NAVA

NAVA LIMITED

(formerly known as Nava Bharat ventures Limited)

NAVA BHARAT CHAMBERS, RAJ BHAVAN ROAD, HYDERABAD-500082, TELANGANA, INDIA

NBV/SECTL/219B/2022-23
July 18, 2022

Listing Department
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor,
Plot No.C/1, G Block
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)
MUMBAI – 400 051
NSE Symbol : 'NBVENTURES'

Dept. of Corporate Services
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street
MUMBAI – 400 001
Scrip Code: '513023'/ 'NBVENTURES'

Dear Sir,

Sub: Submission of Annual Report along with notice of the 50th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company for FY 2021-22.

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Pursuant to regulation 34(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed copy of annual report of the Company for FY 2020-21, together with notice for the 50th AGM to be held on Wednesday August 10, 2022, at 10.00 a.m. (IST) through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM).

The Annual Report for FY 2021-22 is uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.nbventures.com/

Kindly take the same on record and acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking you.
Yours faithfully,
for NAVA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Nava Bharat Ventures Limited)

NAVA LIMITED HYDERABAD NAVA

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

Encl: as above

Telephone :(040) 23403501, 23403540; e-Fax: 080 6688 6121
E-Mail : investorservices@nbv.in Website: www.navalimited.com
Corporate Identity No.: L27101TG1972PLC001549

ISO 9001 ISO 14001

NAVA

Renewing a

year legacy

ANNUAL REPORT

2021 -2022

Contents

Corporate Information

Whole Time Directors
Mr D Ashok *Chairman*
Mr P Trivikrama Prasad *Managing Director*
Mr Ashwin Devineni *Chief Executive Officer*
Mr G R K Prasad *Executive Director*
Mr C V Durga Prasad *Director (Business Development)*
(retired on 30.06.2022)

Independent Directors
Mr K Durga Prasad
Mr G P Kundargi
Mr A Indra Kumar
Mrs B Shanti Sree
Mr Balasubramaniam Srikanth

BOARD COMMITTEES
Audit Committee
Mr K Durga Prasad *Chairman of the Committee*
Mr A Indra Kumar
Mrs B Shanti Sree

Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Mr K Durga Prasad *Chairman of the Committee*
Mr A Indra Kumar
Mr G P Kundargi

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
Mr D Ashok *Chairman of the Committee*
Mr K Durga Prasad
Mrs B Shanti Sree

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
Mr K Durga Prasad *Chairman of the Committee*
Mr P Trivikrama Prasad
Mr G P Kundargi

Risk Management Committee
Mr Ashwin Devineni *Chairman of the Committee*
Mr G R K Prasad
Mrs B Shanti Sree

Investment Committee
Mr D Ashok *Chairman of the Committee*
Mr P Trivikrama Prasad
Mr Ashwin Devineni
Mr G R K Prasad

Chief Financial Officer
Mr Sultan A. Baig

Company Secretary
Mr VSN Raju

Statutory Auditors
M/s Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants, Hyderabad

Cost Auditors
M/s Narasimha Murthy & Co
Cost Accountants, Hyderabad

Secretarial Auditors
M/s PS Rao & Associates
Company Secretaries, Hyderabad

Registered Office
6-3-1109/1,
'Nava Bharat Chambers', Raj Bhavan Road,
Hyderabad - 500 082, Telangana, India

WORKS
Ferro Alloy Division
Ferro Alloy Plant (Telangana)
Paloncha - 507 154
Bhadradri Kothagudem District, Telangana

Ferro Alloy Plant (Odisha)
Kharagprasad Village - 759 121
Dhenkanal District, Odisha

Power Division
Power Plant (Telangana)
Paloncha - 507 154
Bhadradri Kothagudem District, Telangana

Power Plant (Odisha),
Kharagprasad Village - 759 121
Dhenkanal District, Odisha

Sugar Division
(Ceased operations w.e.f March 31, 2020)
Samalkot - 533 440
East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh

Machine Building Division
Nacharam, Hyderabad - 500 076, Telangana

Bankers
State Bank of India
Union Bank of India
Bank of India
UCO Bank
ICICI Bank Limited

Registrars & Share Transfer Agents
KFin Technologies Limited
Selenium Tower B
Plot 31-32, Financial District
Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal
Hyderabad - 500032, Telangana, India

The birth of NAVA

Dr Devineni Subba Rao
1918 - 1999

Sri P Punnaiah
1918 - 2010

History shows that a country's economic growth is inextricably linked to the growth in its steel sector. More the production of steel, more the growth in all the sectors of its economy. Realizing the importance of steel in a growing economy, the Indian government laid particular importance on the production of steel to fuel growth. Aided by the government's initiatives, steel was premised to grow at a rapid rate to reach 50-75 million by the turn of the century. The growth of the Ferro Alloy industry is also, in turn, linked to the growth of the steel industry. In the year of 1970, there were five producers smelting Ferro Manganese and three producers smelting Ferro Silicon in India.

The year 1972 marked the entry of two determined entrepreneurs, Dr D Subba Rao and Sri P Punnaiah, who decided to enter into the business of manufacturing and marketing bulk Ferro Alloys.

On November 7, 1972, Nava Bharat was incorporated. The electro-metallurgical division of Ferro Silicon at Paloncha in Khammam district of erstwhile united Andhra Pradesh, with a capacity of 10,000 TPA, started commercial operations in 1975.

Nava has evolved into a robust, dynamic and forward-looking enterprise in the last fifty years. It has gone far beyond what anyone imagined.

Chairman's Message

Dear Shareholders,

This is a milestone year for the Company, as we celebrate our 50th Anniversary.

Your Company has faced many challenges and threats in the course of the last 50 years but has always emerged ever stronger due to the bold and timely decisions taken.

We have made innovative and pathbreaking investments to remain competitive and pursue growth opportunities in India and elsewhere.

NAVA, is today, a robust, dynamic and forward-looking enterprise. It has gone far beyond what anyone imagined back in 1972, when the first Smelter for Ferro Silicon was established in Paloncha.

As NAVA completes its Golden Jubilee year, it is poised to benefit greatly from all the long-term investments it has made in the recent years.

With our expansion into new business segments and new geographies, our corporate brand is also changing with times. Nava Bharat Ventures Limited is now NAVA Limited, and we are very proud to introduce our new name and identity.

From the time of inception, we believed that business prosperity must go hand-in-hand with inclusive development of local communities and this we have achieved very successfully through our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

In this context, I acknowledge with deep gratitude the contribution from all the past and present team members who, through their dedication and hard work, made NAVA what it is today. I also express my gratitude to all the shareholders and Directors, past and present, for their steadfast support during trying times.

With our continuing commitment to meaningful growth, innovation, and best practices, I am confident of an exciting and promising future for Nava Limited!

Thank you!

D Ashok
Chairman 15.07.2022

Managing Director's Message

Dear Shareholders,

I am happy to join all our stakeholders in celebrating the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of Nava Limited. It has been a fulfilling and enjoyable journey of five decades for the Nava family.

We are indebted to the strong foundation laid by our first generation promoters, Dr D Subba Rao and Sri P Punnaiah, on a bedrock of hard work and business Integrity that helped Nava Limited reach this preeminent position. I am indeed fortunate to have been closely mentored by them.

Starting from a single business in one geography, the Company has followed a remarkable growth trajectory and today has multiple businesses spread over different continents. We have always been seized of the inherent risks, whether geographical or financial, in our specific businesses to overcome them timely while capitalizing on the opportunities from time to time, focusing on long-term sustenance, business strategy, resilience and robust organisational systems.

Health, education, and livelihood creation remain the fulcrum of our CSR activities. We take pride in the fact that our efforts have brought about transformational changes in the subserving regions, and we will continue our pursuits to enrich lives in the communities we serve.

I would like to thank all our shareholders, financial institutions, and my colleagues for their continued support and contribution. We are proud of what we have built so far and look forward to continuing our journey of growth, adhering to our values.

P Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director 15.07.2022

Starting from a single business in one geography, the Company has followed a remarkable growth trajectory and today has multiple businesses spread over different continents.

CEO's Message

Dear Shareholders,

From humble beginnings as a small smelter in Paloncha, Telangana to a respected, diversified global Company, we have indeed come a long way. It is heartening to note that in this Golden Jubilee Year, your Company has delivered strong performance and can now leverage this experience to sustain the momentum for accessing and nurturing new growth opportunities.

The Company successfully overcame the challenges posed by the pandemic and delivered robust growth of 143% YoY in standalone profit before tax, the highest since our inception. The Board was pleased to recommend a dividend of 300% i.e. ₹ 6.00 per equity share, reserving ₹ 87.06 crore for distribution, again the highest dividend pay-out amount in our history.

Well prepared, well positioned

Since inception, the underlying themes of our investments have been growth, integration and consolidation. Our trajectory is guided by our vision of delivering value and sustainable growth for our stakeholders.

We are now operating from a position of strength, building on our proven track record in ferro alloys, energy and mining sectors and expanding into industries like healthcare and agriculture. We saw 50% YoY growth in revenue from our ferro alloys business, led by both volume and realisation improvements. Our power division also reported 62% YoY increase in revenue.

New era, new brand

We are also proud to officially launch our new name and logo that reflects our global ambition. This new branding comes with much thought and consideration and we are confident that these forward-thinking changes are in your Company's best interests.

As we embark on the next phase of our journey, I would like to offer my heartfelt gratitude to our Board of Directors, leadership, Shareholders, customers, business partners and every single member of the Nava family who has worked tirelessly to deliver this stellar performance in the most trying of circumstances.

Thank you for your continued support as we go forward into a promising future.

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer 15.07.2022

> It is heartening to note in this Golden Jubilee Year, your Company has delivered strong performance and can now leverage this experience to sustain the momentum for accessing and nurturing new growth opportunities.

Milestones

1985

Beardsell Engineering (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beardsell Limited) merged with NBFAL as its Engineering Division, engaged in supply and erection of bulk material and lining equipment.

1989

Commenced commercial production of manganese and chrome alloys.

1991

NBFAL diversified its product mix and entered iinto a long-term arrangement with Tata Iron & Steel Company (TISCO) for supply of Ferro Chrome.

2004

NBFAL went global by incorporating a wholly-owned subsidiary viz., Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Limited in Singapore which acts as an investment holding Company in the segements of energy and mining.

2006

NBFAL became Nava Bharat Ventures Limited (NBVL) to correctly reflect its diversified business activities.

2007

Two units of 32 MW capacity each were set up at Paloncha to meet the Company's captive energy requirements with an option to sell excess power to the State grid.

2012

A 2.4 MTPA coal handling and processing plant was commissioned for mining by MCL, Zambia.

A 150 MW Thermal Power Plant (Merchant) was commissioned by NBEIL.

2016

An integrated 300 MW coal-fired power plant was set up by MCL, a subsidiary of the Company in Zambia.

2017

MCL commissioned a 300 MW coal-fired power plant, the first of its kind in Zambia.

Forayed into healthcare-enabled services in South East Asia.

Commenced commercial operations of Ash products plant at Paloncha, India.

1975

Commenced production of Ferro Silicon at Paloncha.

1980

By amalgamating Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co.Limited, NBFAL ventured into production of sugar, rectified spirit and extra neutral alcohol (This business was closed in 2020 due to unviable operations on account of diminishing sugar cane availability).

1982

NBFAL took over the Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Ltd (AFML) as a subsidiary by acquiring 76% of the equity held by its promoters and financial institutions. (AFML fully amalgamated with NBFAL in 1990).

1996

With the amalgamation of Nav Chrome Limited with NBFAL, additional smelters were added to increase production capacity at Paloncha. A smelter was also set up in Odisha. With its plants assured of 100% captive power, NBFAL emerged as one of India's largest manufacture-exporters of Ferro Alloys.

1997

NBFAL forayed into power generation, to obtain self sufficiency for its Ferro Alloy smelters.

2003

NBFAL commissioned a 30 MW power plant at Odisha to meet its captive requirement.

2008

Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) was incorporated as a subsidiary for setting up of 150 MW merchant power plant.

2009

A 20 MW co-generation power plant was set up at Dharmavaram (AP).

2010

Acquired a large coal mining Company - Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL) in Zambia.

2020

Acquired a surface miner (Africa's first) from Germany, eliminating the need to drill and blast.

2021

NBVL acquired 100% ownership of Cote D'ivoire-based Nava Resources CI (NRCI) with the local government alloting exploration permit for manganese ore concession over 64.7 sq.km. This backward integration will provide good economic value addition and cost advantage.

2022

Celebrating Golden Jubilee Year. Nava Bharat Ventures Limited became Nava Limited with new Logo to align with our objective of building Nava into a global, divesified organization.

Leveraging global opportunities

Metals, Energy, Mining, Agriculture Emerging Businesses

2,00,000 MTPA

is our ferro alloys production and supply capacity.

1,000+ people

are part of the Nava family across the world.

734 MW

is the collective installed capacity of our power plants.

NSE & BSE

are India's major stock exchanges and Nava is listed on both.

0.06x

is our standalone low debt-equity ratio.

0.72x

is our consolidated low debt-equity ratio.

Our new brand

As we expand into new industries and new geographies, our brand has also evolved.

Renewing a 50 year legacy

Our brand

Our vision and values

Renewing a 50 year legacy

NAVA BHARAT

is now

NAVA

NAVA BHARAT VENTURES LIMITED

is now

NAVA LIMITED

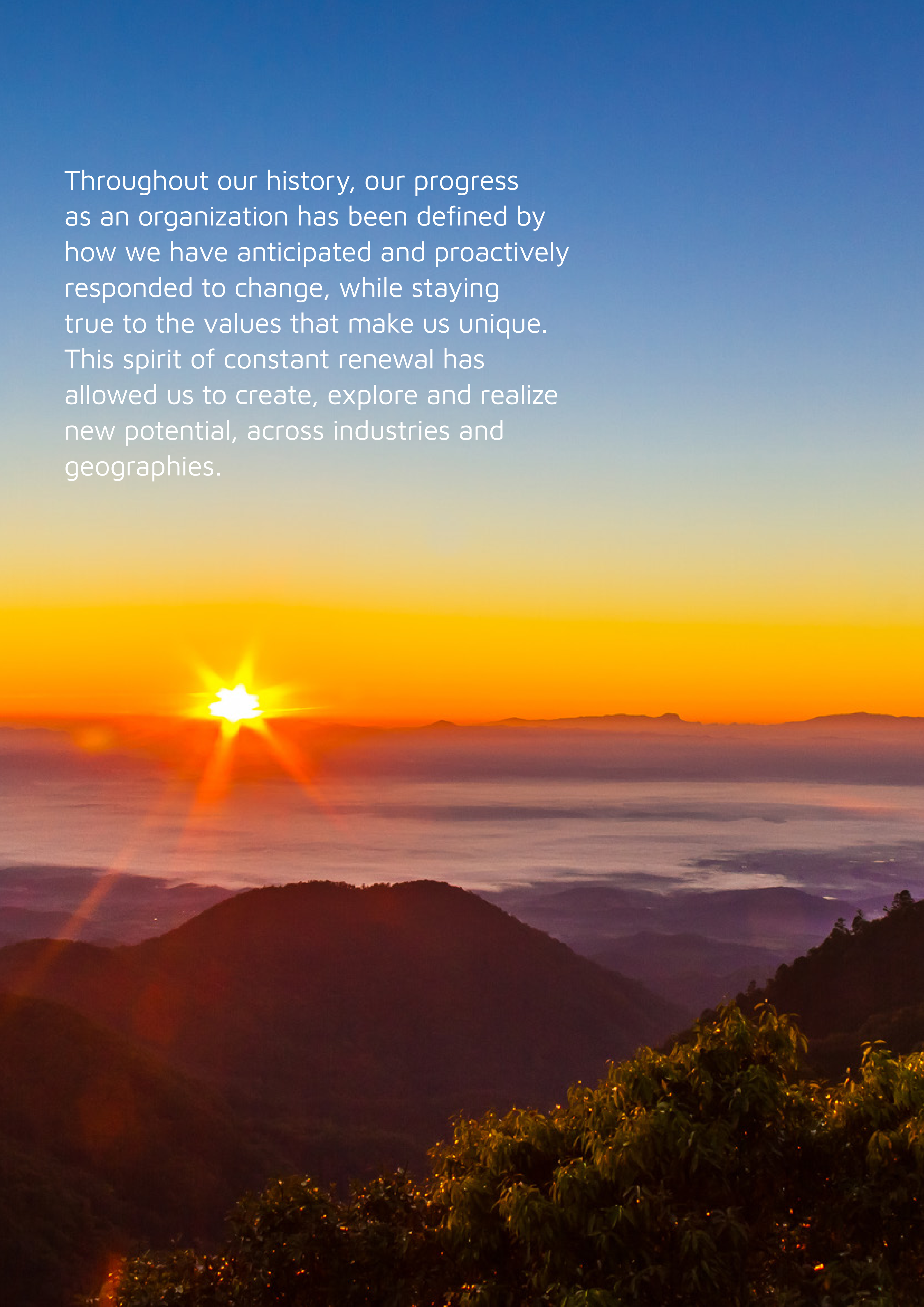

NAVA

We are very proud to introduce to you the new name and identity for your Company.

This new identity aligns with our objective of building Nava into a global, diversified organization. It embodies the renewed sense of purpose, energy and enthusiasm of all our employees and marks another major milestone in our evolution.

Our new logo is a contemporary, custom-drawn wordmark, crafted to include a visual of the rising sun. The rising sun is a universally understood metaphor for renewal and new opportunities. It transcends all barriers and is seen as the source of energy, light and life across cultures.

The same sun rises over every country in the world, banishing darkness, illuminating horizons and bringing it with the promise of a brighter future. It is our endeavor that the Nava brand be welcomed around the world, based on our track record of enduring partnerships and proven value.



Throughout our history, our progress as an organization has been defined by how we have anticipated and proactively responded to change, while staying true to the values that make us unique. This spirit of constant renewal has allowed us to create, explore and realize new potential, across industries and geographies.

Our vision

To build a respected, global business that delivers sustainable growth and value for our stakeholders, while enriching lives in the countries and communities we work in.

Our values

Execution excellence	Competitive advantage through bias-for-action, quality-centric approach and operational excellence
Partner-of-choice	Enduring partnerships created through shared value and mutual respect
Long-term thinking	Sustainable value through a proactive, far-sighted approach
Caring culture	Respect for the individual and teamwork in a culture of trust and accountability
Giving back	Supporting local communities; Committed to ethical environmental practices and optimum utilisation of natural resources

Our businesses

Over the last fifty years,
we have made a foray into
new verticals and businesses,
guided by our pioneering spirit.
We shall continue to leverage
opportunities to expand into high
potential areas around the world.

