held at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021 which are stated in the Balance Sheet at Rs.4,955.89 Lakhs and Rs.4,293.10 Lakhs, respectively.

28. Trade Receivables, Note-17

- a. There is no proper mechanism to reconcile the payments received by JUSNL from JBVNL on the bills raised. Payments are received and the same is shown on lump sum basis. It is very difficult to ascertain as to which bill stands adjusted and which bill is outstanding and by what amount. Also, there seems to be dispute with regards to the bill raised by JUSNL over JBVNL which needs consideration and if necessary proper provisions are required to be made against such disputed amount. Also, the company is showing such amount which is raised as per the invoice as "Sale from Operation". Due to this, the statement of Profit & Loss account is overstated each year due to such treatment of invoiced bill but not received as Revenue.
- b. An entity shall classify an asset as current when:
 - (i) It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
 - (ii) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - (iii) it expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
 - (iv) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

As per the above clarification entity has not segregate current and non-current assets. Therefore, the company has violated the provision of Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements for classification of current and non-current assets.



29. Cash and Cash Equivalents, Note-18

(i) During the course of audit, it was found that a bank account of the Company with BOI, Ranchi Branch A/c no. 490220100200014 appearing in the books of accounts of JUSNL is in name of Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. (JBVNL) as on 31.03.2021. Also, Bank Balance includes balances lying with Personal Ledger Account (PLA Treasury Account) for which external confirmation or certificate was not obtained and the same is subject to reconciliation. It was also found that an amount of Rs.1,35,08,984/- has been shown as receipt from JSEEMT but the same was not found to have been credited in bank and the date of such amount was also not available.

(ii) The amount of cash and cash equivalent shall include the FD with a remaining maturity period of three months or less. Since the statement showing the maturity pattern of FD is not provided, therefore we are unable to comment on the same.

30. Imprest Cash and TWC Cash and Adjustment, Note-18

The balance has been shown under the account subject to confirmation/reconciliation.

31. Pension Payable, Note-20

During the course of audit, it has been found that Employee Terminal Benefit, which is Liability by nature, has been shown in the assets side of the company. This debit balance has been shown due the excess payment over the provision made against such account. This shows that the Company has understated expenses. Therefore, the company books of accounts are in violation the provision of Ind AS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

32. Gratuity Payable, Note-20

During the course of audit, it has been found that Gratuity payable, which is Liability by nature, has been shown in the assets side of the company. This debit balance has been shown due the excess payment over the provision made against such account. This shows that the Company has understated expenses. Therefore, the company books of



accounts are in violation the provision of Ind AS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

33. Group Saving Scheme Payable, Note-20

During the course of audit, it has been found that Group Saving Scheme Payable, which is Liability by nature, has been shown in the assets side of the company. This debit balance has been shown due the excess payment over the provision made against such account. This shows that the Company has understated expenses. Therefore, the company books of accounts are in violation the provision of Ind AS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

34. GPF Payable, Note-20

During the course of audit, it has been found that GPF payable, which is Liability by nature, has been shown in the assets side of the company. This debit balance has been shown due the excess payment over the provision made against such account. This shows that the Company has understated expenses. Therefore, the company books of accounts are in violation the provision of Ind AS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

35. Leave Encashment Payable, Note-20

During the course of audit, it has been found that Leave Encashment Payable, which is Liability by nature, has been shown in the assets side of the company. This debit balance has been shown due the excess payment over the provision made against such account. This shows that the Company has understated expenses. Therefore, the company books of accounts are in violation the provision of Ind AS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

36. CPF Payable, Note-20

During the course of audit, it has been found that CPF payable, which is Liability by nature, has been shown in the assets side of the company. This debit balance has been shown due the excess payment over the provision made against such account. This shows that the Company has understated expenses. Therefore, the company books of



accounts are in violation the provision of Ind AS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

37. Income Tax (Staff), Note-20

During the course of audit, it has been found that company has shown debit balance while in idle situation last month TDS deducted on Staff salary should be payable and shown credit balance. The Company has not made available details to us to regarding the month in which such excess Income Tax has been paid.

38. Remittances from H.Q., Note-20

During the course of audit, we have not received reconciliation statement relating to the remittances from JUVNL.

39. B.O.C.C.W. & W.C.T., Note-20

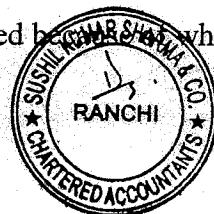
This account is liability by nature but the company has shown debit balance which shows that excess deposit has been made to department in respect to such account. It is pertinent to note here that there exist many such accounts which have been paid in excess over the liability whereas there also exists statutory liabilities which have not been discharged on timely basis because of which demands, fines and penalties have been imposed on the Company. This is gross negligence on the part of the management and shows no empathy over proper utilization over public money.

40. Supervision Charge, Note-22

During the course of audit, it was found that for Supervision charges amounting to Rs.23,74,040/- of M/s Adani Power Ltd. No GST on such charges was found to have been made. Further, Rs.29,90,187/- has been incurred in Transmission Zone, Ranchi as Supervision Charges, details of which was not provided for verification.

41. Interest on Advances to Suppliers/ Contractors, Note-22

During the course of audit, it was found that the Company charges interest on Advances to Suppliers/ Contractors where there is delay in completion of work within the time stipulated. We have not received calculation as to at which rate such interest has been charged and on which advance amount such interest is calculated before which we



are unable to comment upon the same. Further, such Interest on the fund received from loan and further extended to supplier as advance is to be adjusted against the assets and not to be charged to revenue as per Ind AS 23, "Borrowing Cost". The company has not applied Ind AS for calculation of Interest as per Fair and Market Value.

42. Interest from Bank (Flexi deposit),

During the course of audit, we have been provided with the details regarding interest shown as Income from Flexi Deposit which in certain cases did not match with the bank statement which means that there might be possibility of interest income which has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

43. Finance Cost, Note-24

During the course of audit, it has been found that maximum amount of State Government loan has been utilized for CWIP while interest cost of such loan has to be capitalized as per the provision of Ind AS 23 Borrowing Cost. Therefore, company has violated the respective Ind AS. Further, during the audit, we were not provided details of calculation of such interest.

44. Other Expenses, Note-25

- a. Telephone Charges, Postage, Telegram & Telex charges has increased considerably from Rs.19.53 lakhs in 2019-20 to Rs.108.75 lakhs in 2020-21 which is very high. The same has significantly increased particularly in SLDC/ULDC by Rs.94,89,027/-.
- b. During the year, miscellaneous expenses incurred amounts to Rs.581.88 lakhs while in last financial year it was Rs.362.61 lakhs. Out of the above Rs.581.88 lakhs, as per the Trial Balance provided for verification Rs.31.11 lakhs were incurred for expenses, details of which was not available to comment upon.
- c. During the course of audit, it was found that neither payment nor provision for the month of February for Home guard expenses was found to have been made in the books of accounts. Thus the expenses is understated.

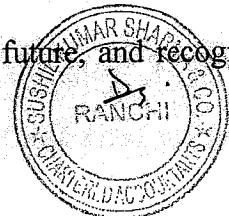


45. The company's books of accounts are in violation or non- fulfillment of the provisions of Ind AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statement) because the items should be categorically be segregated under current and non-current, whereas it has been found that due to non-maintenance of proper ledger items which was needed to be classified under Current has been shown under non-Current. This distinction is important because it helps financial statement users assess the timing of the transactions. Also, it was found that no ageing schedule has been prepared with respect to Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Capital Work-in-Progress. Further, no details of pending court cases under various authorities were provided for verification so as to ascertain the contingent liability disclosure.

46. The company has not complied with the provision of Ind AS 2 (Inventories) on valuation of Stocks of the company.

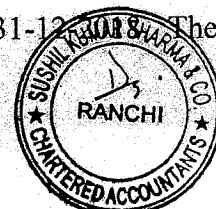
47. The company has violated the provision of Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes), the company has not recognized of deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets as per the provision of Ind AS 12. The objective of this standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment for income taxes. If it is probable that the settlement of the carrying amount will result in a variance of tax amount which should then be recognised as deferred tax. Also, Events and transactions that are recognised in the current period. As per this standard, an entity must account for tax consequences in the same way as it accounts for the transactions and other events. Therefore, if the transaction and other events are recognised in profit and loss, then the related tax consequences should also be recognised in profit and loss. If the transaction and event is recognised outside profit and loss that is in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, then the tax consequence will also be recognised outside the profit and loss that is in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

48. The company has not complied completely the provision of Ind AS 19 (Employee Benefits) which requires recognition of the liability by an entity when an employee provides services for employee benefits to be paid in the future, and recognition of



expenses when the entity utilises the economic benefit arising from service given by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

49. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 23 (Borrowing Cost).
50. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 36 (Impairment of Assets)
51. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) which ensures that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount.
52. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 114 (Regulatory Deferral Accounts). The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting requirements for regulatory deferral account balances that arise when an entity provides goods or services to customers at a price or rate that is subject to rate regulation.
53. The Company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 113 (Fair Value Measurement).
54. An amount of **Rs.300 cr.** has been received from State Government as on **06.02.2019** vide letter no. **03/U. (Y.)32/16 214 of Energy Deptt., GoJ** which stated that out of total projected amount, 30% will be received from State Government as Equity Share. This means that the State share so received should have been considered as subscription to the share capital as per the MOU/Finance Agreement. The amount received from State Government shall appear as "Share Application money pending allotment" of shares. However, such amount received has been treated as loan from state government in the Financial Statement. Further, no interest is provided in the amount shown as received from State Government.
55. Payments have been made to Home guard & Pvt Security Guard amounting to Rs.5,23,59,287/- as per the Trial Balance provided by H.O. Such payment for security services received attracts GST as per the Act. As per the Act, reverse charge mechanism (RCM) was notified for the purposes of payment under RCM w.e.f. 1st January 2019 vide Notification No. 29/2018- Central Tax (Rate) dated 31-12-2018. The term

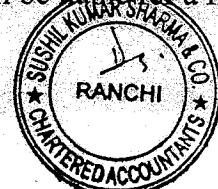


‘security services’ as per the RCM notification means “services provided by way of supply of security personnel “. Security Services are taxable at a **GST rate of 18%**. Thus, in the case of intra-State supply, CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9% will be applicable. On other hand, IGST @ 18% will be applicable on inter-State supplies. According to provisions of section 13(3), the time of supply for purposes of payment of tax under RCM would be the earliest of:

- a. the date of payment, or
- b. the date immediately after 60 days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier

If it is not possible to determine the time of supply under (a) or (b), the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient.