Metals

Energy

Mining

Agriculture

Emerging businesses

Metals

Driving growth

We produce manganese and chromium alloys for leading companies across India, Middle East, East Asia and Europe, with 40% of our manganese alloys exported to these markets.

Our products are used in several heavy industries such as automotives, railways and construction, as well as in the manufacture of stainless steel consumer goods. Our two plants at Paloncha, Telangana and Kharagprasad, Odisha have a current utilisation capacity of above 80%.

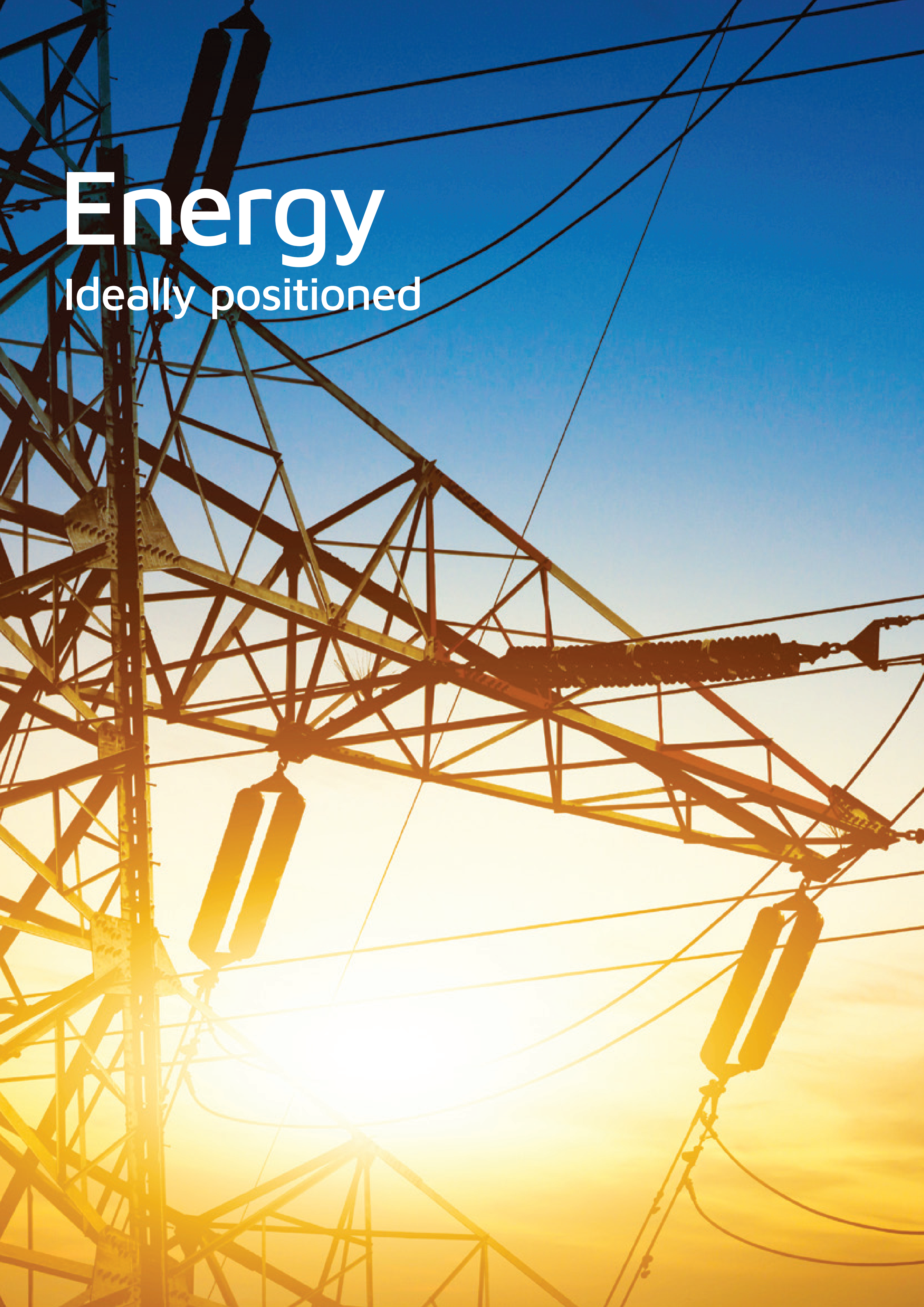
Our ferro alloys capacity is supported by captive power giving us an inherent advantage over competitors.

Nava products are recognized for their stellar quality and we take pride in our deep, enduring relationships with clients across geographies.

Location	Paloncha, Telangana	Kharagprasad, Odisha
Products	Silico Manganese, Ferro Manganese	Ferro Chrome
Capacity	1,25,000 MTPA	75,000 MTPA
Raw Material	Manganese Ore	Chrome Ore
Raw Material Sourcing	Imported, Domestic	Domestic
Power	Captive - 114 MW CPP	Captive - 90 MW CPP
User Industry	Carbon Steel	Stainless Steel

Energy

Ideally positioned



With more than 25 years of experience in operating and maintaining thermal plants, we are known for our efficient operations and expert teams. All our power plants in India are located near a fuel source and in Zambia, our plant is integrated with a coal mine.

India

Our power plants with capacity of 434 MW are spread across the States of Telangana, Odisha & Andhra Pradesh. A mix of Captive Power Production (CPP) and Independent Power Production (IPP) ensures a diversified revenue mix, where CPP generates stable income and IPP provides the flexibility to capture spot Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) prices.

Zambia

Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL) is our joint venture with the Government of Zambia, in which Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (a WOS of the Company) and holds 65% stake.

MCL is the only thermal power producer in Zambia, making it an indispensable asset for the country. The Company plays a pivotal role in reducing Zambia's reliance on hydropower, earning valuable foreign exchange and driving the country's economic activity.

MCL has a total installed capacity of 300 MW, representing about 10% of Zambia's total installed power generation capacity. The plant benefits from a captive coal mine with huge estimated reserves of 193 Million MT in active mining area.

Operations & Maintenance

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Nava Energy Pte Ltd, provides operation and maintenance services for power plants, including Maamba Collieries Limited in Zambia.

Our teams have expertise in multi-fuel fired (coal, biogas and biomass) industrial, captive, utility and co-gen power plants.

Our areas of expertise include:

- Operation and maintenance of power plants
- Rehabilitation, renovation and modernization of power plants
- Upgrading services for ageing plants

Mining

Thoughtful utilisation

Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL) operates Zambia's largest coal-mine, supplying thermal grade coal to MCL's power plant and high-grade coal to industrial consumers in the country. This includes marquee clients like Lafarge and Dangote.

The mine has significantly large reserves of 193 Million MT SAMREC-compliant coal in the active mining area. We have set up a state-of-the-art unit with modern equipment for coal washing, handling and processing.

Nava Resources CI, Cote d'Ivoire (NRCI)

The Company got 100% ownership of NRCI in October 2021. NRCI has received an exploration permit from the Administration of Mines for exploring the manganese ore in the applied area of 64.70 sq. kms. The required geological survey and exploration studies are underway. Based on the outcome of these studies, an application for an exploitation license and business plan will be formulated.

The Company considers the investments in NRCI to pave way for economic value addition through backward integration and also provides the Company with a cost advantage.

Agriculture

Expanding globally

Nava has a long history in agri-businesses, with over 40 years of experience in the sugar industry. We are now using this strong foundation to expand globally.

Zambia

10,000 hectares of land has already been allocated by the Government of Zambia to pursue commercial agri-ventures, including processing thereof.

We have set up the onsite infrastructure comprising pilot plantation site, internal roads, site office and staff residences etc.

We are also pursuing with the Government for providing critical infrastructure facilities like roads, power etc. to take up project activities.

Presently, our subsidiary Kawamba Sugars Ltd is evaluating the large scale plantation of avocados and other commercial crops on an experimental basis.

Emerging businesses

Investing today for tomorrow

We invest in and nurture emerging businesses in high-potential industries.

Healthcare

One of the fastest growing business sectors across the world, healthcare is modernising rapidly based on improvements in diagnostic services and medical treatments.

Through our wholly-owned subsidiary TIASH Pte. Ltd, we provide a range of healthcare services in Singapore and Malaysia, from patient care to business consulting and in-licensing of pharmaceutical products.

Awards and Accolades

That embellish our 50 years journey

In recognition of consistent exemplary performance, NAVA has bagged a wide array of industry honors and accolades.

Ministry of Labour, Government of India – National Safety Award 1999

Engineering Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India Export Excellence in Ferro Alloys 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007 Highest Exporters with Continuous Excellence – Non SSI 2004

Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Power and Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India – Certificate of Appreciation for Hundred Percent Utilization of Fly Ash on Sustainable Basis 2005

State Pollution Control Board Andhra Pradesh Cleaner Production Award for Industries 2004 and 2008

Confederation of Indian Industry National Award for Excellence in Energy Management (2007 and 2008) and 5-S Excellence Award (2007)

Pollution Control Excellence Award (2007) in Orissa

'SILVER TROPHY FOR TOP EXPORTER' in recognition of its outstanding contribution to Engineering Exports

Topped (Rank 1), a list of 500 of India's best–performing midsize enterprises in a survey

National Award for Excellence in Water Management, 2010 as Water Efficient Unit, from CII

National Award for Environmental Best Practices from CII

National Award for Excellence in Energy Management 2012

CII-ITC Sustainability Award in 2017

Best CSR Performance (Large Industry Segment) in 2018 from Government of Telangana

Best CSR Practices Gold Award in 2021 from Government of Telangana

Best Export Performance (Bronze) in State Level Industry Awards-2021 from the Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana.

2nd Runner-up in the 5th National Level Energy Efficiency Competitions from CII for Designated Consumers under category of Perform, Achieve and Trade Sector.

Corporate social responsibility

Health

Education

Livelihood

other Programs

At NAVA, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is much more than a statutory requirement – it is an integral part of our growth blueprint. Our strong CSR legacy has made Nava synonymous with HELP aimed at benefiting the community as well as other programs aimed at benefiting the community.

Our CSR values extend across the globe. We work with our partners and host governments to support the local communities we serve.

This section provides a summary of the projects / programs in 2021-22.

HELP

TOTAL CSR SPENT FOR FY 2021-22

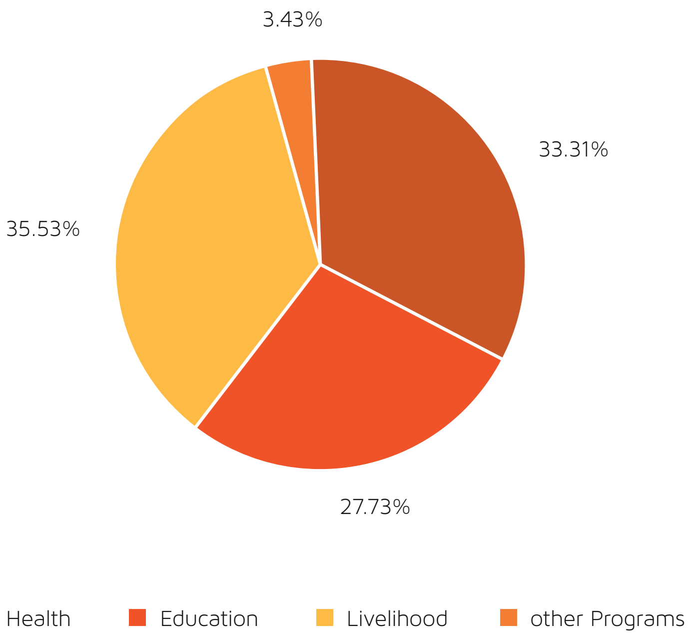
₹456.38 LAKHS

A Helping Hand

HELP: Health, Education, Livelihood and other Programs

Our spending in focus areas of health, education, livelihood and other programs is given below.

CSR Spends: FY21-22



Health

Preventive and corrective health support

SPENT UNDER HEALTH FY 2021-22

₹ 152
LAKHS

We believe that healthcare should be available to all and it is our endeavour to contribute in areas that can create the maximum impact for our local communities.

Nava Bharat Eye Centre

With the mission of equitable and efficient eye care to all sections of society, we established the Nava Bharat Eye Centre (NBEC) at Paloncha, Bhadradri Kothagudem District in Telangana in 2011. This was done in association with LV Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI).

NBEC provides world-class outpatient care, surgical care and nursing care, apart from community eye care and rehabilitation programs. It benefits a large population comprising tribal and other underprivileged communities.

Additional equipment and screening rooms

In 2021-22, we renovated Patient Examination Rooms at NBEC and created two additional screening rooms together with the necessary equipment.

The following equipment was also purchased:

1. Specular Microscope
2. Carl Zeiss Lumera 300 model with observer scope

Renovated examination rooms

Doctor examining the patient

Service statistics of NBEC

Patient care statistical data 2021-22

Our Patient Data			Surgical Data		
Paying (%)	**Non-Paying %**	**Total**	**Paying (%)**	**Non-Paying %**	**Total**
31,047 (82%)	6,614 (18%)	37,661	2,831 (72%)	1,125 (28%)	3,956

Specialty Diagnostic services: 7209 (36% for Free)

Statistics since inception

Particulars/Description	Non-Paying	Paying	Total
Total No. of surgeries	18,135	15,652	33,787
Total No. of out-patients	1,13,086	2,17,544	3,30,630

Other Screening Services	Number of patients
Screened through Vision Centres	1,89,400
Screened through community screening programs	2,25,664
Rehabilitation provided through community based program	896
Children Screened	18,635
Patients availed low vision services	276
Retinopathy of Prematurity on infant babies	192

Safe Drinking Water

To provide access to safe drinking water for local communities, we have so far set up 28 safe water plants in and around Paloncha. These safe drinking water plants cater to the needs of about 8,000 villagers and help mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases.

During the year, further safe drinking water facilities were added at Anjanapuram, Sujathanagar Mandal, Paloncha, Bhadhradri Kothagudem District in Telangana. Maintenance of the existing RO plant at Ranjasingha village, Dhenkanal District, Odisha was also carried out.

Supplementing Community Healthcare Facilities

It is our endeavour to support the existing healthcare facilities in our communities and supplement their facilities to help them serve their patients better.

Oxygen compressor system

Partial funding of an oxygen compressor system of ₹ 40 lakhs was provided for an oxygen generation plant located at ITC Limited, Bhadradri Kothagudem District in the State of Telangana.

Central oxygen supply at Mother & Child Hospital

Central oxygen supply was installed at a cost of ₹ 12 lakhs at the District Government Mother & Child Hospital in the Bhadradri Kothagudem district. The hospital has 100 beds and serves on an average to 500 daily outpatients.

Beds for specially abled children

30 specialised beds for children at the Celebral Palsy Child Centre, Laulal, Dhenkanal were provided at a cost of ₹ 5.40 lakhs.

Semi-automated Bio-Chemistry Analyzer (Lab Equipment)

A semi-automated Bio-Chemistry Analyzer at a cost of ₹ 1.90 lakhs was given to the Health and Wellness Centre, Srimula, Dhenkanal, a government PHC being managed by Public Private Partnership since 2010.

Renovation of Government Primary Health Centre, Meramadali, Dhenkanal, Odisha

Following the refurbishment carried out in 2020-21, additional facilities were added at a cost of ₹ 4.88 lakhs. About 20,000 patients from nearby villages are benefitted annually through this activity.

Preventive healthcare

Awareness programs on preventive healthcare were conducted in Kharagprasad, Motanga, Nimidha and Nadhara villages under Odapada block of Dhenkanal District, Odisha, through M/s Social Organisation for Voluntary Action (SOVA) (CSR Registration no. CSR00009839) at a cost of ₹ 3.90 lakhs. 1,763 patients were examined and treated. Fogging, larvicidal treatment and disinfection of water logging sites was also carried out at a cost of ₹ 3.25 lakhs. It is estimated, this will benefit about 8,000 villagers.

Covid-19 relief measures

500 PPE Kits were handed over to frontline warriors (Paloncha Sanitary Workers) of Paloncha Municipality in Bhadhradri Kothagudem District of Telangana at a cost of ₹ 1.50 lakhs.

Face masks were distributed among community members and students during health camps, social meetings, schools etc, in the periphery areas of Kharagprasad, Dhenkanal, Odisha, at a cost of ₹ 0.06 lakhs.

Education

Creating infrastructure, encouraging students

SPENT UNDER EDUCATION FY 2021-22

₹ 126.56 LAKHS

Nava Bharat High School

The Nava Bharat High School, Paloncha provides quality education to 300 students and is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Telangana. ₹ 34.64 lakhs was spent towards salaries and perks to unaided teachers and for the provision of teaching aids. As part of a nutritious food program, students were provided with snacks and milk.

Brahmani Public School

Brahmani Public School located in Kharagprasad, Meramandali District, Dhenkanal, Odisha is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). ₹ 6.00 lakhs was spent to extend financial support towards teachers salaries to Brahmani Public School and Nimidha School at P.S. Motanga village.

Nava Bharat Vignana Dayini

Under our Nava Bharat Vignana Dayini initiative, a mobile science laboratory visits government schools and encourages students to carry out scientific experiments with proper guidance.

Students learn through an instructor from Nava Bharat Vignana Dayini

28 events in various government schools were conducted in Kharagprasad, Odisha

No. of schools	40
No. of students covered	3,900
Classes covered	6th to 10th
Impact	Good understanding of science theory through experiments by students
Amount spent	₹ 7.11 lakhs

Spoken English

Proficiency in English is an essential skill for the success and growth of students. Supplementary spoken English programs were conducted in government schools to help students.

No. of schools	10
No. of students covered	1,690
Classes covered	6th to 10th
Impact	Improved fluency in English language, communication skills and personality development in students
Amount spent	₹ 4.36 lakhs

Construction and renovation of classrooms at Government High School, Kharagprasad, Odisha

Infrastructure in Government Schools

Dual desks

This initiative was taken to promote a congenial learning atmosphere in schools. 835 dual desks were distributed to government schools at an aggregate expenditure of ₹ 33.72 lakhs.

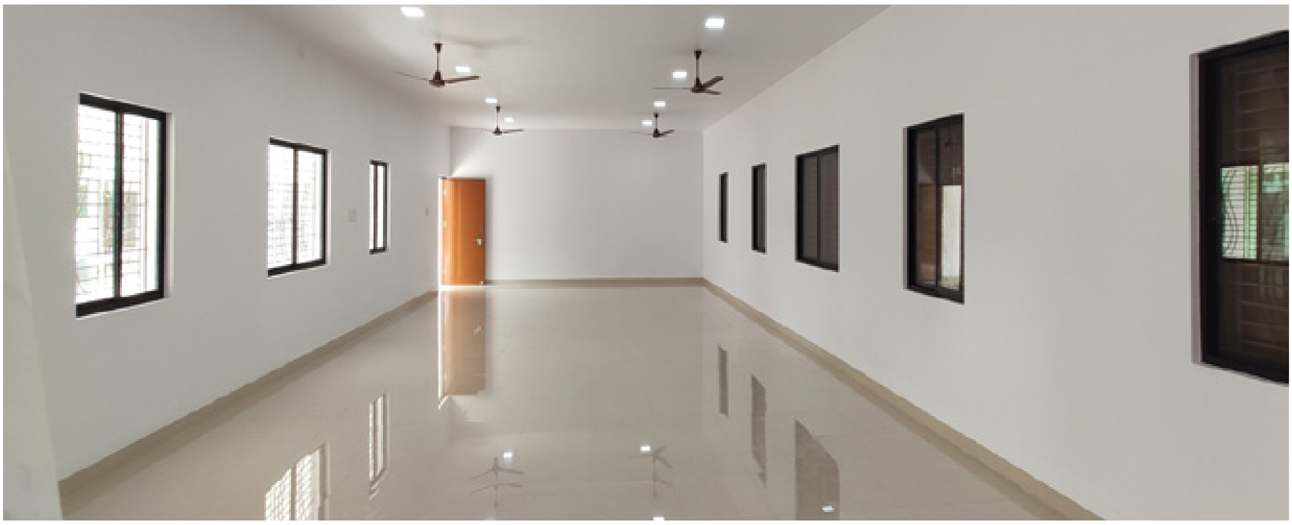
Construction and renovation of class rooms

1. Construction of new classrooms and renovation of existing ones was carried out at the Government High School near Kharagprasad village in Odisha at a total cost of ₹ 27.18 lakhs.

2. Renovation of classrooms was carried out at the primary school at Kharagprasad village at a cost of ₹ 2.5 lakhs.

3. Renovation of washrooms and provision of a new gate was carried out at Government school of Sana, Ranibania village at a cost of ₹ 1.68 lakhs.

4. A toilet block was constructed at ZPH School, Yanambile at a cost of ₹ 5.96 lakhs.



Constructed new classroom at Government High School, Kharagprasad, Odisha

Livelihood

Upskilling to change lives

SPENT UNDER LIVELIHOOD FY 2021-22

₹ 162.16 LAKHS

Through the Nava Bharat Vocational Institute and the Women Empowerment Centre at Paloncha, Telangana, as well as the Skill Development Centre at Kharagprasad, Odisha, we provide training to upskill individuals and provide them with a sustainable means of livelihood.

Nava Bharat Vocational Institute (NBVI), Paloncha

NBVI imparts vocational training to unemployed youth in areas that range from welding to air conditioning and automobile mechanics. The institute has earned a reputation for its quality training and placements.

1. The aggregate expenditure stood at ₹ 91.76 lakhs during the year towards salaries, stipends, housekeeping, electrical board, consumables, etc.

2. Training was imparted to 150 trainees during the year 2021-22, of which 147 have been placed.

Skill Development Centre, Kharagprasad, Odisha

The centre imparts training classes in vocational skills like tailoring, driving and basic computer skills.

1. The aggregate expenditure stood at ₹ 24.31 lakhs during the year for maintenance and operation of the centre.

2. Training was imparted to 40 trainees during the year 2021-22. All of them completed their training and are earning their livelihood successfully.

Women Empowerment Centre, Paloncha

The Nava Bharat Women Empowerment Centre is a social enterprise that empowers local women through skill development.

1. The aggregate expenditure towards training, faculty salaries, stipends, software and other consumables stood at ₹ 46.08 lakhs for FY 2021-22.

2. 252 women were trained in tailoring, beauty services, garment making, etc and 75% candidates are self-employed.

3. 138 women were trained in DTP and Tally courses.

other Programs

Providing support where needed

SPENT UNDER OTHER PROGRAMS FY 2021-22

₹ 15.66
LAKHS

The following are some of the programs carried out during the year to support local communities:

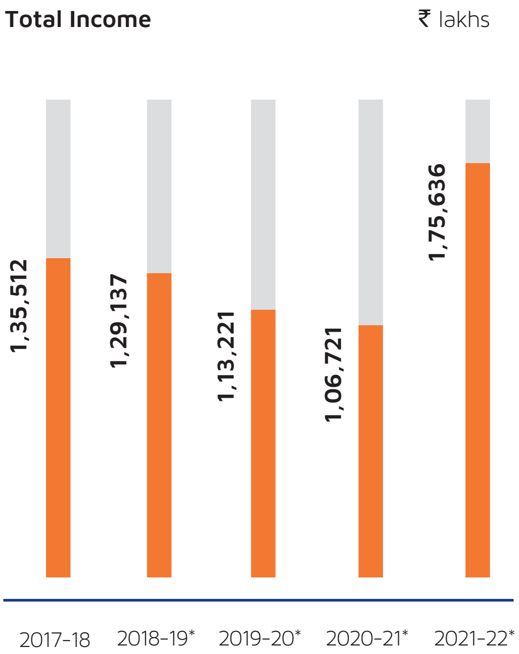
1. A gas cremation unit with 7.5 KVA Generator was installed at the cremation ground near Paloncha, at a cost of ₹ 0.43 lakhs to enable proper performance of cremation rites.

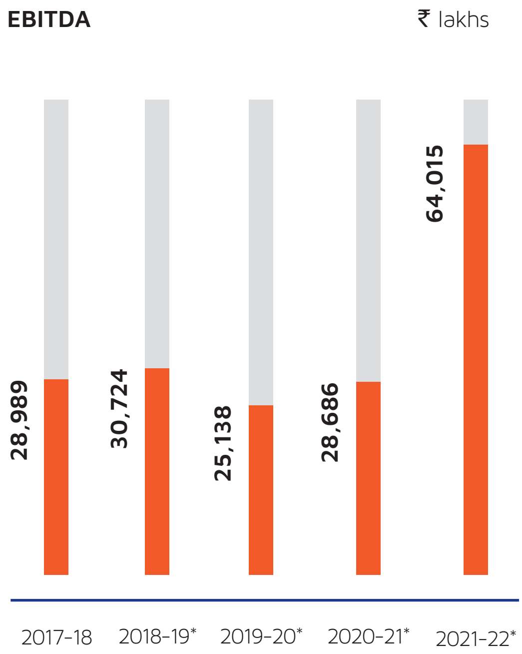
2. Washroom facility was provided at Tashildar office of Paloncha at a cost of ₹ 0.50 lakhs.

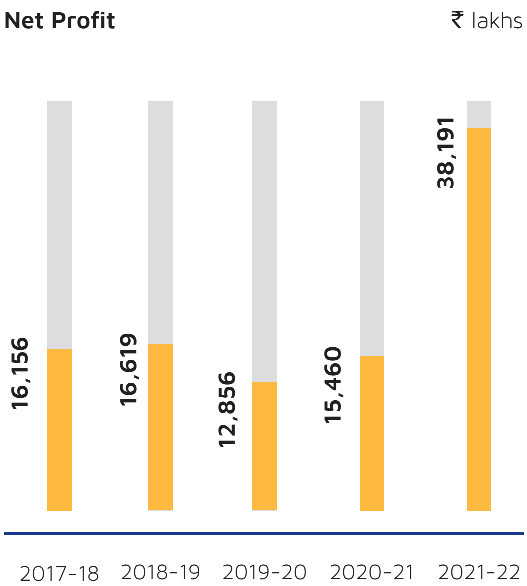
3. The construction of the Ranibania village road was undertaken in the previous year and has been completed during the year. The total cost of the project was ₹ 17 lakhs. ₹ 13.60 lakhs was spent from the unspent CSR Account and the balance from the current year. This road will greatly benefit residents in and around the village.

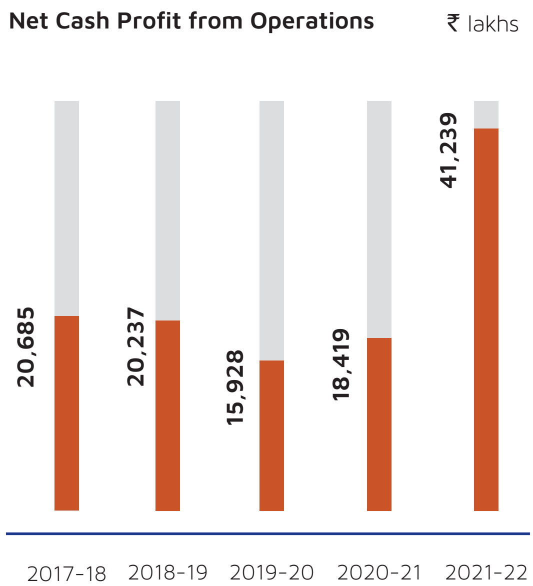
4. A cremation ground was developed at Kharagprasad village at a cost of ₹ 11.08 lakhs.

Standalone Financial Performance



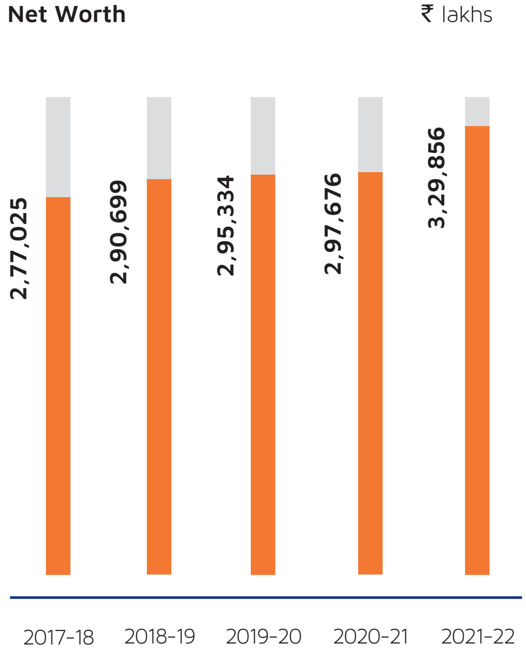




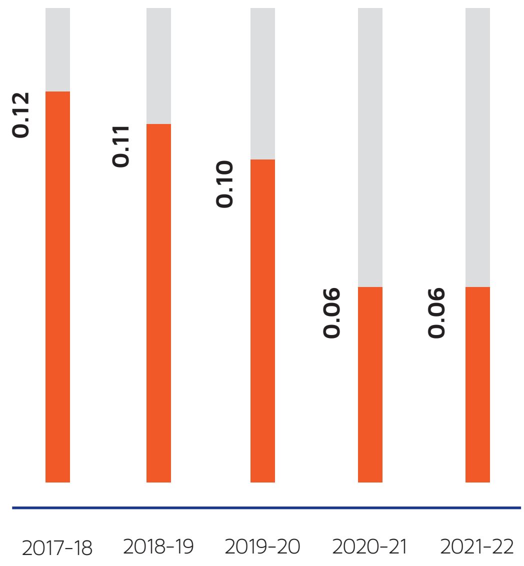


** excluding the revenue & expenses of sugar operations discontinued during FY 2019-20 & exceptional items.*

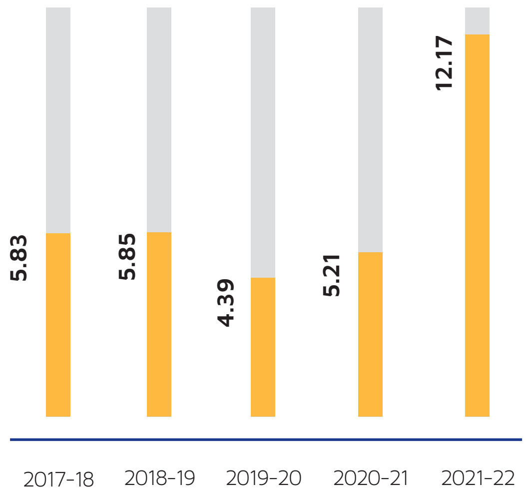
Net Worth



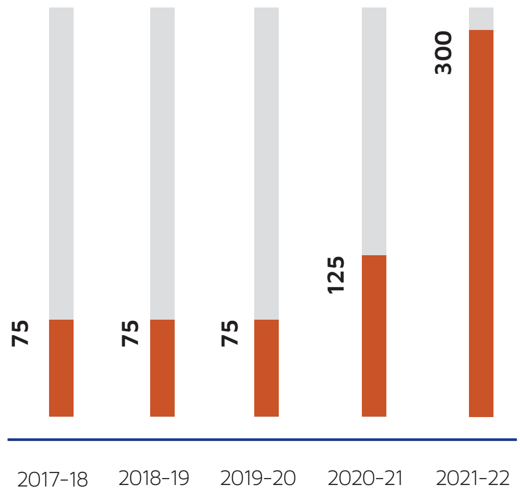
Debt Equity (X)



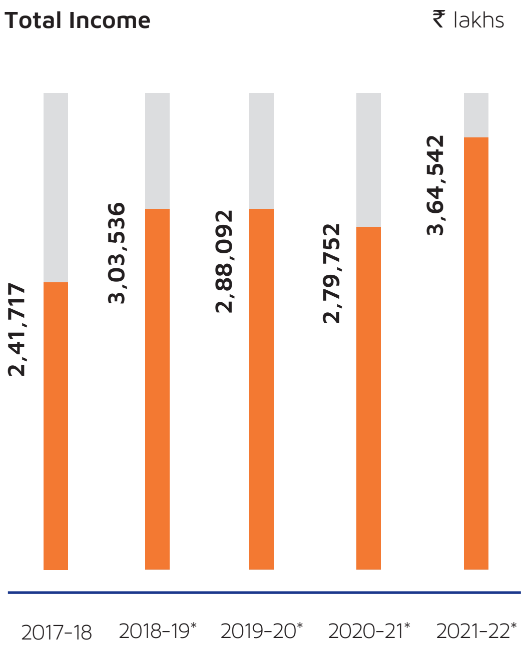
Return On Net Worth (%)

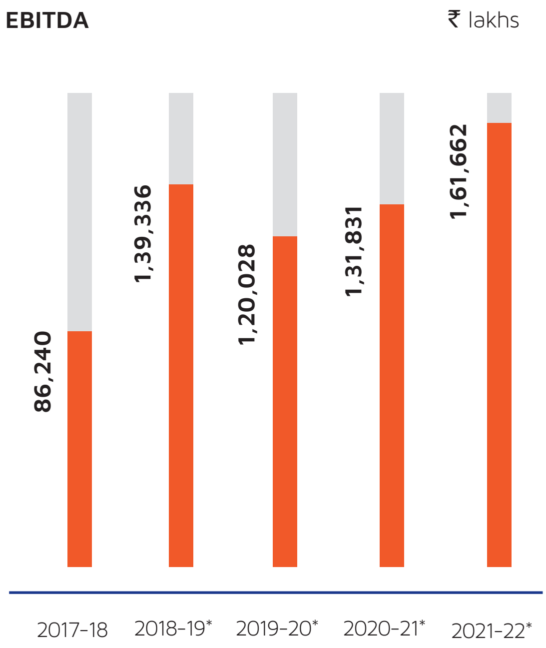


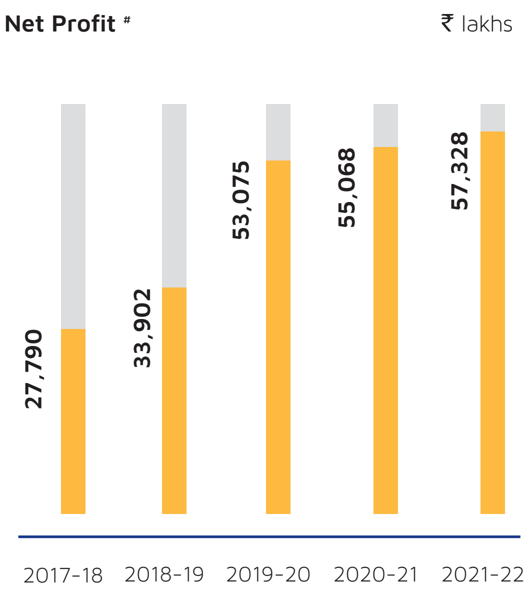
Dividend (%)

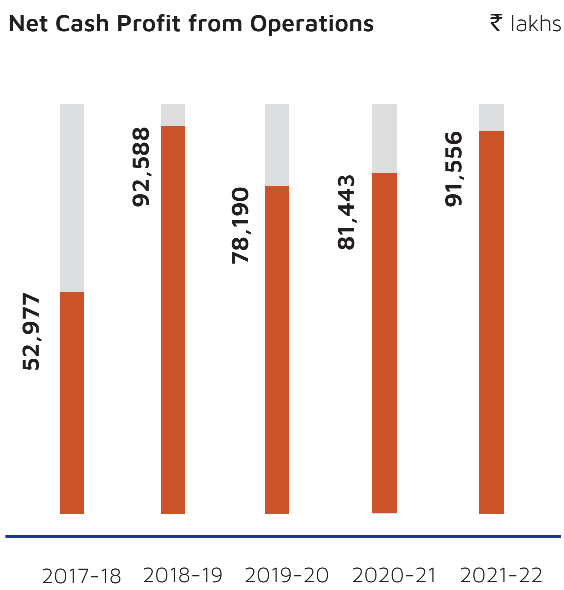


Consolidated Financial Performance



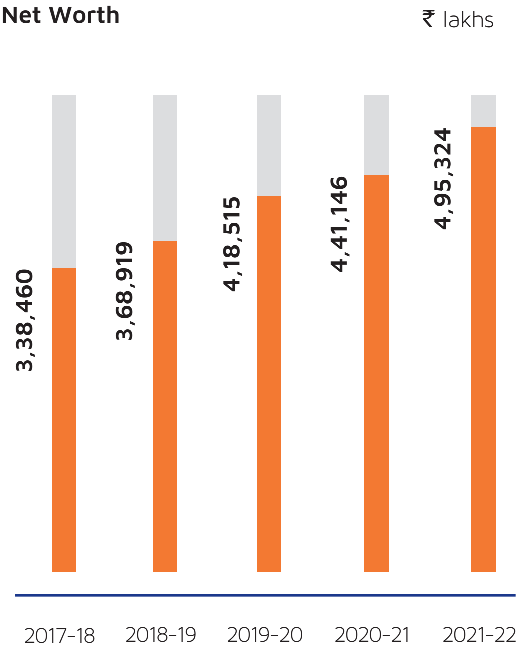




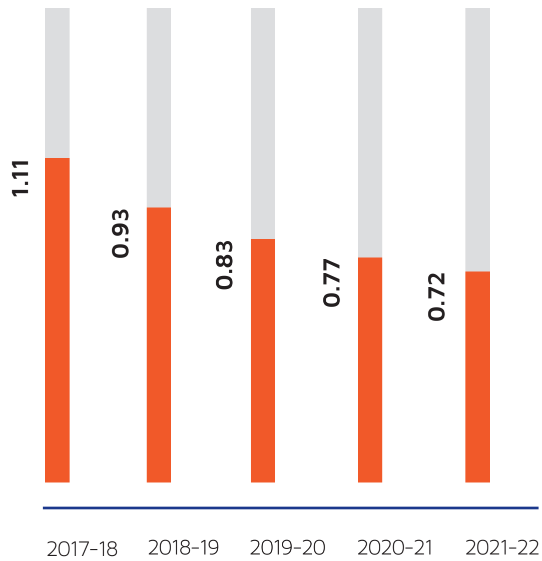


** excluding the revenue & expenses of sugar operations discontinued during FY 2019-20 & exceptional items.*
 # Net Profit – attributable to both equity shareholders and non-controlling interest.