56. MSME-1 filing: - During the course of audit, it was found that the compliance for MSME payment was not in order. Specified companies should file Form MSME-1 when payments are due to MSME for more than 45 days from the date of acceptance of the services or goods, along with the reason for its delay. When there is a delay in payment by the companies, they must mention the reason for such delay in their statement of accounts. Section 15 of the MSMED Act states that where the suppliers render services or supply goods to any buyer, the buyers should make payment on or before the agreed date between them and the suppliers. When there is no agreed date for payment between the MSME supplier and buyer, the buyer must make payment before the appointed date. The appointed date means fifteen days from the date of acceptance. The MSME-1 is a half-yearly return that the specified companies need to file regarding their outstanding payments to the MSME. Non-compliance with filing MSME-1 by the specified companies will attract a penalty under Section 405(4) of the Companies Act, 2013. As per Section 405(4), if any company fails to file MSME-1, the company and every officer in default will be liable to a penalty of Rs.20,000. In case of continuing failure, the company and every officer in default will be liable for a further



penalty of Rs.1,000 for each day the failure continues, subject to a maximum of Rs.3 lakh.

57. During the course of audit, it was found that the Company was not complying the provisions of Ind AS 108, "Segment Reporting", which states that an entity shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates. A separate segment manager shall be appointed who would be directly accountable to and maintains regular contact with the chief operating decision maker to discuss operating activities, financial results, forecasts, or plans for the segment.

58. As per Ind AS 16, the amount of depreciation should be allocated based on useful life of asset which needs to be reviewed at each balance sheet date. Therefore, as per this theory, JUSNL should have assessed the useful life of asset at the time of adoption of Ind AS which was not done and no proper disclosure was given by the Company in its financial statements.

59. During the course of audit, it was found that the Company has not made proper disclosures with respect to credit, liquidity and market risk. Credit Risk is the risk of non-payment or non-performance of financial assets. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations arising from financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. There is often limited transparency for users regarding these risk exposures and how they are managed by reporting entities.

60. As per the Financial Statements of the Company over past couple of years, it has been observed that it has been consistently incurring losses and has pending lawsuits against the Company. The business plan of the Company needs to be reanalyzed regarding the Company's ability to make enough money to stay afloat. The Companies Act, 2013 along with Standards of Auditing 570, requires disclosures of uncertainties about an



entity's ability to continue as a Going Concern. Substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists when conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued when applicable). An evaluation is required every reporting period, including interim periods along with an explicit statement in the footnotes that there is substantial doubt and other disclosures when substantial doubt is not alleviated.

61. During the course of audit, no list of Bank Guarantees invoked, funded or any corresponding adjustments were furnished to us for verification. Generally, the bank guarantees are effective throughout till the amount of advance has been fully recovered from the contractor against which the bank guarantee was tendered to such contractor. The register of bank guarantee was not made available to be reviewed.

62. It has also been found that there exist liabilities of prior period which have been paid in current financial years. Further, there also exist liabilities of current financial years which have been deferred to subsequent years. Details as per Annexure- 1 & 2.

63. Temporary/TA Advance of Transmission Circles, not adjusted since long. Details are as follows:

Name of the unit	Name	Designation	Period	Amount (in `)
Jamshedpur	Raju Mahtha	AEE	2013-14	55000
	Ram Naumi Prasad	EEE	2013-14	22000
	Upendra Ravidas	ASK	2013-14	4000
	Rakesh Kr. Srivastav	AEE	2014-15	60000
	Umesh Prasad Manjhi	EEE	2014-15	2600



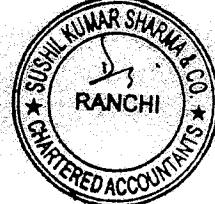
Dumka	KBN Singh	ESE	2014-15	60000
	Uday Kant Nirala	JEE	2014-15	30000
	S.N. Nirala	AEE	2013-14	40000
	Total			2,73,600

64. Disclosure for Revenue Gap (As per last audit report):

An amount of Rs.119.88 Crore (102.71+97.17) approved by JSERC in the True-up for the financial year 2015-16 & 2016-17 has not been considered in the accounts. As the order for True-up was given in December 2020, hence suitable disclosure should be made in the accounts. This fact was also noted in the independent auditors report for the F.Y. 2019-2020. In the compliance to the audit report for 2019-2020 it was reported by the company that the compliance will be made in the F.Y. 2021-2022, therefore keeping the same in mind this observation is once again re-iterated in the independent audit report for the F.Y. 2020-2021.

65. Internal Control and Audit

- a. There is no effective internal control, due to absence of full computerized operation and effective internal audit. This may result in increased bureaucracy, reduced productivity, increased complexity, increased time to process transactions, and increased non-value activities. Without internal controls, a business operates inefficiently, in an unreliable manner and out of compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Effective internal controls reduce the risk of loss and help ensure that financial statements are reliable. In an ideal situation, internal control creates an environment that allows a business to live out its mission and achieve strategic goals and objectives. The quality of individual controls and how well employees adhere to control rules, policies and procedures can affect a business in a positive or negative manner. In accordance with Section 138 (1) of the Companies Act,



2013, an internal auditor shall be appointed as may be decided by the Board to conduct internal audit of the functions and activities of the company. During the course of audit, no Internal Audit report was found which shows ineffective and delayed internal audit and lack of transparency.

b. The company follows system of manual accounting wherein casting, posting, etc. is not automated as well as yearly subsidiary ledger has not been prepared. A subsidiary ledger provides the details that make up the balance of specific general ledger accounts. Since, general ledger accounts only provide an ending balance for each particular account; a subsidiary ledger is used to provide the details that result in that general ledger balance.

Summary

1. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 23 (Borrowing Cost).
2. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 36 (Impairment of Assets)
3. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 37 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) which ensures that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount.
4. The Company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 113 (Fair Value Measurement).
5. The company has not applied the provision of Ind AS 108 (Operating Segments).
6. During the course of audit, no list of Bank Guarantees invoked, funded or any corresponding adjustments were furnished to us for verification.
7. During the course of audit, it was found that the Company has not made proper disclosures with respect to credit, liquidity and market risk.
8. The company has violated the provision of Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes), the company has not recognized of deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets as per the provision of Ind AS 12.



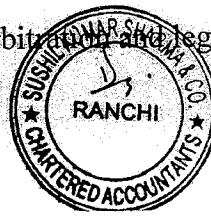
9. The company's books of accounts are in violation or non- fulfillment of the provisions of Ind AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statement).
10. The company has not complied with the provision of Ind AS 2 (Inventories) on valuation of Stocks of the company.

Opinion

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the financial statements.

Other Matters

- I. Related Party Transaction and Disclosure
 - a. The company has not disclosed the requisite/sufficient detail of Inter Company and Key Managerial Person (KMP) transactions in the Financial Statement as per requirement of schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosure".
 - b. In absence of proper information, we are unable to comment, whether all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- II. Compliance to MSME Act, 2006
Dues as well as Interest payable under the MSME Act, 2006 have not been provided or disclosed by the company in Financial Statements.
- III. Contingent Liability and Commitments
 - a. The company has not provided us the detailed information of disputed matter and hence we are unable to comment upon the same and Contingent Liability is affected accordingly.
 - b. There is no methodology in the company to identify and disclose letter of credit issued, Bank Guarantee, claims, pending court cases, arbitration and legal cases, if



any, which is not in accordance with the Ind AS-37 "Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

IV. Maintenance of Proper Books of Accounts

In our opinion, the company had not maintained books of accounts fully on accrual basis as required under section 128 of the companies Act, 2013.

V. Going Concern Concept

During the course of audit, it was found that the Company's total revenue from operations amounted to Rs.229.58 crores whereas the total interest cost on the loan provided to the company for its operations amounted to Rs.503.25 crores. Standards of Auditing 570, requires disclosures of uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a Going Concern. Substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists when conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued when applicable). In above case, there is substantial doubt that the company will not be able to repay its debts constituting the interest and principal loan amount granted by the State Government. The business plan of the company seems to be in turmoil. It needs to be analysed as to where did the project report based on which the loan was granted went wrong. Given the financial condition of the company rather than taking loan it would have been beneficial for the company had it funded its operations in the form of equity.

VI. Internal Audit

Internal Audit acts as an MIS to any organization. Internal audit can play a vital role in improving the performance of a company. Internal auditors **assist companies in identifying key risk factors**. This enables the company to anticipate potential future concerns as well as identifying current weaknesses. Any suggestions highlighted in



such internal audit reports should go to management for compliance and improvement in various respective fields by filling up the operational and financial loopholes, revenue leakages should be covered up, no statutory defaults. It has been found that the Interest paid on Loans given as aid has been charged as revenue expenditure rather than capital expenditure. This has led to inflated expenses and improper reporting of revenue to the Income Tax.

VII. Non-compliance of irregularities highlighted in Statutory Audit Reports

It has also been found that in the erstwhile Statutory Audit reports of the Company, auditors appointed by the C&AG had posed significant doubts over the preparation of the financial statements of the company not in compliance to the statutory requirements. The erstwhile Statutory Audit reports had serious observations like for example; books not in conformance with the financial statements, subsidiary ledger not maintained properly, interest wrongly debited in the Statement of Profit & Loss rather than capitalizing the same, delay in furnishing the return of income because of which inability to carry forward the loss of the company in subsequent years return of income, consistent losses since incorporation, lack of financial discipline, non-remittance to JSEEMT and improper reporting in the books of accounts of the company. This shows gross negligence on the part of the company. The above lists of non-compliances are inclusive and not exhaustive.

VIII. Other Observations:

a. Party wise ledger/ confirmation of trade payable, trade receivable, keep back deposit, Security deposit, Advance to suppliers, Staff Advance, Temporary Advance is not provided to us and in absence of adequate internal control, ineffective and delayed internal Audit, lack of transparency through computerization in financial/operational fields pending for years, raised concern on the authenticity of the said accounts.

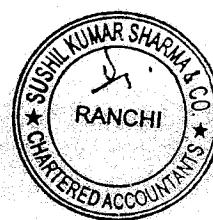


Further the above head are also not properly classified as Non-Current and Current Assets/Liabilities, which is not in accordance with the Schedule III of Ind AS and Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

- b. Deferred Tax Assets or Liabilities have neither been created nor disclosed by the company in terms of Ind AS-12 "Income Taxes".
- c. The System of identification of expenses or Income for Prior Period and Accounting thereof is not in practice as per Ind AS-8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in accounting Estimates and Errors".
- d. According to the information and explanation provided to us, the company has not yet received the details of assets and liabilities of State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) separately from JSEB and accordingly not yet bifurcated the same in accounts.
- e. Secretarial Audit Report for the year not made available for our verification.
- f. Payment for acquisition of Land released from the state fund and is classified as ineligible expenses in Annexure-A. Details of the Land related documents for valuation of Land of Rs.2,78,31,359/- i.e., Land Deed etc. not on record at JUSNL HO.
- g. It has been observed that, mobilization payment is treated as expenses in IUFR and capitalized in CWIP. As per prudent accounting principle it should have been shown as advance and only the adjusted amount from the advance should be treated as expenses.

Other Information-Board of Director's Report

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as ("Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.



Our opinion on the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements, does not cover the Board Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

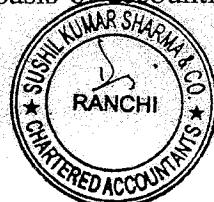
In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Board Report and in doing so, consider whether the Board Report is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statement or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

In absence of availability of board report, we are unable to comment upon the material misstatement in the Board Report.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgment and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation of the standalone 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related 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 are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

For, Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 005093C

Date: 26.12.2022
Place: Ranchi

Deepak
CA Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M.No.- 401396



UDIN: 23401396B6SLYE297

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the entity's financial statements in accordance with Standards on Auditing and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI and the ethical requirements as prescribed under the laws and regulations applicable to the entity.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

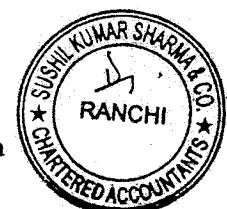
- i. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order.
- ii. As required by section 143(5) of the Act, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India issued Directions. We give our comments thereon vide Annexure-B.
- iii. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we further report that:
 - a. As described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we sought but were unable to obtain all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b. Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. Due to the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of opinion and other paragraph, we are unable to state whether the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards under section 133 of the Act.



- e. The matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- f. As per information and explanation given to us the sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Companies Act 2013, in respect of disqualification of director, is not applicable to the company.
- g. The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion and other paragraph above.
- h. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure C, and
- i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014 in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - 1. The Company has not disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial position in its financial statement.
 - 2. Due to possible effect of the matter described in the "Basis for disclaimer of opinion" Paragraphs, we are unable to state whether the Company has made, as required under the applicable law or Indian accounting Standard, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - 3. The Company has no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For, Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN. 005093C

Deepak Kumar Sharma
 CA Deepak Kumar Sharma
 (Partner)
 M.No.- 401396



Date: 26.12.2022
 Place: Ranchi

Annexure-A

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF

JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR 2020-2021

Report on the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order) issue by Central Government of India in terms of Sub-section 11 of section 143 of the companies Act, 2013.

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

- (a) The Company has not maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets up to 31st March, 2021.
- (b) These fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year. As informed, there is a no regular program of verification of fixed Asset.
- (c) In the absence of fixed assets register and physical verification report we are unable to comment on differences, if any.

- (ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not conducted physical verification for inventories during the year.
- (b) In the absence of item wise valuation detail and physical verification report we are unable to comment on differences, if any.

- (iii) The Company has not provided information to us whether company has granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the applicability of the clauses (iii) (a), (iii) (b) and (iii) (c) of the paragraph 3 of the order to the Company are not able to comment.
- (iv) The Company has not provided details that whether company has made granted any loans or made any investment or given any guarantee and security covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, we are unable to comment upon the same.



(v) The Company has not accepted any public deposits during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, the compliance with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, as amended, with regard to the deposits accepted, is dealt with by corporate office of the Company and hence, is not applicable at the Unit level.

(vi) The provision for maintenance of the records by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013. The company has not provided such records therefore we have not able to comment upon the same.

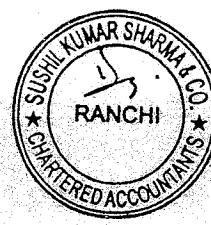
(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues: The Company has not been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues. In absence of adequate information, we cannot comment on undisputed statutory dues outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, as per books of accounts as at 31st March, 2021.

(viii) The Company has taken loans from State Government. In absence of adequate information and explanation given to us we are not able to comment upon defaulted in repayment of dues to the State Government.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument). No Term loans from banks and financial institutions have been taken by the Company.

(x) In absence of any information and explanations, we are unable to comment whether fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees have been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) As per notification no. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, and Section 197 is not applicable to the Government Companies. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



(xii) In according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not a Nidhi Company.

Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In absence of information and explanations, we are unable to comment on transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(xiv) The Corporation has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence reporting requirement under clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him, 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-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

Date: 26.12.2022
Place: Ranchi

For, Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 005093C

CA Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M.No.- 401396



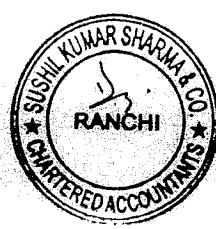
ANNEXURE B

JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED
REPORT ON DIRECTION U/S 143(5) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 FOR THE YEAR
ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2021
Referred to in paragraph 2 of our report

S. No.	QUESTIONS	AUDITOR'S COMMENTS
1.	Whether the company has clear title/lease deeds for freehold and leasehold land respectively? If not please state the area of freehold and leasehold land for which title/lease deeds are not available.	Neither details of land provided nor documentary evidences shown to us. Hence, we are unable to comment upon the same.
2.	Please report whether there are any cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc., if yes, the reasons there for and the amount involved.	According to information and explanations given to us, there are no cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. But inter head adjustments have been made against old advances without proper details.
3.	Whether proper records are maintained for inventories lying with third parties & assets received as gift from Govt. or other authorities.	Accounting of Inventories is not adequate/proper. Details/record of inventory lying with third parties and assets received from Government/other authorities not made available to us.



Sub-Directions under section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013		
QUESTIONS		AUDITOR'S COMMENTS
1.	<p>Whether the Company has taken adequate measures to prevent encroachment of idle land owned by it. Whether any Land of the Company is encroached, under Litigation, not put to use or declared surplus? Details may be provided.</p>	Neither details of land provided nor documentary evidences shown to us. And hence we are unable to comment on encroachment and litigation of Land, if any.
2.	<p>Whether the system in vogue for identification of projects to be taken up under public private Partnership is in line with the guidelines/policies of the Government? Comment on deviation if any.</p>	According to information and explanations given to us, there is no project taken up Public Private Partnership during the year.
3.	<p>Whether system for monitoring the execution of works vis-a-vis the milestones stipulated in the agreement is in existence and impact of cost escalation. If any, revenues/losses from contracts, etc., have been properly accounted for in the books.</p>	According to information and explanations, there is an existing system for monitoring the execution of works vis-a-vis the milestone stipulated in the agreement. The details of escalation and effect thereof on revenue, if any, not made available to us.
4.	<p>Whether fund received/receivable for specific schemes from central/state agencies were properly accounted for/utilized? List the cases of deviations.</p>	Rs.6,56,616.81 lakhs received as grant from government and shown separately in Balance Sheet.
5.	<p>Whether the bank guarantees have been revalidated in time?</p>	Details of guarantee, if any, not made available to us.
6.	<p>Comment on the confirmation of balances of trade receivables, trade payables, term deposits, bank accounts and case obtained.</p>	Confirmation of Balances of Trade Receivable, Trade Payables and Treasury/PLA not obtained. Balance Confirmation was not provided and



		reconciled for Term Deposit and Bank Accounts.
7.	The cost incurred on abandoned projects may be quantified and the amount actually written-off shall be mentioned.	Details of Abandoned projects, if any, not made available to us.
8.	The list of pending legal cases at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year along with details of year, name of court of law, amount involved position in brief as on date.	Details of pending legal cases with requisite/proper information not made available for our verification.
9.	The list of pending statutory dues as on date.	Adequate information for statutory dues not made available to us.

For, Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 005093C

Date: 26.12.2022
Place: Ranchi

Deepak
CA Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M.No.- 401396



“Annexure C” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

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 **JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED, Ranchi** (“The Company”) as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of



Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence amounting the adequacy of the internal financial control system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend upon on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system 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 control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS Standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS Standalone financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Basis of Disclaimer Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit the following material weaknesses as per basis of disclaimer of opinion has been identified in the Company's internal financial control over financial reporting as at 31st March, 2021.

- a) The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system over accounting and properly recording of the transactions.
- b) The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system for inventory with regard to receipts, issue, physical verification & valuation. These could potentially result in material misstatement in the Company's trade payable, consumption, inventory and expense account balances.
- c) The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system to review and monitor the Fixed Assets and Capital work in Progress.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statement will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, because of the effects/possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were not operating effectively as of March 31, 2021, based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by Company considering the essential components of internal control



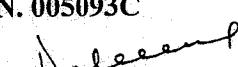
stated in Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Disclaimer of Opinion

We have considered the disclaimer aspects above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests apply in our audit of Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended March 31st, 2021, and the said disclaimer has affected our opinion on the said Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended March 31st, 2021, and the said disclaimer has affected our opinion on the said Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and we have issued a disclaimer of opinion on the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.