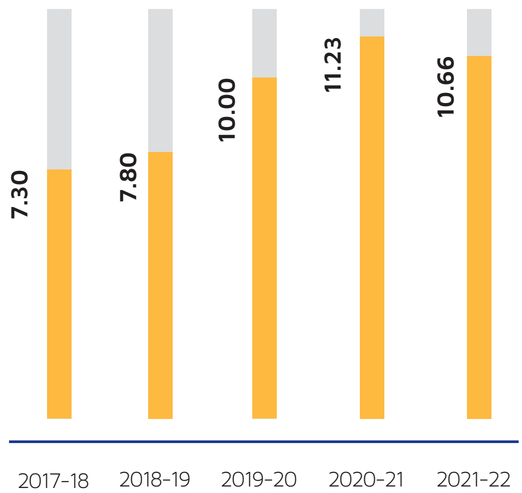
Net Worth



Debt Equity (X)



Return On Net Worth (%)



Emerging stronger

Statutory Reports

Directors' Report

Dear Members,

Your directors take great pleasure to present the Company's 50th annual report for the financial year 2021-22, commemorating its Golden Jubilee and the immense contribution by its stakeholders and employees in all facets of its businesses over the last five decades.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The financial performance of the Company (standalone and consolidated) for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 is summarized below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Total income for the year	1,75,636	1,06,721	3,64,542	2,79,752
Profit from continuing operations before finance charges, depreciation, tax and exceptional items	64,015	28,686	1,61,662	131,831
Less: Finance charges	1,229	1,362	33,808	34,815
Profit before depreciation and taxation	62,786	27,324	1,27,854	97,016
Less: Depreciation	3,275	3,220	29,532	29,978
Profit before exceptional items but after depreciation	59,511	24,104	98,322	67,039
Exceptional items, net	(3,120)	116	(9,427)	116
Profit before tax	56,391	24,221	88,895	67,155
Less: Current tax	19,172	8,643	27,615	15,312
- Deferred tax expense	(227)	(261)	4,696	(3,602)
Profit after tax from continued operations	37,446	15,838	56,584	55,446
Profit after tax from discontinued operations	745	(378)	745	(378)
Profit after tax for the year	38,191	15,460	57,328	55,068
Non-Controlling interest	-	-	5,558	12,744
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	38,191	15,460	51,770	42,324
Appropriations				
Dividend on equity share capital	3,627		3,627	

The Company's total income on standalone basis grew by 64.6% to ₹ 1,75,636 Lakhs compared to previous year, riding on stellar performance in ferro alloys business coupled with increased operating capacity of energy division following the operationalization of 60 MW IPP unit in Odisha. The Company's total income on consolidated basis also grew by 30.3% to ₹ 3,64,542 Lakhs compared to previous year with the impressive standalone performance complemented by operations in the 150 MW IPP of Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) and increased coal sales in Zambia.

The Company registered an improved EBIDTA margin of 34.7% at standalone for FY 2022 relative to 27.0% for the previous year though that of consolidated operations could not keep the same pace with lower availability in the 300 MW power plant of Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL) in Zambia owing to prolonged major overhaul.

Strong demand for steel coupled with increase in Ferro Alloy prices led to robust standalone financials reflecting significant growth in revenue, EBITDA and profits. The standalone PBT from continuing operations of ₹ 56,391 Lakhs is the highest for the Company since inception. Consolidated profit after tax increased by 4.1% aided by good contributions from Indian energy business (standalone + NBEIL), Mark to Market (MTM) gain and increase in treasury income despite reduced availability in the 300 MW power plant of Zambian subsidiary occasioned by major overhaul outages.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Metals: Manganese Alloy business has driven the revenue and profitability of the Company to new peaks during FY 2021-22. The ferro alloy market witnessed higher demand and realizations in both domestic and export markets from dependent steel industry.

Strategic sourcing of raw material coupled with cost management helped the Company to achieve higher profitability notwithstanding the overbearing surge in cost of reductants and its stiff availability from domestic coal mines.

Chromium Alloys production increased by 15.5% compared to previous year with better availability of the smelters which received further boost with Tata Steel Mining Limited (TSML) providing the Company with occasional bonus margins over the contracted conversion rate. There have however been certain concerns on the sub-optimal performance and consequent charges negating the profitability in an otherwise robust sector during the year. The Company is, however, mindful of alternative opportunities in this sector and will formulate appropriate business plans in due course.

Energy: Captive consumption of energy has been the fulcrum of the energy business, supplemented by merchant power sales riding on occasional spurts in demand and realizations, which also helped the IPP operations in standalone and consolidated operations. The segment performance received boost with the operations from 60 MW IPP in Odisha and 150 MW IPP under NBEIL to overcome the subdued performance of energy division of the Zambian subsidiary going through prolonged major overhaul induced outages.

The segmental performance was significantly impacted by the steep coal prices with no let up being seen in the near future making it more vulnerable to fuel costs in the near to medium term.

Sugar: The Company has successfully addressed the sale of balance inventory of sugar and the plant and equipment of the discontinued sugar works and pared a part of the impairment provision. The final sale proceeds of the equipment are expected to cover their carry value. The sugar division spans over an area of 100 acres, monetization of which, is being taken up in earnest by the Company.

Mining: The coal mining operations provided silverling in the Zambian Company performance owing to their consistency and contribution to top line and profitability aside from cash flow, a critical differentiator to that Company. The Zambian coal mining experience is being leveraged by the Company to explore further value-add and integration opportunities.

Others: The other businesses of the Company through its subsidiaries spread far and wide, like healthcare enabled services, commercial agriculture are in development stage and are catching traction to contribute to the consolidated operations in due course though adding to the enterprise value in the interim owing to their pre-dominance and inherent potential.

CHANGE OF NAME AND RE-BRANDING: Your Company, since its incorporation in the year 1972, continued its journey and expanded its operations within and outside India. While the Company celebrates its Golden Jubilee Year of operations, the Board of directors of your Company on May 16, 2022, reviewed the brand position of the Company based on the factors such as (i) industry landscape & competitive environment (ii) feedback received from various key stakeholders (iii) need to ideally signify current / future business operations and geographical presence of the Company and (iv) most of the overseas subsidiaries already carry the word "NAVA" as prefix to their names and as such, the name "NAVA" has already gained familiarity in our operating markets and resolved to change the name of the Company from "NAVA BHARAT VENTURES LIMITED" to "NAVA LIMITED", subject to the approval of the Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Stock Exchanges, Shareholders and any other statutory / regulatory authorities.

DIVIDEND: Your Board of directors, are pleased to recommend a dividend on the equity shares @ 300% (₹ 6.00 per share of ₹ 2/- each) for the FY 2021-22, after having considered ongoing and imminent commitments, subject to shareholders' approval at the ensuing annual general meeting (AGM). The aggregate dividend payout amounts to ₹ 8,706 Lakhs.

BUY-BACK OF SHARES: Pursuant to decision of the Board of directors to Buy-back equity shares of the Company in open market from members other than promoters and persons acting in concert with them, up to an amount of ₹ 150.00 crores (maximum buyback size) in February 2021 in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 and the Companies Act, 2013, the Company commenced buyback of shares from the open market on March 3, 2021. As on the date of this report, the Company has bought back and extinguished 1,83,69,362 equity shares at an average price of ₹ 70.38 per equity share. The Company deployed a sum of ₹ 129.29 crores (excluding buyback tax, securities transaction tax, brokerage and other expenses) which represented about 86.20% of the maximum buyback size. The said buyback was closed on August 27, 2021.

RESERVES: No amounts were proposed to be transferred to Reserves for the period under review.

FIXED DEPOSITS: The Company has not accepted any deposits from Public and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of balance sheet.

LISTING OF EQUITY SHARES: The securities of the Company are listed at National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE). Further, the Company has no equity shares carrying differential rights.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES: The Company has direct and step-down subsidiaries in India and overseas. Consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 27 issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 136 of the Act, separate audited financial statements of subsidiaries are placed by the Company on its website at www.nbventures.com and a report on the performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements pursuant to Rule 8(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is enclosed as **Annexure - 1** to this report.

Statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2022 in Form AOC-1 (Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Act read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014) is enclosed as **Annexure - 2** to this report.

NAVA BHARAT (SINGAPORE) PTE. LIMITED (NBS)

NBS, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is the investment arm and holding Company of the overseas strategic investments in coal mining and energy generation, principal investment being made in Maamba Collieries Limited, Zambia.

MAAMBA COLLIERIES LIMITED (MCL)

MCL is a step down subsidiary of the Company in Zambia with NBS holding 64.69% of the equity stake while 35.00% is held by ZCCM Investments Holdings PLC., (ZCCM-IH) a Government of Zambia undertaking and the balance by others. MCL pursues twin businesses of coal and energy sale in Zambia and holds strategic financial and operational position in the consolidated financials of the Company. The group exposure to MCL is about ₹ 1,91,420 Lakhs (US$ 252.0 Million) as at March 31, 2022 and is represented by the Equity Share capital, Shareholder loans including interest accrued thereon and other receivables.

Energy

MCL's predominant business is sale of energy to the local power Utility, ZESCO, under a long term PPA on "Take or Pay" based on the availability of the 300 MW integrated coal fired power plant..

The Plant availability was however impacted with the major maintenance schedule of both the units in staggered manner during H1 of FY 2022. Both the units have been operating since Q3 of FY 2022 at normative parameters.

Coal mining

The coal mining operations of MCL have contributed to the overall profitability exceptionally with increased merchant coal sales and improved price realization. The Zambian coal realizations, however cannot be compared to high international index prices as Zambia is a land locked country with much higher road transport charges and a geographical limitation exists as opposed to high value minerals like copper.

Debt Payment & Restructuring

Members are aware that MCL has contracted a long-term debt aggregating to US$ 590.0 Million to part fund its coal and energy project. This debt was obtained based on the project assets and its contractual arrangements for energy sale to the local utility, the payment obligations of which are guaranteed by the Government of Zambia.

The debt however has no recourse to the shareholders / sponsors of MCL excepting for the limited purpose of aggregation in the consolidated financials and therefore does not affect the Standalone operations of your Company in India.

MCL commenced repayment of the long-term debt and the current outstanding debt is about US$ 412.8 Million as at March 31, 2022. MCL has been facing payment shortfalls against its monthly energy bills to ZESCO, the local power utility. As the outstanding receivables from ZESCO have accumulated to US$ 563.9 Million as at March 31, 2022 on account of the cumulative payment shortfall, MCL's cash flows got severely impacted. MCL could not pay five half yearly principal instalments of the debt amounting to US$ 147.5 Million and so, breached the financing documents on several covenants and the Lenders have served Notices of Reservation of Rights against these payment defaults.

As you are aware, MCL along with the Lenders instituted the International Arbitration against ZESCO at London regarding huge payment shortfall. Following the first set of hearings, ZESCO initiated another Arbitration alleging some mistakes in tariff calculations at the time of execution of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and bias on the part of Tribunal. Tribunal has since consolidated the second Arbitration with the first one and passed a favorable Interim partial payment award of US$ 250.0 Million and ordered ZESCO to clear the same by 31 January 2022. However, till date ZESCO has not cleared the payment and has approached the Commercial Court in London for quashing the Tribunal order on the part payment and against consolidation of second Arbitration with first one. Next round of Arbitration hearings are scheduled for December 2022.

With the new dispensation in place after the Presidential elections in Zambia, reasonable progress has been made in tariff negotiations and payment security with ZESCO. The revised tariff and other terms await approval by MCL lenders while ZESCO is expected to comply with new arrangement from July 2022. Following this agreement, MCL hopes that the receivables would not increase prospectively and looks to address the outstanding receivables via Arbitration.

Legal case with ZCCM-IH

ZCCM-IH, one of the shareholders in Maamba Collieries Limited sued the Company for the recovery of US$ 10.0 Million which was advanced in March 2019. The matter is sub-judice in a Zambian Court and forms part of Matters of Emphasis, reported by the Statutory Auditors.

NAVA ENERGY PTE. LIMITED, SINGAPORE (NEPL)

NEPL, the Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) of the Company, continues to render quality O&M services to MCL for its 300 MW power plant in Zambia. The O&M operations leveraged upon the technical support extended by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries to ensure trouble free operations in Zambia.

For MCL, O&M Operations form part of critical Opex costs and so has been regular in payments of O&M Fee as per contract.

NEPL hopes to expand the customer profile in this service offering as well as related technical services, if any, and keeps this as a thrust area for growth.

NEPL made a distribution by way of final and interim dividend of ₹ 3,766 Lakhs (US$ 5.0 Million) to the Company during the year under review which formed part of other income.

NAVA ENERGY ZAMBIA LIMITED, ZAMBIA (NEZL)

NEZL is a Zambian Step-down subsidiary and a WOS of NEPL. NEZL has engaged qualified and experienced personnel and Sub-contractors in Zambia to carry out onsite works at the power plant of MCL. NEZL has etched a good name as the onsite service provider by engaging with the owner and subcontractors for day to day operations of the power plant in all its facets. During the year, NEZL distributed interim dividend of US$ 1.6 Million to its shareholders.

NAVA AGRO PTE. LIMITED, SINGAPORE (NAPL)

NAPL is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company and is intended to be the intermediate holding Company in Singapore to pursue investments in commercial agriculture and related businesses, initially in Zambia through Kawambwa Sugar Limited.

KAWAMBWA SUGAR LIMITED, ZAMBIA (KSL)

Kawambwa Sugar Limited (formerly Kariba Sugar Limited) (KSL) is a Zambian Company (step-down-subsidiary) which has been allocated 10,000 ha of land by the Government of Zambia to pursue commercial agri-ventures including processing thereof. NAPL holds 100% shareholding of KSL.

KSL has set up the onsite infrastructure comprising pilot plantation site, internal roads, site office and staff residences etc. It has been pursuing with the Government for proper approach road and power connectivity to the site, critical needs to establish project and processing facilities. KSL has taken up plantation activity of Avocado targeting an economy of scale matching the best in the world by leveraging on the site-specific attributes of moderate weather, abundant water and copious rain fall. This project along with other value add initiatives like fuel agnostic Ethanol for blending with automotive fuel should bring about pre-eminence for KSL and the Company in commercial agriculture.

NAVA HOLDING PTE. LIMITED (NHPL)

NHPL was incorporated in Singapore, to hold investments in emerging areas of growth including the healthcare enabled services being undertaken by the Company.

HEALTHCARE ENABLED SERVICES

TIASH PTE. LIMITED (TPL), SINGAPORE

Nava Holding Pte. Ltd. holds 65% equity stake in Tiash Pte. Ltd. and balance 35% is held by Mr. Timothy Robert Cushway, CEO as Sweat Equity. The healthcare enabled services under TIASH, and its operating subsidiaries in Singapore and Malaysia entail low capital out lay, principally for marketing, distribution and administration of the intra venous iron medicine in APAC region, known for premium lifestyle healthcare. TIASH has made good marketing strides in Malaysia and Singapore where exclusive distribution rights exist for the world’s leading medicine in this space. The offering has since been expanded to be a preventive diagnostic service center in Singapore which has been well patronized reflecting scalability potential elsewhere.

NAVA RESOURCES CI, COTE D’IVOIRE (NRCI)

The Company got 100% ownership of NRCI in Oct 2021. NRCI received exploration permit from the Administration of Mines for a Manganese ore mine; required geological survey, exploration studies are underway. Based on the outcome of studies, application for exploitation license and business plan will be formulated.

INDIAN SUBSIDIARIES

NAVA BHARAT ENERGY INDIA LIMITED (NBEIL)

NBEIL is a step down, but wholly owned, subsidiary of the Company with 26% of equity directly held by the Company and 74% being held through Nava Bharat Projects Limited (NBPL).

NBEIL’s 150 MW power plant was operational for about 6 months period during the year. NBEIL returned to profit during the year with occasional surge in tariffs. Coal availability was one of the issues NBEIL faced during the year but for which the operational parameters would have been higher. NBEIL extends back end and supervisory service to NEZL, Zambia under a contractual arrangement.

NBEIL also runs an Ash Products Plant for part utilization of bed Ash and fly Ash to produce premium quality bricks and pavers. Income from Ash Products Plant forms part of the other operating income of the Company. In addition, the Company has added production of manganese bricks to the array of products under a conversion arrangement with the Company, being the holding Company of NBEIL. A second batching plant was commissioned during the year imparting flexibility to allow production of Ash products and manganese bricks simultaneously.

NAVA BHARAT PROJECTS LIMITED (NBPL)

NBPL is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company and is engaged in extending technical and commercial services to the group companies. It plans to expand its foray of services outside the Group. Part of the service offering relates to back end critical technical and commercial support under the O&M contract that NEPL has with MCL. During the year, NBPL provided technical support services to the Company’s projects in Odisha.

NBPL holds 74% of Equity Share capital of NBEIL making it a step-down subsidiary to the Company. This shareholding is subject to an attachment by the Enforcement Directorate of the Government of India following a case instituted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against Brahmani Thermal Power Private Limited (formerly Navabharat Power Private Limited (NPPL)), a subsidiary of Essar Power Limited and an erstwhile joint venture Company as detailed below.

The CBI and the ED of the Government of India, instituted cases making allegations of misrepresentation pertaining to the allotment of coal block to NPPL and alleging the shareholding of NBPL in NBEIL and its sale to EPL being the subject matters of the case. The cases were instituted in 2013 against the erstwhile Directors of NPPL, one of them being the Managing Director of the Company and against NBPL. The Case has been going on before the Special Court at New Delhi. Based on the non-involvement of the Company’s MD in the alleged offences, it is felt that a favourable outcome should ensue in due course.