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 March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For, Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 005093C**

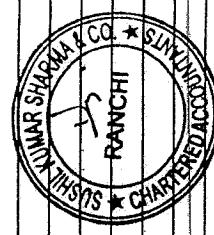

**CA Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M.No.- 401396**



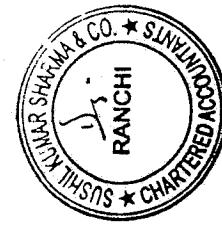
**Date: 26.12.2022
Place: Ranchi**

Annexure-1

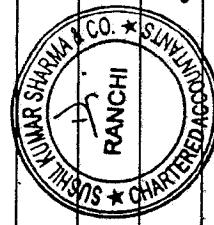
PAYMENT DATE	VR. NO.	PARTICULAR	BILL DATE	AMOUNT	CODE	HEAD OF EXPENSES
04/07/2020	35	Payment to Municipal Corp. (Demand for 16-17 to 19-20)	18/08/2019	1,75,036.00	76.102	Rates and Taxes
16/04/2020	41	Payment related to Mobile Expenses	July, Aug, Nov, Dec 2019	4,000.00	76.111	Telephone, Fax, Mobile
05/04/2020	3	Fuel Bill	May, 19 to Jan, 20	4,27,327.00	76.136	Vehicle Running (Light), Petrol and Oil
05/04/2020	6	Maintenance of application which includes security patching, performance and general maintenance, Nov 19 to Jan 20. Payment date 4/5/20	12/02/2020	1,03,855.60	76.123	Consultancy Charges
05/04/2020	7	Legal charges (Net payment 5197, IT 578, RCM/GST 1040)	24/11/2019	5,775.00	76.121	Legal Charges
05/06/2020	12	Travelling Expenses	11/11/2019	13,129.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	17	Travelling Expenses	Oct-19	29,389.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	16	Travelling Expenses	Nov-19	76.133	Travelling Expenses	
05/06/2020	15	Travelling Expenses	Dec-19	14,465.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	14	Travelling Expenses	Dec-19	16,654.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	13	Travelling Expenses	Jan-20	20,341.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	18	Travelling Expenses	Nov-19	72,721.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	19	Travelling Expenses	Jan-20	1,690.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	20	Travelling Expenses	Mar-20	6,154.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	21	Travelling Expenses	Jan-20	4,829.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	22	Travelling Expenses	Dec-19	950.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	23	Travelling Expenses	Nov-19	1,074.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	24	Travelling Expenses	Nov-19	4,221.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	25	Travelling Expenses	Dec-19	2,102.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	26	Travelling Expenses	Oct-19	950.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	27	Travelling Expenses	Mar-20	4,745.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	28	Travelling Expenses	Feb-20	11,271.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	29	Travelling Expenses	Feb-20	10,137.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	30	Travelling Expenses	Oct-19	8,409.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	31	Travelling Expenses	Nov-19	8,538.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	32	Travelling Expenses	Feb-20	7,711.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	33	Travelling Expenses	Feb-20	9,706.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	34	Travelling Expenses	Oct-19	7,155.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	35	Travelling Expenses	Sep-19	9,748.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	36	Travelling Expenses	Dec-19	17,128.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	37	Travelling Expenses	Sep-19	6,462.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	38	Travelling Expenses	Jan-20	18,883.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	39	Travelling Expenses	Jan-20	7,928.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	40	Travelling Expenses	Nov-19	4,999.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	41	Travelling Expenses	Dec-19	750.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	42	Travelling Expenses	Dec-19	4,969.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	43	Travelling Expenses	Oct-19	4,942.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	44	Travelling Expenses	Jan-20	3,279.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	45	Travelling Expenses	Oct-19	2,680.00	76.133	Travelling Expenses

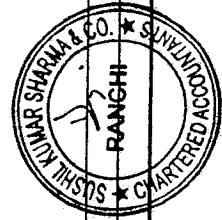


Sl. No.	Date	Category	Amount	Period	Amount	Period	Amount
05/06/2020	47	Travelling Expenses		Sep-19	450.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	48	Travelling Expenses		Sep-19	4,345.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	49	Travelling Expenses		Sep-19	19,998.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	50	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	10,000.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	51	Travelling Expenses		Jun-19	5,548.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	52	Travelling Expenses		Oct-19	6,993.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	53	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	7,302.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	54	Travelling Expenses		Jan-20	10,064.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	55	Travelling Expenses		Jan-20	11,595.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	56	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	32,823.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	58	Travelling Expenses		Jan-20	25,823.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
05/06/2020	61	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	14,549.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
15/5/2020	93	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	28,979.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
15/5/2020	94	Travelling Expenses		Feb-20	4,726.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
18/05/2020	95	Travelling Expenses		Feb-20	8,857.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
18/05/2020	96	Travelling Expenses		Jan-20	13,024.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
18/05/2020	97	Travelling Expenses		Jan-20	2,454.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
19/05/2020	103	Travelling Expenses		Mar-20	13,191.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
19/05/2020	104	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	20,640.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
28/05/2020	128	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	16,166.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
28/05/2020	129	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	27,428.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/04/2020	59	Travelling Expenses		Mar-20	7,792.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/04/2020	63	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	29,254.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/04/2020	64	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	29,328.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/04/2020	65	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	16,978.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/04/2020	66	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	29,428.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/05/2020	68	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	3,240.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/05/2020	69	Travelling Expenses		Nov-19	18,368.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/10/2020	83	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	3,862.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
06/10/2020	84	Travelling Expenses		Mar-20	1,37,120.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
18/06/2020	117	Travelling Expenses		Dec-19	3,915.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses
07/03/2020	53	Travelling Expenses		Sep-19	4,552.00	76,133	Travelling Expenses



15/05/2020	91	Telephone Expenses	Mar-20	1,000.00	76.111	Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex chgs.
15/05/2020	92	Telephone Expenses	Feb-20	1,000.00	76.111	Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex chgs.
28/05/2020	130	Telephone Expenses	Dec-19	3,200.00	76.111	Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex chgs.
18/06/2020	121	Telephone Expenses	Jan-20	2,000.00	76.111	Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex chgs.
18/06/2020	122	Telephone Expenses	Feb-20	2,000.00	76.111	Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex chgs.
15/06/2020	107	Telephone Expenses	Jan 20 to March 20	2,436.00	76.111	Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex chgs.
05/06/2020	57	Salary of Sri Jitendra Prasad (Unskilled Khalasi) Paid to R.P. Bhatt, Advocate for Legal Expenses 3,85,000 + 69300 (IT @10% 38500, RCM GST 69300, Net Pay 346500)	Feb-20	40,090.00	24.602	Posted to another unit, but payment made from HQ
05/07/2020	65A		Jan-20	4,54,300.00	76.121	Legal Charges
19/05/2020	100	Newspaper	July to Feb 20	1,200.00	76.152	Books & Periodicals
06/10/2020	81	Newspaper	Sep 19 to March 20 18/03/2020	5,904.00 2,640.00	76.152 76.153	Books & Periodicals Printing & Stationery
06/04/2020	60	Stationery	Sep-19	18,717.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
19/05/2020	105	Medical Expenses	Nov-19	1,540.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
19/05/2020	107	Medical Expenses	Oct-19	616.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
22/05/2020	108	Medical Expenses	Oct-19	20,000.00	27.801	Home Guard
22/05/2020	109	Payment made for security guard	Feb-20	8,440.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
06/02/2020	49	Medical Expenses	Oct-19	2,350.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	93	Medical Expenses	Dec-19	2,230.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	94	Medical Expenses	Mar-20	4,479.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	95	Medical Expenses	Mar-20	2,563.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	96	Medical Expenses	Dec 19 to March 20	3,853.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	98	Medical Expenses	Feb-20	450.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	99	Medical Expenses	Dec-19	1,810.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	100	Medical Expenses	Oct-19	2,350.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	101	Medical Expenses	Oct-19	2,350.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
06/12/2020	102	Medical Expenses	Oct-19	2,350.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
15/06/2020	104	Medical Expenses	Mar-20	5,607.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
15/06/2020	106	Medical Expenses	Jan-20	2,367.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
15/06/2020	108	Medical Expenses	Dec-19	13,334.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
18/06/2020	127	Medical Expenses	Feb-20	2,921.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
18/06/2020	128	Medical Expenses	Feb-20	8,502.00	75.611	Medical Reimbursement
		Maintenance of water supply and sanity				
07/03/2020	47	Installation	31/12/2019	2,19,428.00	74.100	Repair & Maintenance of plant and machinery
07/06/2020	60	Aluminium partition work and other civil work	20/03/2020	5,77,984.00	74.200	R&M of Building
07/06/2020	61	Aluminium partition work and other civil work	18/03/2020	3,39,263.00	74.200	R&M of Building
07/06/2020	62	Aluminium partition work and other civil work	25/11/2019	4,39,412.00	74.200	R&M of Building
07/06/2020	63	A/c of release of KB against GST deducted from Bill of M/s Alok Kumar	29/08/2018	32,403.00	46.124	Keepback Deposit
07/06/2020	65	A/c of Income Tax deducted from bill of Sri Venkateshwaram	28/02/2020	4,335.00	46.924	TDS
07/06/2020	66	A/c of Income Tax deducted from bill of Sri Venkateshwaram	12/02/2020	2,544.00	46.924	TDS
07/06/2020	67	A/c of Income Tax deducted from bill of Sri Venkateshwaram	28/10/2018	3,296.00	46.924	TDS

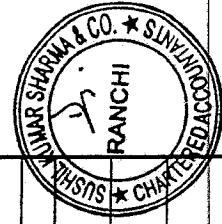


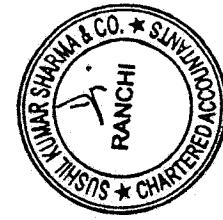


Annexure-2

2021-2022

PAYMENT DATE	VR. NO.	PARTICULAR	INVOICE/BILL DATE	AMOUNT	CODE	HEAD OF EXPENSES
01/04/2021	3	Paid to M/s Indian Coffee Workers Co-op Society Ltd on A/c of Canteen Bill	26/02/2021	841.00	76.162	Entertainment Charges
01/04/2021	7	Paid to Shri Harishankar Prasad for Tea Bill	July 20 to Jan '21	3,829.00	76.162	Entertainment Charges
01/04/2021	8	Paid to Shri Satish Kujur for TA Bill	Dec '20 to Feb '21	820.00	76.131	Conveyance Expenses
01/04/2021	9	Paid to Miss Nupur Bhardwaj for stationery	26/02/2021	170.00	76.190	Miscell. Expenses
01/04/2021	10	Paid to Shri Awdesh Kumar Mandal for medical reimbursement	12/09/2020	5,365.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
01/04/2021	11	Paid to Shri Rakesh Kumar for Medical Reimb.	14/01/2021	2,783.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
01/04/2021	12	Paid to Shri Rakesh Kumar for Medical Reimb.	20/01/2021	16,025.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
05/04/2021	44	Salary (Home Guard Salary)	26/02/2021	1,54,000.00	76.197	Homeguard
07/04/2021	46	Paid to M/s Vyoma Consumer on A/c of water	Oct '20 to Jan '21	7,890.00	76.190	Miscell. Expenses
07/04/2021	47	Paid to Shyam Mahli GM, on A/c of Travelling Bill	Nov 20	46,840.00	76.133	Traveling Expenses
07/04/2021	48	Paid to Shri Atilesh Gautam for TTA Bill	06/02/2021	77,968.00	76.133	Traveling Expenses
07/04/2021	50	Paid to Gaurav Kr. For TTA bill	Nov 20	70,352.00	76.133	Traveling Expenses
07/04/2021	51	Paid to Shri Gaurav Sr. Manager Travelling Bill	Feb 21	14,446.00	76.133	Traveling Expenses
07/04/2021	52	Paid to Gaurav Kr. For travelling bill	Dec '20	12,960.00	76.133	Traveling Expenses
07/04/2021	53	Paid to Ravi Ranjan TTA Bill	04/11/2020	54,600.00	76.133	Traveling Expenses
07/04/2021	61	Paid to Kunji Bihari Sharma on a/c of contingent Bill	Jan '21 to March '21	4,200.00	76.131	Conveyance Expenses
07/04/2021	62	Paid for TDS deducted from bill of M/s Vinkteshwar Sharma	28/10/2019	4,366.00	GST/TDS	GST/TDS
07/04/2021	63	Paid to JBOCWW Labour cess deducted from bill of M/s Vinkteshwar Sharma	28/10/2019	2,444.00	BOCWW	Labour Cess
08/04/2021	64	Paid to M/s Vinkteshwar Sharma for maintenance of water supply of sanitary installation, plantation & Misc. Civil work	28/10/2019	2,46,902.00	74.200	Building
08/04/2021	65	Paid to IT Depit. On A/c of IT deducted	28/10/2019	2,469.00	46.924	TDS
	66	Paid to M/s Shambhavi Fuel Centre on a/c of fuel for vehicle	Oct '20 to Jan '21	2,04,950.00	76.136	Vehicle running expenses (petrol and oil)
09/04/2021	67	Paid to Satyajit Rakesh for Medical Reimbursement	Aug '20	4,125.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
09/04/2021	69	Paid to Satyajit Rakesh for Medical Reimbursement	Aug '20	2,910.00	75.613	Medical Reimbursement
09/04/2021	70	Paid to Jain Saratogi & Co. for Professional Tax, Q4. 20-21	2020-2021	66,800.00	46.00	Provision for Bonus Payable/Professional tax
	72	Professional Tax, Q4. 20-21 on behalf of field accounting unit.	2020-2021	73,975.00	24,602	Provision for Bonus Payable/Professional tax
	73					
12/04/2021	75	Paid to Shri Awanish Kr. On A/c of tea	Feb '21	1,645.00	76.190	Miscell. Expenses
12/04/2021	84	Paid to Sri Deepak Kr., Manager on a/c of mobile bill.	Sep 20 to Dec 20	3,200.00	76.111	TELEPHONE, FAX, MOBILE
12/04/2021	85	Paid to Sri Aditya Kr. DGM on a/c of mobile rechg.	Apr 20 to March 21	2,490.00	76.111	TELEPHONE, FAX, MOBILE
13/04/2021	86	Paid to Sri Dharendra Chandra Mandal Advocate Clerk for conducting Nigam cases	1/7/2019 and 15/7/2019	820.00	76.121	Legal Charges
13/04/2021	91	Paid to NSDL e-governance Infrastructure Ltd. On A/c of Annual PRA Maintenance Charges	31/12/2020	19,613.00	76.190	Miscell. Expenses
13/04/2021	92	Paid to NSDL e-governance Infrastructure Ltd. On A/c of Annual PRA Maintenance Charges	30/09/2020	16,023.00	76.190	Miscell. Expenses





JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED

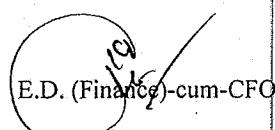
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

(Rs. In lakh)

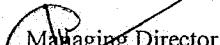
Particulars		Notes	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
A	ASSETS			
(1)	Non-current assets			
(a)	Plant,Property and Equipment	13	1,73,321.48	1,18,894.07
(b)	Capital work-in-progress	13	2,29,824.36	2,33,993.77
(c)	Other non-current tax assets	14	835.08	614.17
(d)	Other non-current assets	15	88,239.90	87,692.61
(2)	Current assets			
(a)	Inventories	16	4,293.10	4,955.89
(b)	Financial assets			
(i)	Trade receivables	17	75,365.70	63,597.62
(ii)	Cash and cash equivalents	18	1,95,067.24	1,08,789.85
	Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash equivalents	19	5,855.38	11,629.89
(c)	Other Current assets	20	29,797.98	23,324.52
	TOTAL - ASSETS		8,02,600.21	6,53,492.39
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1)	Equity :			
(a)	Equity Share Capital	3	97,296.32	97,296.32
(b)	Other equity			
	Fund for Equity Capital (Equity Share Pending Allotment)	3	62,600.00	-
	Reserve & Surplus	4	(1,79,635.61)	(1,28,952.10)
	Restructuring Account Pending Adjustment	5	200.07	200.07
(2)	LIABILITIES			
(2.1)	Non-current liabilities			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
(i)	Borrowings	6	6,56,616.81	5,23,982.63
(b)	Provisions	7	2,189.82	1,891.58
(c)	Government Grants & Consumer Contribution	8	16,040.09	15,601.60
(2.2)	Current liabilities			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
(i)	Trade payables	9	9,808.35	11,388.61
	Other financial liabilities	10	47,842.94	49,897.30
(b)	Other current liabilities	11	88,986.26	81,713.54
(c)	Provisions	12	655.17	472.84
	TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,02,600.21	6,53,492.39

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

On behalf of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

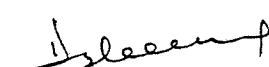

 E.D. (Finance)-cum-CFO


 Company Secretary


 Managing Director


 Chairman

Mr. Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants

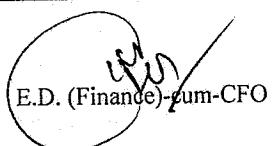

 Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M. No.- 401396

JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Period ended 31st March 2021

(Rs. In lakh)

Particulars		Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
I	Revenue from operations	21	22,958.40	21,756.42
II	Other income	22	1,278.53	1,988.22
III	Total Income (I+II)		24,236.92	23,744.63
IV	Expenses :			
	Employee benefits expense	23	6,780.03	7,013.25
	Finance costs	24	50,325.52	49,437.84
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	13	13,805.71	12,873.88
	Other expenses	25	4,009.19	4,713.83
	Total Expenses (IV)		74,920.44	74,038.80
V	Profit / (Loss) before exceptional item, extra ordinary item and tax [III-IV]		(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
VI	Exceptional items :			
	Interest and Finance charges capitalised			
VII	Profit / (Loss) before Tax [V+VI]		(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
VIII	Tax Expense			
	a) Current tax			-
	b) Deferred tax			-
IX	Profit / (Loss) for the Period from continuing operations [VII - VIII]		(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
X	Profit / (Loss) from discontinued operations			-
XI	Tax Expense of discontinued operations			-
XII	Profit / (Loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)			-
XIII	Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)		(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
XIV	Other comprehensive income			
	(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
XV	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
XVI	Earning per equity share (For continuing operation):			
	(1) Basic			(5.21) (5.17)
	(2) Diluted			(5.21) (5.17)
	See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements			

On behalf of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

E.D. (Finance) - Sum-CFO


Chairman


Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Company Secretary


Managing Director

Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M. No.- 401396

JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

1. Equity Share Capital

For the year ended 31st March, 2021

(Rs. In lakh)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as on 31st March, 2020	97,296.32
Changes in Equity Share Capital during F.Y. 2020-21	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2021	97,296.32

2. Other Equity

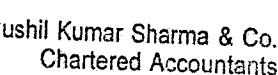
For the year ended 31st March, 2021

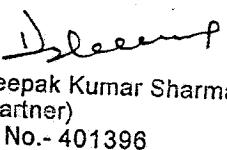
(Rs. In lakh)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as on 1st April, 2020	(1,28,952.10)	-	(1,28,952.10)
Profit/Loss for the F.Y. 2020-21	(50,683.52)	-	(50,683.52)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Other changes during the year	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2021	(1,79,635.61)	-	(1,79,635.61)

On behalf of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited


E.D. (Finance) cum-CFO


For Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M. No.- 401396


Company Secretary


Managing Director


Chairman

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31st March 2021

(Rs. In lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	13,830.39	12,873.88
Interest on State Govt. Loan	50,143.19	49,278.99
Working capital changes:		
Increase/ Decrease in inventories	662.79	105.96
Increase/ Decrease in trade and other receivables	(7,979.63)	(16,077.65)
Increase/ Decrease in trade and other payables	(1,136.93)	12,152.27
Cash generated from operations	4,836.29	8,039.28
Interest paid	0.00	0.00
Income taxes paid	0.00	0.00
Dividends paid	0.00	0.00
Net cash from operating activities	4,836.29	8,039.28
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Building	(128.62)	0.00
Purchase of Vehicles	(14.66)	(11.42)
Purchase of Land and Land Rights	0.00	(236.72)
Other Civil Works	(132.55)	(93.80)
Purchase of Plant & Machinery	(28,296.36)	(11,772.83)
Purchase of Furniture & Fixture	(11.15)	(23.91)
Purchase of Lines and Cable Net Work	(39,656.14)	(26,423.22)
Purchase of Office Equipments	(18.32)	(33.67)
CWIP	4,169.41	(40,540.82)
Net cash used in investing activities	(64,088.39)	(79,136.40)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Fund for Equity Capital (Equity Share Pending Allotment)	62,600.00	0.00
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	82,491.00	8,932.22
Grant received from Government & Consumer Contribution	438.49	9,921.70
Net cash used in financing activities	1,45,529.49	18,853.92
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	86,277.40	(52,243.19)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,08,789.85	1,61,033.04
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,95,067.24	1,08,789.85

On behalf of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

E.D. (Finance)-cum-CFO

Sushil Kumar Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Company Secretary

Managing Director

Chairman

Deepak Kumar Sharma
(Partner)
M. No.- 401396

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: - 1. Corporate information

Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (the company) is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company is engaged in transmission of electricity.