While the CBI case is proceeding, ED had attached the NBPL’s shareholding in NBEIL and further sought transfer thereof which was contested by NBPL and a stay was obtained from the designated Tribunal.

BRAHMANI INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED (BIPL)

During the year, the Company bought 20.79% additional equity stake of BIPL held by Malaxmi Infra Ventures (India) Private Limited (MIVPL) for a consideration of ₹ 1,900 Lakhs subsequent to which the aggregate shareholding held by the Company in BIPL is 86.53%. Simultaneously, MIVPL withdrew its petition against the Company before the Hon'ble NCLT, Hyderabad bench.

The case involving Mantri Group, concerning the erstwhile SEZ development project, went through protracted litigation through Arbitration at first and then was before the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana which directed that the matter be discharged by the Commercial Court at Hyderabad in accordance with past judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter is now awaiting disposal by the Commercial Court.

KINNERA POWER COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED (KPCPL) (Associate Company)

The Company is holding 26% of equity shares in KPCPL, which is continued as specified by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). As per the professed intention and there being no economic interest, the Company plans to fully off-load its stake in KPCPL in favor of Meenakshi Infra Group as per the regulations. Accordingly, no economic interest from KPCPL is being factored in the consolidated financials nor the accounts of KPCPL appended to the Annual report of the Company.

OUTLOOK AND FUTURE PLANS

"Management Discussion and Analysis" contains a section on the Company's outlook and future plans and members may please refer the same on this.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

There has been no change in the nature of businesses of the Company during the year under review.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134 (3) (m) of the Act, the required information relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo have been enclosed as **Annexure - 3** to this report.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The annual report on CSR activities, in terms of Section 135 of the Act, and the details about the policy developed and implemented by the Company on CSR initiatives taken during the year are enclosed as **Annexure – 4** to this report. A detailed policy on CSR is placed on the Company's website under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

ANNUAL RETURN

In accordance with Section 92(3) of the Act and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended), a copy of the Annual Return of the Company is placed on the website of the Company at https://www.nbventures.com/financials/.

CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Sec.188 in Form AOC-2 pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are enclosed as **Annexure - 5** to this report.

The policy on materiality of related party transactions and also on dealing with the related party transactions as approved by the Audit committee and the Board of directors was placed on the website of the Company at https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The details of loans given, guarantees provided and investments made, if any, during the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2022 are enclosed as **Annexure - 6** to this Report in compliance with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act read with the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014. The particulars of aggregate loans, guarantees and investments under Section 186 of the Act are disclosed in Financial Statements, which may be read as part of this Report.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review as stipulated under Regulation 34 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) 2015 ("the Listing Regulations") is enclosed as **Annexure – 7.**

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

The Business Responsibility Report (BRR) as stipulated under Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Listing Regulations is applicable to your Company for FY 2021-22 and the same is made available on the Company's website at https://www.nbventures.com/financials/.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A separate report on Corporate Governance as required under the Listing Regulations is provided as separate section to this Annual Report.

DISCLOSURES UNDER REGULATION 34(3) READ WITH SCHEDULE V OF THE LISTING REGULATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	In the accounts of	Particulars	Amounts at the year ended 2021-22	Maximum amount of loans / advances / investments outstanding during the year 2021-22
1	Nava Bharat Ventures Limited (NBVL) (Holding Company)	Loans given to: Nava Bharat Energy India Ltd (Subsidiary of NBVL)	₹ 10,869.35	₹ 12,787.48
2	Nava Holding Pte Ltd (NHPL) (Wholly owned subsidiary of NBVL)	Loans given to: TIASH Pte Ltd. (Subsidiary of NHPL)	₹ 3,418.79 (US$ 4,500,000)	₹ 3,418.79 (US$ 4,500,000)
3	Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte Ltd (NBS) (Wholly owned subsidiary of NBVL)	Loans given to: Maamba Collieries Ltd (Subsidiary of NBS)	₹ 68,199.29 (US$ 89,767,687)	₹ 68,199.29 (US$ 89,767,687)

DIRECTORS

The Board of directors of the Company has an optimum combination of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors including one woman Independent Director.

INDEPENDENT AND NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

As prescribed under Listing Regulations and pursuant to Section 149(6) of the Act, the particulars of Non-Executive and Independent Directors (as on the date of signing this report) are as under:

Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Mr. G P Kundargi, Mr. A Indra Kumar, Mrs. B. Shanti Sree and Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth.

All directors were appointed as independent directors by the shareholders at their meetings.

CHANGES IN DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP):

During the year under review, Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth was inducted as Independent director of the Company w.e.f June 17, 2021 as approved by the members and Mr. D. Nageswara Rao, Independent director, retired from the office of directorship w.e.f August 7, 2021.

The Board placed on record its deep appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Mr. D. Nageswara Rao as an Independent director and Chairman of the Audit and Nomination & Remuneration Committees.

Further, Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad has been re-appointed as Managing Director with effect from March 19, 2022 by the Board at its meeting held on January 28, 2022 for a period of three (3) years, subject to approval of the shareholders.

WHOLETIME DIRECTORS

The following are the whole-time directors of the Company.

Mr. D. Ashok, Chairman, Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad, Managing Director, Mr. Ashwin Devineni, Chief Executive Officer, Mr. G R K Prasad, Executive Director and Mr. C V Durga Prasad, Director – Business Development.

DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

All independent directors of the Company have given declaration that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in sub-section (6) of section 149 of the Act. The Company also received a declaration of compliance of sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2) of the Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014.

DIRECTORS RETIRING BY ROTATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, Mr. D. Ashok retires at the AGM and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the financial year, seven meetings of the directors were held on June 17, August 4, August 27, October 11, November 9, December 17, 2021 and January 28, 2022 in compliance with provisions of the Act, the Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standards.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE BOARD

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out annual performance evaluation of its own, the individual directors as well as the mandatory committees of the Board. A structured set of criteria was adopted after taking into consideration the inputs received from the directors, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance. Evaluation of the Board members is conducted on an annual basis by the Board, Nomination and Remuneration committee and Independent Directors with specific focus on the performance and effective functioning of the Board and individual directors.

The Nomination and Remuneration committee had specified criteria for performance evaluation of Directors, Committees and Board as a whole and recommended the same to the Board for evaluation.

Performance indicators for evaluation of independent directors:

Independent directors have three key roles – governance, control and guidance. Some of the performance indicators based on which the independent directors are evaluated are:

- Ability to contribute to and monitor corporate governance practices.
- Ability to contribute by introducing international best practices to address top management issues.
- Active participation in long term strategic planning.
- Commitment to the fulfillment of a Director's obligations and fiduciary responsibilities.

Attendance: The performance evaluation of each Independent or non-executive director is done by the Board annually based on criteria of attendance and contributions at Board / Committee meetings as also the role played other than at meetings.

The evaluation process also considers the time spent by each of the Board members, core competencies, personal characteristics, accomplishment of specific responsibilities and expertise.

POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT, REMUNERATION & OTHER DETAILS

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations, the Nomination and Remuneration committee identifies persons who are qualified to become directors in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board for their appointment and removal.

The Company adopted a policy relating to the remuneration for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other senior management personal. This Policy covers the remuneration and other terms of employment for the Company's Executive Team. The remuneration policy for members of the Board and for management, aims at improving the performance and enhancing the value of the Company by motivating and retaining them and to attract the right persons to the right jobs in the Company. The object of this Remuneration Policy is to make your Company a desirable workplace for competent employees and thereby secure competitiveness, future development and acceptable profitability. In order to achieve this, it is imperative that the Company is in a position to offer competitive remuneration in all its operational locations.

A detailed policy on remuneration of the Directors and Senior Management is placed on the Company's website under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

POLICY FOR SELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND DETERMINING DIRECTORS' INDEPENDENCE

The Nomination and Remuneration committee (NRC) shall assess the independence of directors at the time of appointment, re-appointment and the Board shall assess the same annually based on the criteria provided by NRC. The Board shall re-assess determination of independence when any new interests or relationships are disclosed by a Director.

The criteria of independence are as prescribed in the Act and the listing regulations and the independent directors shall abide by the Code specified for them in Schedule IV of the Act.

THE CRITERIA FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS, KMPs AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Nomination and Remuneration committee identifies persons who are qualified to become directors, KMP and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board for their appointment and removal.

A person for appointment as director, KMP or in senior management should possess adequate qualifications, expertise and experience for the position considered for appointment. The committee decides whether qualification, expertise and experience possessed by a person are sufficient for the concerned position. The committee ascertains the credentials and integrity of the person for appointment as director, KMP or senior management level and recommends to the Board his / her appointment.

The Committee, while identifying suitable persons for appointment to the Board, will consider candidates on merit against objective criteria and with due regard for the benefits of diversity on the Board.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Currently the Board has five committees: Audit, Nomination and Remuneration, Corporate Social Responsibility, Stakeholders' Relationship and Risk Management.

The composition of the committees are in line with the applicable provisions of the Act, Rules and the Listing Regulations and are as detailed below.

Name of the Committee	Composition of the Committee	Remarks
Audit Committee	Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Chairman Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Member Mrs. B. Shanti Sree, Member	The Audit committee of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Section 177 of the Act and regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations and its role has been the same as stipulated in the Act and the Regulations mentioned above. All recommendations made by the Audit committee during the year were accepted by the Board.
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Chairman Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Member Mr. G P Kundargi, Member	The Nomination and Remuneration committee of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations and its role has been the same as stipulated in the Act and the Regulations mentioned above.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Mr. D. Ashok, Chairman Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Member Mrs. B. Shanti Sree, Member	The Corporate Social Responsibility committee of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Section 135 of the Act. The Committee monitored the implementation of the CSR Policy from time to time.
Stakeholders' Relationship Committee	Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Chairman Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad, Member Mr. G P Kundargi, Member	The Stakeholders' Relationship committee of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations and its role has been the same as stipulated in the Act and the Regulations mentioned above.
Risk Management Committee	Mr. Ashwin Devineni, Chairman Mr. G R K Prasad, Member Mrs. B. Shanti Sree, Member	The Risk Management committee of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Regulation 21 of the Listing Regulations with its role as stipulated in the Listing Regulations.

A detailed note on the Board and its Committees is provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The names and other particulars in accordance with the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Act, read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, are enclosed as **Annexure - 8** to this Report.

Names of the top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and the name of every employee employed throughout the financial year and in receipt of remuneration of ₹1.02 cores or more, or employed for part of the year and in receipt of ₹8.50 Lakhs or more per month, under Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014, are enclosed as **Annexure-9** to this Report.

EMPLOYEES' STOCK OPTION SCHEME

There is no employees' stock option scheme being implemented by the Company.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Directors confirm that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;

(b) they selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;

(c) they took proper and sufficient care for the 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 fraud and other irregularities;

(d) they prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

(e) they laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls were adequate and operating effectively; and

(f) they devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

STATUTORY AUDITORS & AUDITOR'S REPORT

M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. no. 001076N / N500013) was appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company for a period of 5 years by the members of the Company at their meeting held on August 9, 2017. i.e., till the conclusion of 50th AGM to be held in the calendar year 2022.

The term of the existing statutory auditors (M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP) will expire at the conclusion of 50th AGM of the Company. The Board of directors at its meeting held on May 16, 2022 based on the recommendations of Audit committee re-appointed M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. no. 001076N / N500013) for second term of 5 (five) years from the conclusion of 50th AGM till the conclusion of the 55th AGM to be held in the calendar year 2027 at such remuneration as may be mutually agreed between the Board of directors of the Company and the statutory auditors from time to time, subject to the approval of shareholders at the 50th AGM.

The Auditors' Report on the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 does not contain any reservation, qualification or adverse remarks and their report together with notes to Financial Statements are self-explanatory and hence do not call for any further comments under Section 134 of the Act.

COST AUDIT

The Board appointed M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants, as Cost Auditors for conducting the audit of cost records of the Company for Steel (ferro alloys) and Electricity for the Financial Year 2021-22 on the recommendations of the Audit committee. The same was ratified by the Members at the 49th AGM held on August 27, 2021.

The Cost Audit reports for FY 2020-21 were filed with Ministry of Corporate Affairs on September 23, 2021.

Further, the Board of directors based on the recommendations of the audit committee, appointed M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants, as Cost Auditors for conducting the audit of cost records of the Company for Steel (ferro alloys) and Electricity for FY 2022-23, subject to ratification of members at the ensuing AGM.

INTERNAL AUDITORS FOR COSTING SYSTEMS AND COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS

M/s. Sagar & Associates, Internal Auditors (Costing) conducted internal audit of cost records for the Financial Year 2021-22.

Further, the Board appointed M/s Sagar & Associates, as Internal Auditors to conduct the internal audit of cost records for the Financial Year 2022-23.

MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS

During the year under review, Section 148(1) of the Act is applicable to your Company and accordingly such accounts and records are made and maintained by the Company as specified.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

During the year under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 204 of the Act and Regulation 24A of the Listing Regulations.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 issued by M/s. P.S.Rao & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, is enclosed as **Annexure - 10** to this Report and it does not contain any reservation, qualification or adverse remarks.

The Board has appointed M/s. P.S.Rao & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries to conduct secretarial audit pursuant to the recommendations of the Audit committee for the FY 2022-23.

Further, the Secretarial Audit report of Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL), a material subsidiary of the Company, is also available on the Company's website at https://www.nbventures.com/financials/.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

There have been no material changes and commitments in the business operations of the Company from the financial year ended March 31, 2022 to the date of the signing of the Directors' Report.

MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS

No significant and material orders were passed by the Regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future, except as stated otherwise.

INSURANCE

All the properties of the Company including buildings, plant and machinery and stocks have been adequately insured.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has an Internal Control System, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The Company maintains all its records in SAP system and the workflow and approvals are routed through SAP.

The Internal Audit Department monitors and evaluates the efficacy and adequacy of internal control system in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures and policies at all locations of the Company and its subsidiaries. Based on the report of internal audit function, the Units undertake corrective action in their respective areas and strengthen the controls. Significant audit observations and corrective actions thereon are presented to the Audit committee of the Board periodically.

The Board of directors of the Company have adopted various policies like related party transactions policy, whistle blower policy, policy to determine material subsidiaries and such other procedures for ensuring orderly and efficient conduct of its business for safeguarding its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124 (5) of the Act (section 205A of the Companies Act 1956), an amount of ₹ 33,36,240/- relating to FY 2013-14, which remained unclaimed for a period of 7 years was transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company in September 2021.

TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED SHARES TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND AUTHORITY

All shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more (relevant shares) upto and including the financial year 2013-14 were transferred by the Company in the name of IEPF from time to time and the statement containing such details as prescribed is placed on the Company's website at www.nbventures.com.

VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company established a vigil mechanism for directors and employees to report genuine concerns pursuant to Section 177 of the Act. The vigil mechanism provided for adequate safeguards against victimisation of employees who use such mechanism and for direct access to the chairperson of the Audit committee in appropriate or exceptional cases.

The policy lays down the mechanism for making enquiry into whistle blower complaint received by the Company. Employees who may become aware of any alleged wrongful conduct are encouraged to make a disclosure to the Audit committee.

The details of such mechanism are communicated to all the directors and employees and it is also disclosed on the website of the Company https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Board formulated and implemented Risk Management Policy for the Company which identifies various elements of risks which in its opinion may threaten the existence of the Company and measures to contain and mitigate risks. The Company has adequate internal control systems and procedures to combat the risk. The Risk Management procedures are reviewed by the Audit committee and the Board on periodical basis.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Dividend Distribution policy as stipulated under Regulation 43A of the Listing Regulations is applicable to your Company for FY 2021-22 and is placed on the website of the Company under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Utmost importance continues to be given to the safety of personnel and equipment in all the plants of the Company. The Company reviews thoroughly the various safety measures adopted and takes effective steps to avoid accidents. Safety drills are also conducted at regular intervals to train the employees for taking timely and appropriate action in case of accidents.

AWARDS

Your Company received the following awards during FY 2021-22:

1. **"Best CSR Practices (Gold)"** in State Level Industry Awards-21 for Large Industries from the Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana.

2. **"Best Export Performance (Bronze)"** in State Level Industry Awards-21 from the Department of Industries and Commerce, Telangana.

3. **"2nd Runner-up"** in the 5th National Level Energy Efficiency Competitions from Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) for Designated Consumers (DC's) under category of Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Sector.

GREEN INITIATIVE

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has taken a green initiative in Corporate Governance by allowing paperless compliance by the Companies and permitted the service of Annual Reports and other documents to the shareholders through electronic mode subject to certain conditions and the Company continues to send Annual Reports and other communications in electronic mode to those members who have registered their email ids with their respective depositories. Members may note that Annual Reports and other communications are also made available on the Company's website https://www.nbventures.com and websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial relations have been cordial during the year under review and your directors appreciate the sincere and efficient services rendered by the employees of the Company at all levels towards successful working of the Company.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

Your Company has zero tolerance towards sexual harassment at the workplace and the details of sexual harassment complaints as per the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder are as follows:

No of Complaints Received : Nil

No of Complaints disposed off : NA

During the year under review, the Company has complied with the provisions related to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS ON BOARD AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS

During the year under review, the Company has complied with secretarial standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board Meetings and Annual General Meetings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank our customers, vendors, investors, bankers, Government of India and State Governments wherever we have our operations for their assistance, patronage and co-operation. We place on record our appreciation for the contribution made by our employees at all levels. Our consistent growth was made possible by their hard work, solidarity, cooperation, and support.

For and on behalf of the Board

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Annexure - 1

Performance and financial information of each of Subsidiaries under Rule 8(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Subsidiary Company	Share Capital	Total Income	Profit / (loss) after taxation
1	Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Limited	1,89,732.84	4,112.84	3,066.76
2	Maamba Collieries Limited	1,47,036.32	1,84,315.31	16,594.46
3	Nava Energy Pte. Limited	760.49	18,186.70	2,250.09
4	Nava Energy Zambia Limited	755.57	10,068.95	1,199.97
5	Nava Agro Pte. Ltd.	2,203.98	-	(3.57)
6	Kawambwa Sugar Ltd.	1,871.22	107.44	(361.74)
7	Nava Holding Pte. Ltd.	5,014.98	153.57	107.42
8	Tiash Pte. Limited	0.08	106.11	(201.17)
9	Compai Pharma Pte. Ltd.	0.08	189.55	(100.22)
10	Compai Healthcare SDN.BHD.	92.35	491.26	(404.97)
11	The Iron Suites Pte. Ltd.	147.40	550.86	(164.57)
12	Nava Resources CI, Ivory Coast	81.04	-	(53.40)
13	Nava Bharat Projects Limited	9,080.40	1,951.58	1,162.71
14	Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	20,000.00	24,148.97	1,825.97
15	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	6,312.50	361.48	(33.79)

Note: Indian Rupee equivalent figures have been arrived at by applying at the year end interbank exchange rate of US$ @ ₹ 75.9731 (for share capital) and ₹ 75.2319 (for others).

for and on behalf of the Board
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Annexure - 2

Form AOC-I

Statement containing salient features of the financial statements of Subsidiaries and Associate Companies for the year ended 31st March, 2022
(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Act read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part A: Subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	Reporting Currency	Exchange rate for the Balance sheet figures for the relevant financial year	Share Capital ₹ in Lakhs	Reserves and surplus ₹ in Lakhs	Total Assets ₹ in Lakhs	Total Liabilities ₹ in Lakhs	Investments ₹ in Lakhs	Exchange rate for the P/L A/c figures for the relevant financial year	Turnover ₹ in Lakhs	Profit / (Loss) before Taxation ₹ in Lakhs	Provision for taxation ₹ in Lakhs	Profit after taxation ₹ in Lakhs	Proposed Dividend ₹ in Lakhs	% of Share holding
Nava Bharat Projects Limited	₹	N/A	9,080.40	19,393.52	28,814.88	340.96	27,747.05	N/A	1,009.09	1,544.50	381.79	1,162.71	-	100.00
Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	₹	N/A	20,000.00	31,761.19	66,403.57	14,642.38	1,101.27	N/A	24,011.08	3,344.20	1,518.23	1,825.97	-	100.00
Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	₹	N/A	6,312.50	2,640.84	12,146.01	3,192.67	6,412.25	N/A	-	27.10	60.89	(33.79)	-	86.53
Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Limited	US $	75.9731	1,89,732.84	1,898.75	1,91,645.99	14.41	98,214.58	75.2319	-	3,887.08	820.32	3,066.76	-	100.00
Maamba Collieries Limited	US $	75.9731	1,47,036.32	57,526.41	7,49,067.64	5,44,504.90	-	75.2319	1,57,491.20	26,149.02	9,554.57	16,594.46	-	64.69
Nava Energy Pte. Limited	US $	75.9731	760.49	1,454.08	3,936.74	2,481.89	1.02	75.2319	17,007.66	2,751.61	501.52	2,250.09	-	100.00
Nava Energy Zambia Limited	US $	75.9731	755.57	822.21	3,368.84	1,791.06	-	75.2319	9,707.44	1,703.61	503.65	1,199.97	-	100.00
Nava Agro Pte. Ltd.	US $	75.9731	2,203.98	(19.78)	2,186.48	2.28	1,871.22	75.2319	-	(3.57)	-	(3.57)	-	100.00
Kawambwa Sugar Ltd.	US $	75.9731	1,871.22	(1,423.37)	1,267.38	819.53	-	75.2319	1.21	(361.74)	-	(361.74)	-	100.00
Nava Holding Pte. Ltd.	US $	75.9731	5,014.98	295.16	5,328.52	18.37	1139.65	75.2319	-	132.87	25.45	107.42	-	100.00
Tiash Pte. Limited	US $	75.9731	0.08	(804.01)	3,053.49	3,857.42	151.04	75.2319	-	(201.17)	-	(201.17)	-	65.00
Compai Pharma Pte. Ltd.	US $	75.9731	0.08	(430.82)	1,765.72	2,196.46	90.58	75.2319	114.25	(100.22)	-	(100.22)	-	65.00
Compai Healthcare SDN. BHD.	US $	75.9731	92.35	(1,333.29)	448.60	1,689.53	-	75.2319	473.02	(404.97)	-	(404.97)	-	65.00
The Iron Suites Pte. Ltd.	US $	75.9731	147.40	(657.65)	649.29	1,159.55	-	75.2319	482.10	(164.57)	-	(164.57)	-	65.00
Nava Resources CI, Ivory Coast	US $	75.9731	81.04	(53.60)	27.44	-	-	75.2319	-	(53.40)	-	(53.40)	-	100.00

Notes: 1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: Kawambwa Sugar Ltd and Nava Resources CI
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year : TIS Pte. Ltd.

Annexure - 3

Particulars of Conservation of Energy, Technology absorption, Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo pursuant to the Provisions of Section 134 of the Act read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy

I) Energy Division:

Power Plant (Telangana)

- STG-1 performance is improved by reduction in specific steam consumption by 0.08 kg/kWh after the major overhaul.
- STG-3 performance is improved by reduction in specific steam consumption by 0.04 kg/kWh after the major overhaul.
- As a part of Refurbishment of aged equipment, Boiler-2 Air pre-heater PA-2 & SA-2 Module tubes were replaced and also installed sonic soot blowers to the replaced tubes for sustaining the Air pre heater performance. Due to this Boiler efficiency is increased by about 0.35 % and thereby coal saving is 2.5 MT/day.
- Arranged density stabilizer ie booster line for Economizer system of Ash Handling Plant -4. Reduced line blocks in ash conveying thus avoided air pollution. There is an energy saving of 43,920 kWh/year.

Power Plant (Odisha)

i. Replacement of existing 7.5 kW, 20 m3 Neutralization pit pump-2 with 11 kW, 40 m3 energy efficient pump (IE2) in Unit-1 resulted in energy saving.

ii. Replacing 25 No's of conventional 400 W HPSV lights with 120 W LED lights at Coal Yard in Unit-2, Cooling Tower in Unit-3, Ash Silo in Unit-1 and CCSY area boundary resulted in energy saving.

iii. Replacing 10 No's of conventional 150 W HPSV lights with 40 W LED lights at TG Building in Unit-2 resulted in energy saving.

iv. Replacing 76 No's of 36 W conventional CFL lamps with 18 W LED lights in Main control room, ESP control room & Battery room in all the units resulted in energy saving.

v. Improving the pumping efficiency of RWPH by Installation and commissioning of 75kW, 450 m3 Energy efficient pump (IE3) resulted in energy saving.

vi. Replacement of APH tubes in module-1 of both Boilers in Unit-1 resulted in improved Boiler efficiency and thermal energy saving.

The total estimated electrical energy savings on account of various measures taken at PP (O) units put together were 49,766 kWh per year.

II) Ferro Alloy Division

Telangana

i. Replacement of existing 150HP pump-3 with higher capacity pump (300HP) at pump house. With this new pump installation only 3 pumps need to be operated instead of 4 pumps, by which we can save 2,31,000 kwh / year.

ii. At Nagaram Pump house, existing 177HP pump was trimmed and observed a saving of 36,300 kWh / Year.

Odisha

i. Replacement of 149 numbers of Conventional lights with Energy Efficient LED lights in plant.

ii. Installation of water level switch in slurry pump pit at MRP

iii. Installation of motorised valve at the suction of Slurry pump and its interlocking arrangement with Zig operation at MRP

The total estimated savings on account of replacement of lights is 1,87,829 kWh per year, 600 Kwh / annum due to water level switch installation in electrical energy and 450 kwh / annum due to installation of motorized operating Valve.

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy

I) Energy Division / Ferro Alloy Division (O)
Nil.

II) Ferro Alloy Division – Telangana
Installation of 20kW capacity Roof Top Solar System at canteen building by which 25,600 kWh / year can be saved approximately.

III) Energy Division – Telangana
Nil.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipments

I) Energy Division:

Power Plant (Telangana)

- ₹ 266.00 Lakhs to carryout STG-1 Major overhaul works.
- ₹ 59.30 Lakhs to carryout STG-3 Major overhaul works.
- ₹ 33.89 Lakhs on procurement of Boiler-2 Air pre-heater PA-2 & SA-2 Module tubes.
- ₹ 0.10 Lakhs for arranging density stabilizer for Economizer ash conveying line in Ash handling plant-4.

Power Plant (Odisha)

i. ₹ 1.84 Lakhs towards procurement of Neutralization Pit pump.

ii. ₹ 1.51 Lakhs towards procurement of LED lighting Luminaires

iii. ₹ 5.23 Lakhs towards procurement of 75kW, 450 m3 RWPH pump.

iv. ₹ 12.50 Lakhs towards replacement of APH tubes in module-1 of both Boilers in Unit-1

II) Ferro Alloy Division:

Telangana

i. ₹ 4.15 Lakhs towards replacement of pump.

ii. ₹ 0.15 Lakhs towards trimming of pump impeller.

iii. ₹ 10.74 Lakhs on procurement of roof top solar system.

Odisha

i. ₹ 5.57 Lakhs towards replacement of LED lights.

ii. ₹ 0.02 Lakhs towards installation of float switch

iii. ₹ 1.02 Lakhs towards motoriozed Operated Valve

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption

I) Energy Division:

Power Plant (Telangana)

1. Procurement of 50 MW STG-1 Governing System spares indigenously. Material procurement cost is saved by ₹ 180.00 Lakhs
2. For STG-1 High pressure valve spares are procured indigenously. Material procurement cost is saved by ₹ 5.00 Lakhs.
3. For Boiler feed pump- C & 3B auto recirculation valves are procured indigenously. Material procurement cost is saved by ₹ 7.00 Lakhs.
4. Bus coupler arrangement is provided between field 1 & 2 and field 3 & 4 of ESP-3. Thereby availability is increased.
5. Necessary arrangements are made and trail run is taken for operating STG-1 & 2 in OFF grid mode to avoid / minimize the Grid supporting charges.
6. As per the modified Unit Islanding Relay setting, about 11 Nos. Island mode operations are avoided during this period. Thereby avoided loss of generation by 5,50,000 kWh.
7. Boiler-3 In-bed evaporator coils are replaced after 5 years of service instead of regular service life of 3 years and Boiler-4 In-bed evaporator coils replacement is extended by one year. Material procurement cost is saved by ₹ 51.05 Lakhs.
8. Boiler-3 & 4 repaired and reuse of IBSH supports instead of replacement. Thereby material procurement cost is saved by ₹ 9.65 Lakhs.
9. Boiler-1 & 2 PA nozzles stems reused by reconditioning. Material procurement cost is saved by ₹ 6.80 Lakhs.

Power Plant (Odisha)

1. Installation and Commissioning of 1 No of HD IP Surveillance camera.
2. Installation and Commissioning of Online Mercury Analyzer for CPP-2 Chimney.
3. Procurement of Infrared Thermal Imager.
4. Installation of Mechanically operated waste convertor.
5. Installation of mechanized truck wheel washing system.
6. Replacing the old inefficient sieving machine with new energy efficient sieving machine.

II) Ferro Alloy Division:

Telangana

i. Installation of Pressurized ventilation system at Furnace-3 Transformers room.

ii. Replacement of existing pulverizer with vibratory cup mill for preparation of samples for analysis in QC Laboratory.

iii. Replacement of 800mm width charge feeding conveyor at Furnace-3 with 1000mm width conveyor.

iv. Replacement of Furnace-3 electrode slipping Hydraulic power pack (installed 30years ago) with latest and compact design.

v. Upgradation of old version Furnace-3 & 4 BWS and RMHS PLC and SCADA with latest version controller and software.

vi. Installation of RTDs and temperature scanner for all cooling towers.

vii. Installation of fire / smoke detecting alarm system at GCP MCC and PCC rooms.

viii. Installation of 150mtrs length of solar based fencing at Colony compound wall.

Odisha

i. Skip-1 & 2 Ground hopper gate modification with pneumatic Cylinder operation.

ii. Installation of Public Address system at Weigh Hoppers of Charge feeding system

iii. Replacement of ordinary SOV connectors with Indicating type connectors at Hydraullic system

iv. Modification of Starters on Skull breaker by introducing the interposing Relays

v. Replacement of P316J Bearing units with SN-518 Plummer blocks & 22218k bearings at manual zig Machine.

vi. Rotary scrapper arranged in the return of belt at head pulley area for scrapping of sticked material

vii. Vibrating screen amplitude is reduced by reduction of counter weights of exciters and reducing the motor speed through VFD

viii. Arrangement of VFD to Rotary scrappers to adjust the scrapping speed with belt speed for BC4 & 4A

ix. Modification of PLC program to have additional timer control on inlet conveyor operation (Belt Feeder-1)

x. Retrofit of GCP-2 main fan motor VFD with Latest version

xi. Introduction of Fechral wire type resistance boxes in place of SS wire / Punched hole resistance boxes for Long Travel of 40T EOT crane.

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution

I) Energy Division:

Power Plant (Telangana)

1. 78% of the Boiler start-up / Boiler-3 Alkali boil out fuel requirement (i.e. 83,600 L) is met with LDO in place of HSD as per the LDO availability. Thereby cost saving is ₹ 20.50 Lakhs.

2. Low grade fuel is used by 95,000 MT in blend with High grade and G-13 coal. Thereby net fuel cost is reduced by ₹ 0.23 / kWh.

3. Boiler-3 is operated without any tube failure for a period of 5 years 25 days. During this period, Boiler-3 is operated continuously for a period of 361 days.

4. For Boiler-3 PA Fan VFD, M/s. Danfoss make common mode filters-04 no's are installed at VFD O/P side, to reduce the circulating current impact on bearing. Thereby equipment availability is increased.

5. Acid and chlorine HDPE pipe lines are replaced with CPVC pipe lines. Thereby pipe line availability is increased.

6. For ESP-3 Fields-1 & 4 Precicon-IIS controllers replaced with ACE-4 NEXT GEN controllers for ease of maintenance and better service & spares support.

7. Replacement of existing 132kV porcelain housed lightning arresters with polymer housed lightning arresters for Power Transformer-2.

8. For AHP Compressor - 5 Existing Alstom make MCHNM MOTPRO relay retrofitted with Schneider make MICOM P225 relay.

9. Generator Transformer-3 Generator Transformer-3 LV side short length laminated type copper flexibles - 12 Nos are replaced with new laminated type copper flexibles which are increased in length. Thereby equipment availability increased.

10. Change-over switch arrangement for EOT crane power supply. Thereby equipment availability increased.

11. Providing Boiler-1 & 2 BAC vent filters auto purging to reduce the compressed air consumption.

12. Providing Unit-1 UPS system fault alarms in DCS to improve the monitoring.

13. Provided additional drains to feed water and main condensate pipelines Connected to WHRS-3 to reduce the connected FAP furnace down time during shutdown.

Power Plant (Odisha)

i. Capturing the real-time video of stack emissions

ii. Online measuring of Mercury content in flue gas

iii. Condition monitoring of 132 kV equipment

iv. Converting the Food waste into Bio compost

v. Controlling and eliminating the fugitive dust emission on public roads by proper washing of truck tires.

vi. Improved sieving machine efficiency and reduced energy consumption.

II) Ferro Alloy Division:

Telangana

i. Reduced the temperature and improved the ambient conditions in Furnace-3 Transformers room after installation of pressurized ventilation system.

ii. Reduced the size of material from 8 mm to 50 microns during preparation of samples with vibratory cup mill at Quality control Laboratory.

iii. Avoided material spillages during operation of furnace-3 charge feeding system after replacement of conveyor.

iv. Increased reliability of the equipment and avoided the mal-operation of equipment during electrode slipping.

v. Increased reliability of the Furnace 3 & 4 batching and feeding system operation with up-graded PLC & SCADA.

vi. After installation of RTDs and scanner, monitored the cooling towers inlet and outlet temperatures periodically at pump house.

vii. Improved safety at Gas Cleaning Plant PCC and MCC rooms.

viii. Monkey menace reduced at colony after installation of the solar fencing.

Odisha

i. Raw material spillages are reduced by Skip-1 & 2 Ground hopper gate modification with pneumatic Cylinder operation

ii. Effective communication is established with Installation of Public Address system at Weigh Hoppers of Charge feeding system

iii. Easy trouble shooting and downtime is reduced with replacement of ordinary SOV connectors with Indicating type connectors at Hydraullic system

iv. Easy trouble shooting and downtime is reduced with modification of Starters on Skull breaker by introducing the interposing Relays

v. Life of Manual zig is increased with replacement of P316J Bearing units with SN-518 Plummer blocks & 22218k bearings at manual zig Machine

vi. Fugitive emission is reduced with rotary scrapper arranged in the return of belt at head pulley area for scrapping of sticked material

vii Effective cleaning is achieved and fugitive emission is reduced by reducing the Vibrating screen amplitude of counter weights of exciters and reducing the motor speed through VFD

viii. Effective cleaning is achieved and fugitive emission is reduced with arrangement of VFD to Rotary scrappers to adjust the scrapping speed with belt speed for BC4 & 4A.

ix. Spillage is reduced with modification of PLC program to have additional timer control on inlet conveyor operation (Belt Feeder-1)

x. Breakdown of GCP is reduced with retrofit of GCP-2 main fan motor VFD with Latest version

xi. Life of Resistance Box is increased and down time of Crane is reduced with introduction of Fechral wire type resistance boxes in place of SS wire / Punched hole resistance boxes for Long Travel of 40T EOT crane

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

I. Energy Division / Ferro Alloy Division:

(a) The details of technology imported : Nil

(b) The year of import : Not Applicable

(c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed : Not Applicable

(d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof : Not Applicable

(iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development

I. Energy Division – Telangana and Odisha
Nil.

II. Ferro Alloy Division – Telangana and Odisha
Nil

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Current Year 31.03.2022	Previous Year 31.03.2021
Foreign Exchange Outgo:		
i. CIF value of Imports	23,923.87	9,209.40
ii. Interest	28.84	75.98
iii. Others	50.64	63.37
Foreign exchange Earnings at FOB Value		
i. Export of Goods	47,626.78	26,618.67
ii. Others	16,849.87	12,896.94

For and on behalf of the Board
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Annexure - 4

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES for FY 2021-22
(Pursuant to Rule 8 of Companies [Corporate Social Responsibility Policy] Rules, 2014)

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company.**
   - Improving quality of life of the communities and stakeholders in general and communities around the Company's manufacturing facilities, in particular; and
   - Contributing to economic development of the society from which the Company draws resources for its operations.
   - The Company endeavours to
     - provide learning and imparting knowledge through formal schools;
     - provide health care services through measures such as eye care & preventive health camps; and
     - provide livelihood through vocational training

2. **Composition of CSR Committee:**

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	No. of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	No. of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. D. Ashok	Chairman of the Company	1	1
2	Mr. K. Durga Prasad	Independent Director	1	1
3	Mrs. B. Shanti Sree	Independent Director	1	1

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company.