Note: - 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES OF JUSNL

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting under the historical cost convention, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified), the Companies Act, 1956 (to the extent applicable) including Accounting Standards notified there under and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

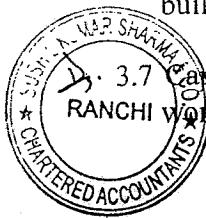
2. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although, such estimates and assumptions are made on a reasonable and prudent basis taking into account all available information, actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions and such differences are recognized in the period in which the results are crystallized.

3. PROPERTY,PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- 3.1 Property, plant and equipments are shown at historical cost comprising of purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.
- 3.2 In the case of commissioned assets, deposit works/cost-plus contracts where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be affected; capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustments in the year of final settlement
- 3.3 Assets and systems common to more than one transmission system are capitalized on the basis of technical estimates/assessments.
- 3.4 Transmission system assets are considered 'Ready for intended use', for the purpose of capitalization, after test charging/successful commissioning of the systems/assets and on completion of stabilization period wherever technically required.
- 3.5 The cost of land includes provisional deposits, payments/liabilities towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses wherever possession of land is taken.
- 3.6 Expenditure on leveling, clearing and grading of land is capitalized as part of cost of the related buildings.

3.7 Capital expenditure on assets not owned by the company is reflected as a distinct item in capital work-in-progress till completion and thereafter in Fixed Assets.



Director (Finance),
J.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.S.N.L., Ranchi

3.8 Insurance spares, other than mentioned in 3.10 below, which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalized and depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant & machinery.

3.9 Mandatory spares, other than mentioned in 3.10 below, in the nature of sub-station equipments /capital spares i.e. standby/service/rotational equipment and unit assemblies either procured along with the equipments or subsequently, are capitalized and depreciation is charged in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, Plant and Equipment recognized as per books and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment at the date of transition.

4. CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS (CWIP)

Cost of material consumed, erection charges thereon along with other incidental expenses incurred for the projects, which is yet to be commissioned and put to use, are shown as CWIP.

5. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realize within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

6. DEPRECIATION / AMORTIZATION

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been calculated as per the rate prescribed by the JSERC vide notification no. 33 & 34 dated 27/10/2010 and 35 dated 01/11/2010.

7. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets related to turnkey project are capitalized on commissioning and put to use.

8. INVESTMENTS

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long term investments.

9. INVENTORIES

- I. Cost of Inventories includes cost of purchase price, Cost of Conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- II. Inventories of stores, spare parts and loose tools are stated at the lower of cost or net reliable value.

10. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue regarding transmission charges is considered to be recognized when the services are provided. Revenues from Supervision Services and Commission are recognized as and when services are rendered. Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding as per effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

11. LEASE – finance/operating income

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

12. EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

SHORT TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Short Term employee benefits are recognized in the period during which the services have been rendered.

LONG TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

a) **Leave Encashment:**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured annually by actuaries as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN:

a) **Pension Contribution**

The employees who have opted for absorption / absorbed in the company, and the employees on deemed deputation from Government are eligible for pension, which is a defined contribution plan. The company makes monthly contribution at the applicable rates as per Government Pension Rules, 1972 and FR & SR, to the Government who administers the same.

b) **Employees' Provident Fund**

All directly recruited employees of the company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund. Both employees and employer make monthly contribution to the plan at a predetermined rate of employee's basic salary and dearness allowance.

These contributions to Provident fund are administered by the Provident Fund Commissioner. Employer's Contributions to Provident Fund are expensed in the Profit and Loss Account.

c) **Contribution for Group saving scheme (GSS)**

For all employees GSS contribution is provided and such contribution takes care of GSS.

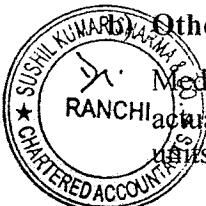
DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS:

a) **Gratuity**

The company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering all directly recruited eligible employees. In accordance with the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, deaths, incapacitation or termination of employment. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on balance sheet date and are expensed in the profit and loss account.

b) **Other benefits including post employment medical care**

Medical reimbursements and other personal claim bills of retired employees are accounted for on actual basis in respect of bills received till the cut off period in the accounts at the concerned primary units as per the prescribed limits.



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

13. **PROVISIONS**

Provision are recognized for when the company has at present, legal or contractual obligation as a result of past events, only if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic outgo or loss will be required and if the amount involved can be measured reliably. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

14. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, 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 where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

15. **EARNING PER SHARE**

Earnings per Share ("EPS") comprise the Net Profit after tax (excluding extraordinary income net of tax). The number of shares used in computing Basic & Diluted EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

16. **ALLOCATION OF COMMON EXPENSES**

Expenses of the project, common to operation and construction activities are allocated to revenue and incidental expenditure during construction in the proportion of transmission income.

17. **SEGMENT REPORTING**

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment asset and liabilities are identified on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

18. **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

Cash Flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant Accounting Standard.

19. **INTER - COMPANY TRANSACTION**

After restructuring of JSEB, vide notification no. 18 dt. 06/01/2014, JUSNL comes into existence with separate legal entity.

Director (Finance)
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J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

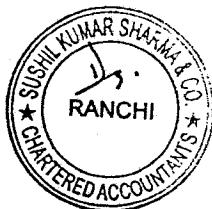
JUSNL mainly provide power to JBVNL by transmission of electricity and raise bill for this transmission known as Transmission Charges. As such JBVNL is the main debtor for the said transmission charges.

20. DETAILS OF RE-GROUPING

All the advances such as TA, Pay, Festival, Motor cycle, Advance for other conveyance, House building, Medical, Marriage, Temporary, computer, etc. are merged under a single head 'Advance to Staff' and are shown in Note-20 (Other Current Assets) in the Annual Accounts of F.Y. 2020-21.

21. FIXED DEPOSIT

Fixed Deposit having maturity period upto three months is shown as cash and cash equivalent and more than three months & upto one year is shown under "Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash equivalents". Accordingly, accrued interest on Fixed Deposit is incorporated in current financial year.



✓
Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

✓
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Part 3: Equity Share Capital

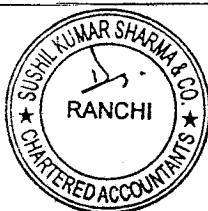
Particulars	As at 31 st March 2021		As at 31 st March 2020	
	Number	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Number	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
<u>Authorised</u> Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32
<u>Issued</u> Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32
<u>Subscribed & fully Paid up</u> Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32
Total	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32	97,29,63,177.00	97,296.32

Out of Equity and Preference shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares			
	As at 31 st March 2021	As at 31 st March 2020	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd	97,29,62,577	99.999938%	97,29,62,577	99.999938%
Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Power, GoJ	100	0.000010%	100	0.000010%
Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Finance, GoJ	100	0.000010%	100	0.000010%
Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Planning & Development, GoJ	100	0.000010%	100	0.000010%
Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Water Resource, GoJ	100	0.000010%	100	0.000010%
Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Mines & Natural Resources, GoJ	100	0.000010%	100	0.000010%
Principal Secretary/ Secretary, Forest & Environment,	100	0.000010%	100	0.000010%
Total	97,29,63,177	100.00%	97,29,63,177	100.00%

Fund for Equity Capital (Equity Share Pending Allotment)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Fund for Equity Capital (Equity Share Pending Allotment)	62,600.00	-
Total	62,600.00	-



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 4: Reserves & Surplus

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Surplus		
Opening balance	(1,28,952.10)	(78,657.93)
(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the current year	(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
Closing Balance	(1,79,635.61)	(1,28,952.10)
Total	(1,79,635.61)	(1,28,952.10)

Note 5: Restructuring Account pending adjustment

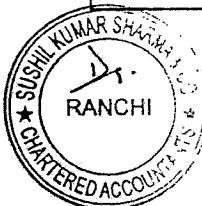
Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Restructuring Account (Balancing Figure)	200.07	200.07
Total	200.07	200.07

Note 6: Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Secured		
Term loans		
State Govt. Loan	6,56,616.81	5,23,982.63
Total	6,56,616.81	5,23,982.63

Note 7: Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity Reserve	484.99	402.89
Leave Encashment	451.78	392.67
Pension Reserve	1,253.05	1,096.02
Total	2,189.82	1,891.58



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 8: Government Grants

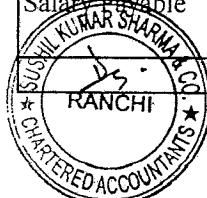
Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Grants towards' cost of capital assets' (Grant-in-aid received from state Govt)	15,925.70	15,601.60
Consumer Contribution	114.39	-
Total	16,040.09	15,601.60

Note 9: Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Sundry Creditors	1,075.51	2,542.15
Liability for Supply of materials	298.03	298.03
Liability for O.M. Works	859.11	813.93
Liability for Capital Suppliers/Works	4,841.20	4,884.43
Liabilities for O.M. Suppliers/Works	2,734.49	2,850.07
Total	9,808.35	11,388.61