   Web-link: ***https://www.nbventures.com/csr-programmes/***

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report). – **Not Applicable.**

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any - **NIL**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (Amount in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (Amount in ₹)
	NA	NA	NA

6. Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5) – **₹ 22,266.00 Lakhs**

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5) – **₹ 445.31 Lakhs**

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

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

   (d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c) – **₹ 445.31 Lakhs**

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
4,56,38,015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes / No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes / No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number
1	Road at Ranibania village including maintenance and other miscellaneous works	(x)	Yes	Odisha	Kharagprasad	Multi year	14,15,000	3,17,370	₹ 13.60 Lakhs spent from unspent account of previous year and balance from current year. The project is completed	Yes	NA	NA
	Total							**3,17,370**				

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes / No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Imple-menta-tion - Direct (Yes / No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
	HEALTH								
1	Renovation of Patient Examination Rooms by creation of two additional screening rooms and necessary equipment thereto at Nava Bharat Eye Centre, Paloncha.	(i) Promoting Health care	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	23,23,661	No	M/s. Hyderabad Eye Institute	CSR00001698
2		(i) Promoting Health care	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	12,79,200	Yes	M/s. Hyderabad Eye Institute	CSR00001698
3	Equipments such as (1) Specular Microscope, 2) Carl Zeiss Lumera 300 model with observer scope to Nava Bharat Eye Centre, Paloncha.	(i) Promoting Health care	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	31,98,400	Yes	M/s. Hyderabad Eye Institute	CSR00001698

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes / No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes / No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
4	Safe drinking water plant at Anjanapuram, Sujathanagar Mandal.	(i) Making available safe drinking water	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	9,69,574.81	Yes	NA	NA
5	PPE Kits to Corona warriors	(i) Promoting preventive health care	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1,50,000.00	Yes	NA	NA
6	Oxygen compressors to existing Oxygen generation Plant located at ITC, Bhadrachalam.	(i) Promoting health care	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	40,00,500.00	Yes	NA	NA
7	Provision of Central oxygen system facility for 50 beds at Government District Mother & Child hospital located at Ramavaram, Kothagudem.	(i) Promoting health care	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	12,02,783.22	Yes	NA	NA
8	COVID-19 preventive relief measures in Periphery areas.	(i) Promoting health care	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	5,848.77	Yes	NA	NA
9	Prevention of Malaria & Dengue in Periphery Villages.	(i) Promoting health care	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	3,25,680.00	Yes	NA	NA
10	Preventive Medical Health Camps.	(i) Promoting health care	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	3,90,000.00	No	M/s Social Organisation for Voluntary Action (SOVA)	CSR00009839
11	Maintainence of existing RO plant at Ranjasingha village with provision of additional membrane / filters.	(i) Making available safe drinking water	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	1,54,195.04	Yes	NA	NA
12	Provision of specialized beds 30 nos. for Celebral Palsy Child Centre located at Laulal, Dhenkanal and semi auto biochemistry analyzer machine	(i) Promoting health care	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	7,11,580.00	Yes	NA	NA
13	Development Work at Govt. Hospital Meramandali.	(i) Promoting health care	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	4,88,573.08	Yes	NA	NA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes / No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes / No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
	EDUCATION								
14	Nava Bharat High School, Paloncha	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	34,11,351.00	Yes	NA	NA
15	Nutritious food to students of Nava Bharat High School	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	52,530.00	Yes	NA	NA
16	Supplementary Spoken English Programme, Paloncha	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	4,35,849.95	Yes	NA	NA
17	Mobile Science Laboratory for Govt. schools in Kothagudem area	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	4,40,223.75	Yes	NA	NA
18	Science Exhibits to Mini Science centre, Paloncha	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	47,232.00	Yes	NA	NA
19	Students desks to Government Schools	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	33,61,700.00	Yes	NA	NA
20	Construction of Toilet Block at ZPHSchool-Yanambile	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	5,95,530.29	Yes	NA	NA
21	Grant in Aid to Brahmani Public School & Nimidha School.	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	595720.00	Yes	NA	NA
22	Construction of new class room & renovation of adjacent class rooms at High school – Kharagprasad.	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	2718290.27	Yes	NA	NA
23	Renovation of class room at primary school-Kharagprasad village.	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	248812.14	Yes	NA	NA
24	Mobile Science Laboratory for Periphery Schools.	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	271310.80	Yes	NA	NA
25	Renovation of Girls toilet and new MS gate at Govt. school of Sana-Ranibania village.	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	168131.18	Yes	NA	NA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes / No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes / No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
26	Supply of Dual Desk Benches to the Schools – Sana Ranibania, and Kharagprasad Govt. Primary School.	(ii) Promoting education	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	309691.00	Yes	NA	NA
	LIVELIHOOD								
27	Nava Bharat Vocational Institute (NBVI), Paloncha	(ii) Promoting employment enhancing vocational skills	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	91,75,909.15	Yes	NA	NA
28	Women Empowerment Centre, Paloncha	(iii) Empowering women	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	46,08,433.41	Yes	NA	NA
29	Maintenance & Operation of Skill Development Centre.	(ii) Promoting employment enhancing vocational skills	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	24,30,809.21	Yes	NA	NA
	OTHER PROGRAMS								
30	Gas cremation unit to grave yard at Paloncha	(xi) slum area development	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	43,511.17	Yes	NA	NA
31	Toilet at Tashildar office, Paloncha	(i) Promoting sanitation	Yes	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	49,826.04	Yes	NA	NA
32	Development of Cremation ground at Kharagprasad village.	(xi) slum area development	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	11,08,564.07	Yes	NA	NA
33*	Construction of road for ranibania village.	(x) rural development projects.	Yes	Odisha	Dhenkanal	-	Yes	NA	NA

*On-going project of previous year. In addition to ₹ 3,17,370/-, ₹ 13.60 Lakhs was spent from unspent CSR Account 2021 of previous year on this project and was completed in FY 2021-22 [Total expenditure on this project is ₹ 17,32,918/-].

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads – **₹ 47,224/-**

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable – **Not Applicable**

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) – **₹ 4,56,38,015/-**

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any - **NIL**

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

9.(a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer	
1	2019-20	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	2020-21	13,60,000	13,60,000	NA	NIL	NA	NIL
3	2021-22	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total						**NIL**

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): **Not Applicable**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Status of the project - Completed/ Ongoing
1	NA	Road at Ranibania village	2020-21	Less than 3 years	16,70,000	16,77,370	[₹ 55,548/- + ₹ 16,77,370/- = ₹ 17,32,918/-]	Completed

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year – **Not Applicable since NO capital asset was created or acquired.**

Asset-wise details

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

11. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5). **– Not applicable**.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Sultan A.Baig
Chief Financial Officer

P. Trivikrama Prasad
(Managing Director)
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
(Chairman of CSR Committee)
DIN: 00006903

Annexure - 5

AOC 2

Disclosure of Particulars of Contracts/Arrangements entered into by the Company with Related Parties referred to in Sub Section (1) of Section 188 of the Act

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

1. There are no contracts or arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in subsection (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are not at arm's length basis.
2. The following are the material contracts / arrangements / transactions entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are at arm's length basis:

Sl. No	Name of the Related Party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements / transactions	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
1	Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL) Subsidiary of the Company	Staff support services rendered	N/A	The Company deputed few of its employees to provide technical support services and the amount charged during the year is ₹ 93.94 Lakhs	17.06.2021	NIL
2	Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL) Subsidiary of the Company	Lease rent earned	N/A	The Company provided its factory premises on lease and the amount charged during the year is ₹ 3.60 Lakhs	17.06.2021	NIL
3	Nava Energy Pte. Ltd.(NEPL) Wholly owned subsidiary of the Company	Rendering operation and maintenance (O&M) services to NEPL	30.06.2027	The Company is providing Technical Support Services to NEPL in respect of O&M of 300 MW Power Plant of MCL. The income earned for FY 2021-22 is ₹ 12,153.77 Lakhs.	*08.05.2015 & 22.07.2016	NIL
4	Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) Subsidiary of the Company	Lease rent earned	N/A	The Company provided its land on lease and the amount charged during the year is ₹ 1.84 Lakhs	*30.05.2014	
5	Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) Subsidiary of the Company	Utility Services	N/A	The Company provides utility services for the operations of power plant of Nava Bharat Energy India Ltd and the amount charged during the year is ₹ 266.32 Lakhs	*30.05.2014	NIL
6	Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) Subsidiary of the Company	Purchase of Ash bricks, pavers and slag	N/A	The Company purchased Ash bricks, pavers and slag from Nava Bharat Energy India Ltd for usage in the factory premises. The amount incurred towards these purchases is ₹ 35.60 Lakhs	*30.05.2014	
7	Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) Subsidiary of the Company	Manganese bricks conversion job work	N/A	The subsidiary Nava Bharat Energy India Ltd does the job work of Manganese bricks conversion from Manganese ore fines and the amount incurred during FY 2021-22 is ₹ 347.11 Lakhs	17.06.2021	NIL

Sl. No	Name of the Related Party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements / transactions	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
8	Nava Bharat Projects Limited (NBPL) Wholly owned subsidiary of the Company	Lease rent earned	N/A	The Company provided its office space situated at 3rd Floor of 'Nava Bharat Chambers', Somajiguda, Hyderabad, on lease and the amount charged during the year is ₹ 6.00 Lakhs	29.01.2020	NIL
9	Nava Bharat Projects Limited (NBPL) Wholly owned subsidiary of the Company	Technical support services received	N/A	The Company availed technical support services in respect of new projects and the amount incurred during the year is ₹ 130.00 Lakhs	17.06.2021	NIL
10	Mr. Ashwin Devineni Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Managing Director of Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte., Ltd. (NBS), Wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and S/o. Mr. D Ashok, Chairman of the Company	Revision of remuneration	5 years from 01.04.2019	Remuneration revised to US$ 1,756,405 per annum w.e.f 01.04.2021. The terms of employment and remuneration of Mr. Ashwin Devineni may be varied from time to time by the Company based on his performance evaluation, and in accordance with the Company's Remuneration Policy and other applicable / relevant policies and not exceeding such limits as may be prescribed in such policies	*29.05.2019	NIL
11	Mr. D. Nikhil Senior Vice President and S/o. Mr. D Ashok, Chairman of the Company	Revision of remuneration	N/A	Remuneration revised to ₹ 134.40 Lakhs per annum w.e.f 01.04.2021. The terms of employment and remuneration of Mr. D. Nikhil may be varied from time to time by the Company based on his performance evaluation, and in accordance with the Company's Remuneration Policy and other applicable/ relevant policies and not exceeding such limits as may be prescribed in such policies.	*07.02.2019	NIL
12	Mr. D. Rajasekhar Brother of Mr. D Ashok, Chairman of the Company	Lease Rent paid	N/A	The Company paid ₹ 13.60 Lakhs (exclusive of Good and Services Tax) towards rent for the Registered Office of the Company situated at 3rd Floor of 'Nava Bharat Chambers', Somajiguda, Hyderabad	27.05.1995	NIL
13	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited (BIPL) Subsidiary of the Company	Lease rent earned	N/A	The Company provided its office space situated at 3rd Floor of 'Nava Bharat Chambers', Somajiguda, Hyderabad, on lease and the amount charged during the year is ₹ 3.00 Lakhs	29.01.2020	NIL
14	Avanti Feeds Limited Public Company in which director of the Company is the director	Lease rent earned	N/A	The Company provided its factory space situated at Samalkot, A.P., on lease and the amount charged during the year is ₹ 3.02 Lakhs	28.01.2022	NIL

* Also approved by shareholders

For and on behalf of the Board

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Annexure - 6

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments during FY 2021-22 under Section 186 of the Act

Nature of transaction (whether loan / guarantee / security / acquisition)	Purpose	Date of making loan / acquisition / giving guarantee / providing security	Name and address of the person or body corporate to whom it is made or given or whose securities have been acquired (listed / unlisted entities)	Amount of loan / security / acquisition / guarantee ₹ in Lakhs	Time period for which it is made / given	Date of passing of Board Resolution	For Loans	
							Rate of Interest	Date of maturity
Acquisition of equity shares	For making further investment in 1. Tiash Pte Ltd & 2. Alto Series E Extension, an investment series of Nahkoda Capital Opporunity Fund LLC	19.04.2021, 01.09.2021, 25.02.2022 & 23.03.2022	Nava Holding Pte. Limited 18 Duxton Hill Singapore – 089601	2,258.21	-	18.08.2017	-	-
Acquisition of equity shares	For making further investment in Kawambwa Sugar Ltd	01.09.2021 & 07.01.2022	Nava Agro Pte. Limited 18 Duxton Hill Singapore - 089601	929.83	-	03.11.2018 & 17.12.2021	-	-
Acquisition of equity shares	For day-to-day operations of the Company	29.12.2021	Nava Resources CI Abidjan Cocody Riviera 2, Residence Les versants, lot 37, ilot 3, section AZ, plot 115, 25 Post box 328, Abidjan 25 – Ivory Coast (Cote D'Ivoire)	55.72	-	11.11.2020	-	-
Acquisition of equity shares	Acquisition of 1,31,25,000 equity shares held by Malaxmi Infra Ventures (India) Private Limited in Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	12.10.2021	Brahmani Infratech Pvt Ltd, 6-3-1109/1, Nava Bharat Chambers, Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad – 500082	1900.00	-	11.10.2021	-	-

Note: The aggregate investments made as on March 31, 2022 has been provided in the financial statement vide note no.6

For and on behalf of the Board

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Annexure - 7
Management Discussion And Analysis

The objective of this report is to convey the Management's perspective on the external environment affecting the businesses of the Company, as well as strategy, operating and financial performance, material developments, risks and opportunities and internal control systems and their adequacy. These discussions and analysis shall be read in conjunction with the Company's standalone and consolidated financial statements (financial statements), the Directors' report and other information included elsewhere in the Annual Report.

Global Economic Outlook

The growth in the world Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rebounded at 6.1% in CY 2021 as per World Economic Outlook published by International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2022 after a contraction to 3.5% in CY 2020. The improved economic performance was the result of rapid vaccinations, relaxation in curbs caused by the pandemic, massive fiscal support, robust consumer spending and improved business activities.

The global economy in 2022, was marked by rising energy prices, a boom in international metal and coal prices, supply disruptions emanating from lockdowns in China, and the Russia-Ukraine conflict. These factors have resulted in higher and more broad-based inflation than anticipated, notably in the USA and many emerging markets and developing economies.

The robust recovery in 2021 – driven by solid consumer spending and some uptick in investment, with trade in goods matching and at times surpassing pre-pandemic levels – marked the highest growth rate in over four decades. Yet the momentum for growth – especially in China, the USA and the European Union – slowed considerably by the end of 2021, as the effects of monetary and fiscal stimuli began to recede and major supply-chain disruptions emerged. Rising inflationary pressure is posing additional risks to recovery in many economies.

The war in Ukraine has triggered a costly humanitarian crisis. At the same time, economic damage from the conflict will contribute to a significant slowdown in global growth in 2022 and add to inflation. The sanctions by the Western countries on Russia and the disruptions in the supply chain and raw materials due to the conflict are having pronounced effects. Fuel and food prices have increased rapidly, hitting vulnerable populations in low-income countries the hardest.

Analyzing these developments, the IMF predicted that the global economy would grow 3.6% during CY 2022 (down from 6.1% last year), which is 0.8% lower than projected in January 2022. The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), on the other hand, was harsher, lowering the global economic growth to 2.6% from 3.6%.

High and persistent inflation could prompt central banks of all countries to resort to more aggressive measures to ensure price stability. Experts opine that this will likely raise borrowing costs worldwide, hampering economic recovery efforts, particularly in developing nations.

Indian Economy

The Indian economy too, quickly overcame the headwinds posed by the pandemic. India's GDP growth was at 8.7% in FY 2021-22 against a contraction of 6.6% in FY 2020-21.

Immediately after suffering a heavy contraction and an overall economic slowdown in 2020 due to the prolonged lockdowns and decline in industrial production, India adopted a four-pronged strategy of containment, fiscal, financial and long-term structural reforms to overcome the pandemic-led economic setback. This strategy has resulted in the Government's 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan', a stimulus package of ₹29.8 trillion, equivalent to 15% of its GDP. In addition, a slew of measures to incentivize local production through the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, packages to Small and Medium Enterprises and the unorganized sector have been ushered in.

Through its policies, the Government significantly increased capital expenditure on infrastructure projects to bring back medium-term demand and aggressively implemented supply-side measures to prepare the economy for a sustained long-term expansion. With the vaccination program covering most of the adult population, recovering economic momentum and the potential long-term benefits of supply-side reforms in the pipeline, the Indian economy is in a good position to witness GDP growth of around 7.5% - 8.0% in 2022-23.

Despite the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, higher global oil, commodity & food prices, and a widening current account deficit that will contribute to rising inflation, India's growth rate forecast is still among the highest. However, the niggling inflation can lead to more than expected liquidity tightening by the central bank, impacting the GDP growth.

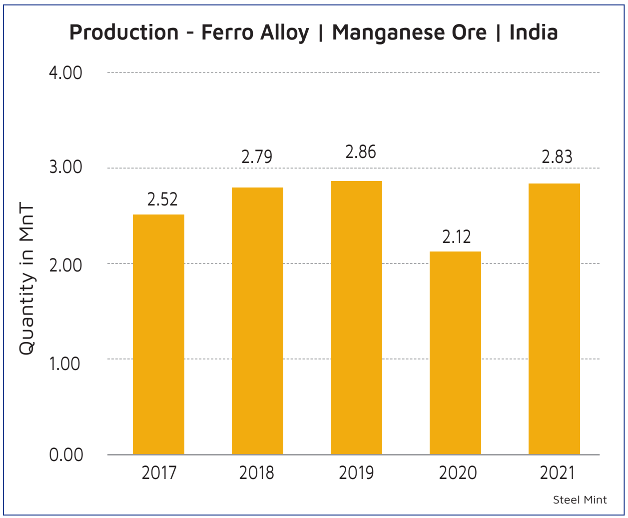
Opportunities and Threats

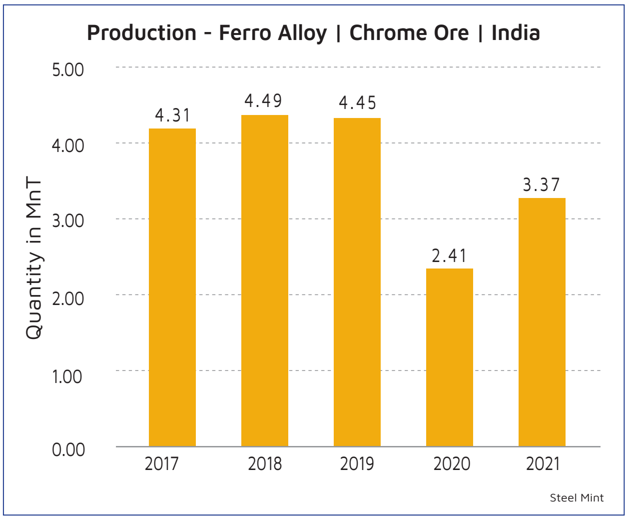
The Ferro Alloys Sector

Demand from the steel-making industry drives the global bulk ferro alloys market. The size of the global ferro-alloys market reached US$ 71 billion in 2021, and is estimated to touch US$ 105 billion by 2027, exhibiting CAGR of 7.3% during 2022-27.