Note 10: Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Deposits and Retention from Suppliers/ Contractors	1,682.79	1,687.20
Security Deposit from Contractors	2,698.86	2,287.12
Keep Back deposit	35,890.57	38,763.15
Penalty Keep Back/contractors	6,809.36	6,333.66
Security Deposit from Staff	0.92	0.92
Others:		
Liabilities for Establishment	178.78	240.22
Electricity Charge Payable	-	0.01
Un-Paid Wages/Salary	-	0.08
O.S.Liabilities for 7th PRC arrear	51.10	52.67
Provision for Audit Fees	3.50	-
Salary Payable	527.06	532.28
Total	47,842.94	49,897.30



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

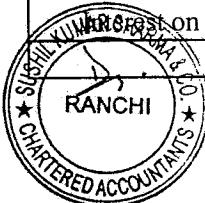
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 11: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-
(b) Current maturities of finance lease obligations	-	-
(a) <u>Tax Payable:</u>		
TDS payable	0.75	0.77
Indirect Tax payable	408.38	417.22
GST TDS payable	0.53	3.41
(b) <u>Deposits:</u>		
Deposit for works to be done	41,959.22	34,663.29
Other Deposit	79.63	79.63
(c) <u>Inter-Company:</u>		
Fund Received from Master Truste (G.P.F.)	21,333.88	22,549.46
I.C.T. (JUVNL)	4,204.80	4,204.80
I.C.T.(JBVNL & JUJNL)	200.36	208.47
JSEB Reconstruction Account	18,199.45	18,199.45
(d) <u>Others:</u>		
Prime/Chief Minister Relief Fund	0.14	0.14
Royalty Payable	29.27	31.16
Other Liabilities	411.60	37.50
Group Saving Scheme	29.07	21.73
Officers Welfare Fund	0.20	0.20
GPF Board	2,077.62	1,199.20
EPF	13.25	41.03
EPF Board	1.28	0.83
E.S.I.	8.11	8.31
CPF	14.13	24.66
PLI & LIP	0.76	0.96
Professional Tax	5.83	11.21
Labour Cess	-	1.18
NPS Employer Contribution	3.24	4.70
NPS Employee Contribution	4.76	4.23
Total	88,986.26	81,713.54

Note 12: Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
<u>Provision for employee benefits</u>		
Interest on security deposit(Staff)	0.17	0.14
Interest on GPF	629.57	453.47
Interest on Group Saving Scheme	25.43	19.24
Total	655.17	472.84



DA
Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

DA
W
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 13: Plant, Property and Equipment Work in Progress & Capital Work in Progress

Sl. No.	Fixed Assets	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block	
		Balance as at 1 st April 2020	Additions/ (Disposals)	Balance as at 31 st March 2021	Balance as at 1 st April 2020	Depreciation charge for the year	Balance as at 31 st March 2021	Amount	Balance as at 31 st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
a	Tangible Assets								
	Land and land rights	792.52		792.52					
	Building	1,217.66	128.62	1,346.27	734.47	53.51	787.98		792.52
	Plant and Machinery	1,118,727.88	28,296.36	1,47,024.25	51,438.97	7,503.59	58,942.55	88,081.69	483.18
	Lines and Cable Network	71,413.05	39,656.14	1,11,069.20	21,675.92	6,215.86	27,891.78	83,177.42	67,288.92
	Vehicles	57.22	14.66	71.88	29.98	3.46	33.44	38.44	49,737.13
	Furniture and Fixture	129.75	11.15	140.90	38.60	8.57	47.18	93.73	91.15
	Office Equipments	163.08	18.32	181.40	65.77	11.00	76.77	104.63	97.31
	Spare Units/Service Units	21.44	-	21.44	19.30	-	19.30	2.14	2.14
	Others Civil Works	462.05	132.55	594.60	87.58	34.40	121.98	472.62	374.47
	Total (i)	1,92,984.66	68,257.80	2,61,242.46	74,090.59	13,830.39	87,920.98	1,73,321.48	1,18,894.07
b	Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (ii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c	Capital Work In Progress								
	Capital Work-in-progress	2,29,861.51	-4,169.41	2,25,692.10	-	-	-	2,25,692.10	2,29,861.51
	Capital Work-in-progress (Interest & Finance Charges)	4,132.26	-	4,132.26	-	-	-	4,132.26	4,132.26
	Total (iii)	2,33,993.77	(4,169.41)	2,29,824.36	-	-	-	2,29,824.36	2,33,993.77
	Grand Total (i + ii + iii)	4,26,978.43	64,088.39	4,91,066.82	74,090.59	13,830.39	87,920.98	4,03,145.84	3,52,887.84
								F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2020-21
								12,873.88	13,805.71
								24.69	
								12,873.88	13,830.39

SUSUMANA SHARMA & CO. ★ SUNIL CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
RANCHI
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI
Signature

Total

Depreciation for the year
Depreciation on Asset made from
Consumer Contribution

24.69

Note 14: Other Non-Current Tax Assets

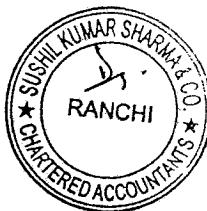
Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Advance to Income Tax	835.08	614.17
Total	835.08	614.17

Note 15: Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
a. Capital Advances		
Secured, considered good	37,497.28	37,497.28
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
	37,497.28	37,497.28
b. Others		
Advance to Suppliers	50,742.62	50,195.34
	50,742.62	50,195.34
Total	88,239.90	87,692.61

Note 16: Inventories

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Raw Materials and components		
Stock of Materials at construction Stock (Capital)	2,645.35	3,048.96
Stock of Materials at other site Stock (O&M)	1,647.75	1,906.93
	4,293.10	4,955.89
Total	4,293.10	4,955.89



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

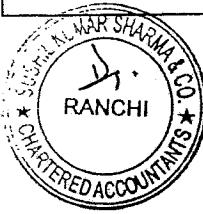
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 17: Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Trade receivables outstanding for a period less than six months from the date they are due for payment		
Secured, considered good	5,593.92	4,736.31
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	5,593.92	4,736.31
Trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
Secured, considered good	69,771.77	58,861.31
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	69,771.77	58,861.31
Total	75,365.70	63,597.62

Note 18: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
a. Balances with banks	1,94,685.93	1,94,685.93	1,08,409.54	1,08,409.54
b. Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-	-	-
c. Cash in hand	4.24	4.24	5.50	5.50
d. Others:				
Bank Balances With Division	231.62		223.35	
Cash Balances With Division	1.80		2.24	
F.D. with maturity upto 3 months	100.00		100.00	
Imprest Cash and TWC Cash and Adjustment	43.65	377.08	49.22	374.81
Total		1,95,067.24		1,08,789.85



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

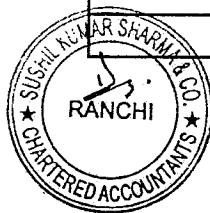
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 19 : Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
F.D. with maturity upto 1 year (including interest accrued)	5,855.38	11,629.89
Total	5,855.38	11,629.89

Note 20: Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
1. Personnel Cost:		
Pension Payable	18,434.28	14,608.09
Gratuity Payable	4,140.17	3,410.78
Group Saving Scheme Payable	551.89	480.23
GPF Payable	4,236.65	2,778.86
Leave Encashment Payable	2,240.27	1,845.72
CPF Payable	31.65	31.65
2. Others:		
Income Tax(Staff)	1.01	1.32
Security Deposit	38.44	38.44
Remittances from HQ	33.58	33.58
B.O.C.C.W. & W.C.T.	5.96	5.96
Labour Cess	0.02	-
3. Advances to Staff	84.08	89.90
TOTAL	29,797.98	23,324.52



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

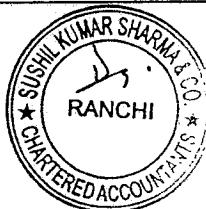
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 21: Revenue From Operations

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
a. Sale of Products;	-	-
a. Sale of Services;	-	-
Transmission Charges Recovery:-		
(i) Transmission Charges (Railway)	896.94	1,127.95
(ii) Transmission Charges (JBVNL)	22,061.45	20,628.46
b. Other operating revenues	-	-
Total	22,958.40	21,756.42

Note 22: Other Income

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Income from Fixed Deposit	560.33	1,032.23
Supervision Charge	149.04	254.19
Interest on Advances to Suppliers/ Contractors	204.05	257.91
Interest from Banks (Other than on F.D.)	332.48	387.98
Income from Quarter House Rent	3.08	2.26
Miscellaneous Receipts	29.55	53.66
Total	1,278.53	1,988.22



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

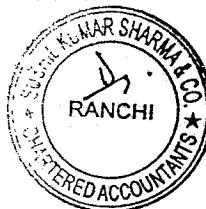
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 23: Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
(a) Salaries and incentives	6,155.15	6,416.97
(b) Staff welfare expenses	0.42	2.20
(c) Medical Expenses Reimbursement	32.75	21.76
(d) Earned Leave Encashment	59.11	62.37
(e) Terminal Benefits	532.60	509.95
Total	6,780.03	7,013.25

Note 24: Finance costs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Interest on State Govt. Loan	50,143.19	49278.99
Interest on Group Saving Scheme	6.19	4.88
Interest on G.P.F	176.11	153.95
Interest on Security Deposit from Staff	0.03	0.03
Total	50,325.52	49,437.84



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note 25: Other Expenses

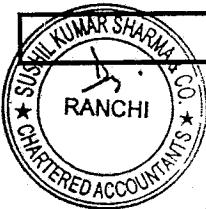
Administrative Expenses

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Rent Rates & Taxes	8.98	10.46
Insurance	4.82	3.00
Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex chgs.	108.75	19.53
Legal Charges.	15.94	42.41
Audit Fees'	9.90	-
Consultancy Charges	2.05	473.05
Technical Fees	8.22	1.17
Conveyance Expenses	222.57	205.65
Fees & Subscription	35.77	34.47
Books & Periodicals	1.39	1.07
Printing & Stationary	19.05	14.84
Water Charges	0.02	0.08
Electric Charges	0.29	0.53
Entertainment Charges	4.54	3.34
Miscellaneous Expenses	581.88	362.61
Freight	-	0.49
Holding Company Expenses	-	84.11
Other Purchase related Exps.	0.49	0.55
Total (A)	1,024.65	1,257.37

Repairs & Maintenance

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Plant and Machinery	2,134.27	2,176.56
Building	178.73	166.53
Civil Works	47.01	158.64
Line Cable Net Works	616.96	938.49
Vehicles	0.44	2.68
Furniture and Fixtures	0.46	1.14
Office Equipment	6.66	12.41
Total (B)	2,984.54	3,456.46

Total (A + B)	4,009.19	4,713.83
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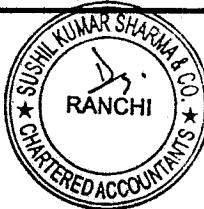


Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

✓
Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note-26 : Disclosure in respect of Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (in lacs)	(50,683.52)	(50,294.17)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	97,29,63,177.00	97,29,63,177.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share	(5.21)	(5.17)



Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

Note-27 : Disclosure in respect of Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at
	31st March 2021
	Amount (Rs.in lakh)
Pending Court Cases	6.69
TOTAL	6.69

Note - 28 :- Related Party Disclosure (Ind AS-24)

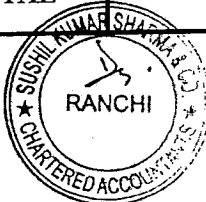
a) Holding Company – Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Limited.

>List of Members of the Board of Directors as on 31.03.21

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation
1	Shri Avinash Kumar, IAS Principal Secretary, Department of Energy, Government of Jharkhand,	Nominee Director (Ex-officio) and Chairman
2	Smt. Himani Pandey, IAS Secretary, Department of Finance, Government of Jharkhand,	Nominee Director (Ex-officio)
3	Shri K.K. Verma	Managing Director

Disclosure of Significant Transactions with related parties and the status of outstanding balances

Particulars	Amount (Rs.in lakh)		
	Invoice Raised during the year 2020-21	Amount Received during the year 2020-21	Outstanding Balance as on 31.03.2021
JBVNL	22,061.45	10,400.00	75,170.38
TOTAL	22,061.45	10,400.00	75,170.38

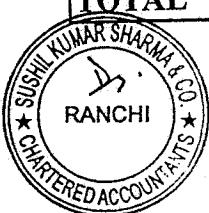


Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

ANNEXURE-I

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
	Amount	Amount
	(Rs.in lakh)	(Rs.in lakh)
Advances to Staff		
TA Advance	13.20	15.82
Pay Advance	21.47	20.81
Festival Advance	1.65	1.66
Motor Cycle Advance	(0.03)	(0.03)
Advance for other conveyance	0.01	0.01
House Building	0.56	0.56
Medical Advance	10.19	8.41
Marriage Advance	0.01	0.01
Temporary Advance.	36.95	42.58
Computer Advance	0.08	0.08
TOTAL	84.08	89.90



DAK
Director (Finance)
J.U.S.N.L., RANCHI

Managing Director
J.U.S.N.L., Ranchi

JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED, RANCHI
FINAL TRIAL BALANCE AS ON 31.03.2021

SL.No.	A/C CODE	ACCOUNTING HEAD	Sch	SLDC/ULDC			
				Opening Balance		During the Year	
		CAG		DR.	Cr	DR.	Cr
8	10.500	Plant and Machinery	19	2,02,58,490.00	0.00		2,02,58,490.00
14	10.900	Office Equipments	19	50,947.00	0.00		50,947.00
27	77.000	Dep. on Plant and Machinery	19-1	0.00	17,55,395.00		10,69,648.00
31	77.000	Dep. on Office Equipments	19-1	0.00	2,096.00		3,225.00
109	24.300	Closing Balance (Bank)	26(c)	1,16,95,156.13	0.00	99,58,289.75	1,16,95,156.13
117		TVC Cash and Adjustment	26(c)	0.00	16,40,60,031.00		99,58,289.75
131	27.200	T.A. Advance	26(d)	88,458.00	0.00		3,78,69,614.00
145		Temporary Advance.	26(d)	1,16,512.00	0.00	26,578.00	61,880.00
148		Advance to Port Commissioners/Advance to Income Tax/TDS	26(d)	88,538.92	0.00		35,690.00
183		I.C.T. (JUVNL)	26(e)	19,262.00	0.00		26,366.38
185		Inter Unit Adjustment Account (Field Unit & Board)	26(e)	0.00	79,49,075.00		48,08,683.00
249	44.1 to 44.4	Staff related Liabilities & Provision(Leave Encashment)	28	0.00	12,19,071.00	0.00	2,50,617.00
250	46.900	O.S.Liabilities for 7th pay arrear	28	0.00	10,078.00		10,078.00
251		NPS Employer Contribution	28	0.00	0.00		515.00
252		NPS Employee Contribution	28	0.00	0.00		515.00
266		O.S.Liabilities for Establishment	28	0.00	1,52,396.00		1,17,569.00
269		Provision for Bonus Payable/Professional tax	28	0.00	55,798.00		24,139.00
270		G.P.F. Board Deduction	28	0.00	48,13,853.00		12,11,000.00
273		Salary Payable	28	0.00	31,56,817.00		99,157.00
275		P.L.I. & L.I.P.	28	0.00	14,724.00		14,724.00
279		Group Saving Scheme Payable	28	8,50,873.00	0.00	3,34,758.00	0.00
280		G.P.F. Payable	28	56,89,161.00	0.00	11,80,131.00	11,85,631.00
281		Leave Encashment Payable	28	38,82,960.00	0.00	9,18,450.00	68,69,292.00
285		Gratuity Reserve	28	0.00	16,93,154.00		3,48,079.00
286		Pension Reserve	28	0.00	44,70,989.00		9,44,315.00
288		Group Saving Scheme Deduction	28	0.00	1,35,928.00		34,488.00
291		Interest on Group Saving Scheme	28	0.00	25,511.00		18,847.00
292		Interest on G.P.F.	28	0.00	6,68,599.00		4,51,813.00
295		Security Deposit from Contractors	28	0.00	4,87,298.00		0.00
296		Keep Back deposit.	28	62,740.00	0.00	0.00	4,87,298.00
299		Retention Money for Suppliers/Contractors.	28	0.00	0.00		1,39,704.00
300		Penalty for Contractors	28	0.00	10,48,839.00		2,50,000.00
304		Labour Cess	28	0.00	3,395.00		0.00

ED(Finance)=cum=CFO



JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED, RANCHI
FINAL TRIAL BALANCE AS ON 31.03.2021

SL.No.	A/C CODE	ACCOUNTING HEAD	Sch	Opening Balance				During the Year				Closing Balance	
				DR.	CR	DR.	CR	DR.	CR	DR.	CR	DR.	CR
319	B.O.C.C.W. & W.C.T.	28	CAG	0.00	13,580.00					0.00	13,580.00		
330	Sales Tax	28		0.00	25,844.00					0.00	0.00		
333	Service Tax/GST	28		0.00	1,96,046.00					0.00	0.00		
355	Deposit for works to be done	28		0.00	2,55,26,278.00					0.00	2,55,26,278.00		
436	Net Revenue Appropriation Accounts.*	St-II	17,46,81,696.95	0.00						17,46,81,696.95	0.00		
459	Interest from Bank (Other than F.D.)	5								3,39,493.00	0.00	3,39,493.00	
462	Miscellaneous Receipt.	5								23,638.00	0.00	23,638.00	
507	74.100 R & M to Plant and Machinery	8								32,23,846.00		32,23,846.00	0.00
514	74.800 Office Equipment	8								29,989.00		29,989.00	0.00
516	75.100 Salaries (With Detail)	9								1,85,60,556.00		1,85,60,556.00	0.00
518	75.300 Dearness Allowance (With Detail)	9								46,44,678.00		46,44,678.00	0.00
520	House Rent Allowance	9								37,13,285.00		37,13,285.00	0.00
523	Medical Allowance	9								1,61,155.00		1,61,155.00	0.00
525	Conveyance Allowance/transportation Allowance	9								11,28,416.00		11,28,416.00	0.00
527	Compensatory allowance	9								14,536.00		14,536.00	0.00
529	Other Allowances (to be Specified)	9								2,70,483.00		2,70,483.00	0.00
531	75.611 Medical Expenditure (Re-imbursement)	9								42,783.00		42,783.00	0.00
533	75.617 Earned Leave Encashment	9								2,50,617.00		2,50,617.00	0.00
547	NPS Employer Contribution	9								18,14,974.00		18,14,974.00	0.00
548	Super annuation board contribution [Pension]	9								9,44,315.00		9,44,315.00	0.00
549	Gratuity	9								3,48,079.00		3,48,079.00	0.00
556	76.101 Rent Rates & Taxes to	10								806.00		806.00	0.00
568	76.112 Telephone Charges, Postage, telegram & Telex to chgs.	10								94,89,027.00		94,89,027.00	0.00
565	Conveyance Expenses	10								4,392.00		4,392.00	0.00
566	Traveling Expenses	10								4,71,994.00		4,71,994.00	0.00
567	Vehicle Running Expenses Petrol & Oil	10								28,000.00		28,000.00	0.00
572	76.152 Books & Periodicals	10								8,063.00		8,063.00	0.00
573	76.153 Printing & Stationary	10								5,283.00		5,283.00	0.00
577	76.162 Entertainment Charges	10								48,000.00		48,000.00	0.00
578	76.190 Miscellaneous Expenses (Details as under)	10								2,873.00		2,873.00	0.00
597	77.100 Depreciation	11								10,72,873.00		10,72,873.00	0.00
622	v) Interest to Group Saving Scheme	12								18,847.00		18,847.00	0.00
624	vii) Interest on G.P.F.	12								4,51,813.00		4,51,813.00	0.00
645	TOTAL		21,74,84,795.00	21,74,84,795.00	5,95,85,085.13	5,95,85,085.13	26,49,03,689.00	26,49,03,689.00	26,49,03,689.00				


ED (Finance) - cum - CFO