The global ferro alloys market has been growing at a substantial rate over the past few years. The growth of the construction industry in the emerging economies of the Asia-Pacific region is one of the critical factors that is driving the demand for steel, which led to an increasing growth of the ferro alloys market. The rising population, urbanization, and infrastructure development helped the construction industry's growth. The construction industry accounts for almost half of the steel consumption. With the improving construction methods, steel products' consumption is rising rapidly in developing countries.

The Indian ferro alloys market is around 6 Million Metric Tons (MT), with the demand for silico manganese outstripping ferro manganese. Ferro alloys production in India increased by 37% during FY 2021, compared to FY 2020, which saw a decline in output due to COVID-19 induced lockdowns and muted demand. FY 2021 was an outstanding year for the ferro alloys market in India, with increased demand from the steel industry and a surge in overall metal prices.





Potential Challenges for the Industry

The domestic ferro-alloy makers got some relief after the Union Government allowed the use of oxygen in the manufacturing plants in the second half of fiscal 2021-22. It may be recalled that the lockdowns and diversion of oxygen for medical usage during the severe COVID second wave from April-July 2021 had impacted production.

Lower availability of reductants from the domestic market and higher dependence on import materials, where prices have surged by more than 300%, shortage of containers and vessels caused by COVID lockdowns and supply-chain distributions are the biggest challenges for the industry in the foreseeable future. Of late, the increase in coal prices has made the cost of power generation by captive power plants dearer, and most of the State Utilities have increased the power tariffs, resulting in a drastic increase in the cost of production for this power-intensive industry. With disruptions in fuel supplies owing to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and lower availability of coal in the domestic market, the coal prices are expected to be higher for more prolonged periods causing upward pressure on the cost of production.

The Government of India's decision to impose an export duty of 15% on all finished steel items, pig iron, etc., to contain inflation - has made steel exports vulnerable. The steel industry is compelled to focus on the domestic market, where margins are lower than exports, resulting in lower ferro alloys realizations.

In the domestic arena, a more liberal policy from the Union Government is required to unlock the vast resources and utilization of minerals needed by the industry. If India is to raise capacity utilization and achieve higher exports, the Government must facilitate access to chromite and manganese ore deposits to the producers aside from increasing the extraction volumes of coal.

Steel Sector

The global steel industry has partially recovered with an increase in global steel production by 3.7% during 2021 compared to 2020. This is primarily due to pent up demand for commodities aided by wide-scale vaccinations, gradual re-commencement of economic activity and significant change in retail consumer behaviour, mainly in the automotive and construction sectors. Further, increase in raw material prices, mainly concerning coking coal, iron ore and fuel have pushed up the market prices of steel. Global crude steel production reached 1,951 MT in 2021, which was higher by 70 MT than 2020. While China continued to be the largest global steel producer, there was moderate growth in steel production in countries such as India, Japan, USA, Germany and Brazil, amongst others, signifying normalcy in operations during the pandemic. The details of the top 10 steel-producing nations are as follows:

Rank	Country	2022	2021	Change (%)
1	China	1,033	1,065	(3.0)
2	India	118	100	17.7
3	Japan	96	83	15.7
4	Russia	76	72	6.1
5	United States	86	73	18.3
6	South Korea	71	67	5.2
7	Turkey	40	36	12.8
8	Germany	40	36	12.3
9	Brazil	36	31	16.1
10	Iran	29	29	(1.7)

Source: World Steel Association (WSA)

During CY 2021, crude steel production in India reached 118.1 MT, an increase of 18% compared to CY 2020. Consumption increased to 106.1 MT, showing a growth of 18.8% over the CY 2020 figure of 89.3 MT. Export of total finished steel stood at 12.8 MT, showing an annual growth of 26.1%, and India remained a net exporter of total finished steel.

Year	Crude Steel		
	Capacity (MT)	Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)
2017	137.97	101.45	74
2018	142.23	109.25	77
2019	142.29	111.34	78
2020	143.91	100.25	70
2021*	154.26	118.13	77

Source: JPC; *Provisional (January-December, 2021)

Year	Total Finished Steel (alloy + non+alloy) (in Million Tonnes)			
	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
2017	93.73	7.82	10.87	88.67
2018	100.57	7.29	6.69	96.73
2019	104.06	7.44	8.20	102.62
2020	92.23	4.46	10.15	89.33
2021*	111.85	5.00	12.79	106.13

Source: JPC; *Provisional figure (January-December, 2021)

The Union Budget 2022-23 stepped up capital expenditure outlay sharply by 35.4% to ₹ 7.50 Lakhs Crore from ₹ 5.54 Lakhs Crore for FY 2021-22. The focus was on creating infrastructure and manufacturing to propel the economy. In addition, enhanced outlays for key sectors such as defense, railways, roads, transport and highways will give the much-needed impetus to steel consumption.

With high backlog orders combined and rebuilding of inventories in developing countries, steel demand will continue to recover in 2022. Persistent rising inflation, continued lag in vaccination in developing countries, and further growth deceleration in China, however continue to threaten this forecast.

Input costs have been on an upswing owing to the Russia-Ukraine war and companies have been wary of the higher raw material costs gnawing into their margins. Steel prices have been no stranger to this phenomenon. The prices of iron ore and coking coal, two critical components of producing steel in the commonly-used Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF) method, have surged recently and are expected to stay elevated as the conflict further tightens supply.

The Government of India's decision to impose an export duty of 15% on all finished steel items, pig iron, etc., to contain inflation has made steel exports vulnerable. The steel industry is compelled to cater to the domestic market, where margins are lower than exports.

Opportunities for Growth

The National Steel Policy has set an ambitious target of establishing a steel capacity of 300 MTPA and a finished steel output of 230 MTPA by 2031, including 24 MTPA of net exports. The per capita consumption also is estimated to touch 160kgs.

To give a boost to the manufacturing sectors, the Union Cabinet, in July 2021, approved the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme. It also covered specialty steel with an approved outlay of ₹ 6322 Crore and detailed guidelines have been notified. The scheme is expected to attract investment worth ~₹ 400 billion (US$ 5.37 billion) and expand specialty steel capacity by 25 MT to 42 Million MT in FY 27, from 18 Million MT in FY 21.

In addition, the sector is already attracting large committed private players, higher investments and efforts at modernization. These are basically due to removal from compulsory licensing and changes in the Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) process.

The industry is also benefitting from the developments happening across various industries. The new Vehicle Scrappage policy should help conserve the old steel and push up the automotive demand.

The National Infrastructure Masterplan or the Pradhan Mantri Gati Shakti (PMGS) scheme launched in October 2021 is another significant booster dose for the sector. The scheme is aimed at cutting through inter-ministerial irritants and helping accelerate the firming up and integration of mega infrastructure projects.

China's renewed focus on de-carbonization leading to steel capacity cuts, substantial domestic and export demand, supply disruptions and sanctions on Russia, will help the Indian steel industry in the near term.

Power Sector

With clean energy and meeting net-zero targets becoming imperative for the world, the transformation of the global power sector is gaining ground. New benchmarks are being set across various segments and sectors, ranging from mining, automobile, telecom, Information & Technology, etc.

The year 2021 unfolded as the year of recovery, although the pandemic's grip continued over the course of the year. With the slightly receding impact of COVID, the global GDP trod on the path towards recovery, growing at a rate of 6.1% in 2021 from -3.5% in the previous year. This was accompanied by exceptional demand for electricity combined with strong economic growth and extreme weather conditions, boosting electricity demand by more than 6% in 2021 (Source: IEA Electricity Market Report, January 2022), the largest increase since 2010. The steep rise in demand strained coal and natural gas supplies, putting upward pressure on electricity prices and impacting end-users across countries, especially in China, Europe and India.

While economic activities recovered post-COVID, the supply of materials and inputs did not keep pace with the demand, causing imbalance, resulting in a series of energy shortages and a rapid rise in wholesale electricity prices across several countries in 2021. The energy crisis brought to the fore the importance of coal, as energy security, affordability and sustainability continue to take centre stage in nations across the globe.

After declining in 2019 and 2020, coal-fired electricity generation increased by around 9% and reached a new all-time high, contributing to more than half of the rise in demand in 2021. This rise in coal power generation can be seen as a one-off event, attributed to the exceptional year for electricity markets due to the strong growth in electricity demand, unfavourable renewable conditions and increasing gas prices, while the shift in trend towards renewables is expected to continue under normal circumstances. Renewables, on the other hand, grew by 6% in 2021, despite the unfavourable weather conditions.

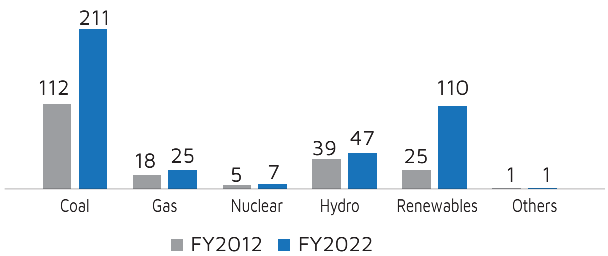
India's power market is undergoing a significant transformation, owing to the efforts taken by the government to improve electricity access in the country, along with its plans to increase the share of renewables in the country's power generation mix. As power demand in India continues to be met mainly through thermal generation, a surge in power demand puts pressure on fuel supply. The sudden rise in demand for electricity with a pickup in economic activities was not met by a proportional growth in coal supplies (also partly due to a sharp jump in global coal price), resulting in severe coal shortages.

The demand-supply gap also prompted increased demand at the power exchange, where electricity prices surged to the ceiling rate of ₹ 20/unit for some 15-minute blocks in August and October 2021. The government quickly intervened, initiating a slew of measures like utilizing imported coal, run plants that remained idle due to the PPA issue, urging utilities to use imported coal for blending and enhancing rake availability, among others, to alleviate the crisis, resulting in normalization of prices at the exchange. The average price of electricity at the exchange ranged between ₹ 3-4/unit in November-December 2021 from an average of ₹ 8/unit in October 2021.

Another pressing issue to be addressed is the turnaround of Discoms. A major focus of the government has been increased participation of the private players in the Transmission & Distribution space to improve the operational efficiencies and financial performance of the Discoms. Distribution continued to be plagued by several issues like high AT&C losses, insufficient tariff hikes widening ACS-ARR gap and accumulation of regulatory assets, thus impacting the financial position of Discoms, resulting in the rise of pending dues to Gencos.

India's installed generation capacity stands at ~400 GW on March 31, 2022, with capacity addition of more than 17 GW in FY 2022 compared to 12 GW in FY 2021. The capacity additions in FY 2022 happened majorly in the renewables segment, led by solar. Coal-based capacities continue to dominate India's total installed capacity, accounting for half of the capacities installed. However, the share has consistently declined over the past 10 years from 56% in FY 2012 to about 52% in FY 2022. India's new thermal capacity installations have come down significantly with only 1.3 GW net additions in FY 2022, contributing to less than 10% of total capacities installed, indicating a slowdown of the sector with movement towards clean energy. This is also evident in the PLF of thermal plants that have witnessed a declining trend in the last decade, falling from 73.3% in FY 2012 to 58.8% in FY 2022.

Installed Capacity (GW)



Source: CEA

The Government's plans to significantly boost the share of renewable energy (especially solar) from the current 28% of the total energy mix, could impact the business of thermal power plants.

India's per capita power consumption of ~1,220 units is still low and there is significant room to grow the consumption over the next few years.

Regulatory and policy reforms in the sector are critical to help avert the issues surrounding the power value chain alongside creating an enabling environment for increased investments in the sector.

2021 was a year of policy announcements across all segments of the power sector. Some of the key announcements during the year included:

- Net Metering for rooftop solar systems
- Inter-state transmission charges waiver for Solar, Wind, Hydro Pumped Storage Plant and Battery Energy Storage System projects
- Notification on "Change in Law" rules – formula has been provided to calculate adjustments in the monthly tariff
- Curtailment Rules – a must-run power plant will not be subjected to curtailment or regulation of generation or supply of electricity on account of merit order dispatch or any other commercial consideration
- Automatic Pass-Through – State electricity regulators to adopt an automatic pass-through model
- Renewable Energy Bundling – guidelines issued for renewable energy bundling with thermal power generation
- Hydro Purchase Obligation within Non-Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation

Company Overview

Nava Bharat Ventures Limited (NBVL) has diversified businesses in Metals, Energy, Mining Resources, Healthcare-Enabled Services and Agriculture. It operates in different geographies spanning India, South-East Asia and Africa. The Company is a leading manufacturer and exporter of Manganese Alloys and has installed capacities of 125,000 TPA & 75,000 TPA, in Telangana and Odisha States respectively. NBVL leverages captive power and long-term tie-up for Manganese Ore in the business.

The Company reported robust growth in its standalone operations during FY 22, backed by solid traction in the manganese alloys business in both export and domestic markets coupled with higher power sales over energy exchanges. Ferro chrome conversion continued its stable performance and provided stability in the overall earnings. The power division has witnessed a remarkable improvement, backed by the operationalization / resumption of 60 MW IPP in Odisha. A long-pending legal dispute over the urban land bank in eastern Hyderabad has been adjudged in favor of the Company, further paving the way for the monetization of this asset.

Optimum production and higher realizations for manganese alloys, coupled with robust power operations, especially after restarting Odisha 60MW IPP, enacted the strong standalone performance for FY 2022. The Profit Before Tax grew by 143.4% YoY for FY 2022. The Company reported a 111.4% increase in EBITDA YoY due to better efficiency in operations, and for FY 2022, margins stood at 34.7% versus 26.9% in FY 2021. Consolidated Operating Revenue reported an increase of 31.4% YoY for FY 2022, backed by solid standalone operational performance, NBEIL's 150 MW power plant operations and robust coal operations in Zambia.

Metals Division

Ferro Alloys Revenue grew by 50.1% YoY to ₹ 1,27,150 Lakhs.

- Silico-Manganese: Significant revenue and profits were led by volume and realization improvements. The Company's strategic split between export and domestic sales fetched better average realizations for its manganese alloys division in FY 2022. Yearly contracts for manganese ore and advance procurement helped the Company obtain better margins.
- Ferro chrome: Conversion operations demonstrated a strong recovery on the volume front. Conversion volumes were higher by 16% YoY.

The quantitative performance of the ferro alloys segment:

Year	Production MT	Sales MT
2020-21	1,53,145	1,52,820
2021-22	1,66,148	1,70,648

Energy Division

Standalone Energy division reported Revenue of ₹ 66,971 Lakhs, which is 61.6% higher compared to FY 2021, while Consolidated Energy division revenue was ₹ 2,22,598 Lakhs, higher by 17.6% Vs FY 2021.

The standalone operating capacity of the Company increased to 264 MW with the operationalization of 60 MW IPP in Odisha in May 2021. This 60 MW IPP has contributed significantly to the revenue and profit growth of the Energy business. Competitive marginal cost in Odisha helped the Company improve upon merchant power sales opportunistically. Overall PLFs reported by the power plants were moderate during the year, with the lower demand for power and weak realizations in spot markets for a significant period of the year. However, demand pattern improved towards the end of the financial year.

Coal costs for Telangana works have increased significantly towards the end of the year while the availability of coal has also tightened.

The 150 MW independent power plant of NBEIL in Telangana was operational for over six months during the year. The generated power was sold through the Energy Exchanges. NBEIL reported a profit for the year with the occasional surge in tariffs during Sep-Oct 2021 and Mar 2022. To ensure the availability of coal, the Company has initiated procuring the coal through railway rakes even though more efforts are to be put in. The Company dropped its plans to convert this 150 MW plant into a Captive Power Plant as the State Utility is unwilling to grant open access permission.

Energy Business – India

Location	Nava Bharat Ventures Limited (Standalone)			NBEIL (Subsidiary)
	Paloncha, Telangana	Kharagprasad, Odisha	Dharmavaram, Andhra Pradesh	Paloncha, Telangana
Capacity	114 MW (1 x 50 MW, 2 X 32 MW)	150 MW (1 x 30 MW, 2 X 60 MW)	20 MW (1 x 20 MW) (not operational)	150 MW (1 x 150 MW)
Plant Type	CPP	CPP - 90 MW IPP - 60 MW	IPP	IPP
Fuel	Coal	Coal	Coal & Bagasse	Coal
Source Mix	Linkage	Linkage & E-Auction	E-Auction	E-Auction

Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL), Zambia – Energy and Natural resources

MCL operates Zambia's only integrated coal-fired power plant with an installed capacity of 300 MW representing about 9% of Zambia's total installed energy generation capacity. MCL has a long-term 20-year PPA for a net capacity of 267 MW with the state utility (ZESCO), backed by a Sovereign Guarantee. The PPA is based on Declared Availability under a 'Take or Pay' arrangement.

The power plant operations were lower at 66.5% plant availability with the extended major overhaul involving replacement of critical turbine parts for both the units Vs that at 77.7% for FY 2021. The operations attained normalcy during Q3 FY 2022 and both the units are operating well with normative parameters.

The receivables against power sales to ZESCO remained outstanding at US$ 563.9 Million as at 31 March 2022 with owing to continued part payments against monthly power bills.

Under the arbitration initiated for the delayed payments and non-compliance of PPA conditions by ZESCO, the Arbitration Tribunal pronounced a partial award of US$ 250.0 Million payable by ZESCO by 31st January 2022, which is a positive development. ZESCO has however not paid the amount till date, initiated another arbitration, since consolidated with the first arbitration, alleging misrepresentations in tariff fixation at the time of PPA execution, presumably to delay the arbitration proceedings. The next round of Arbitration hearings is scheduled for December 2022.

With the new dispensation in place after the Presidential elections in Zambia, reasonable progress has been made in tariff negotiations with ZESCO. The revised tariff and other terms must be approved by MCL lenders, for which requests have been made and are under active consideration.

MCL's merchant coal sales have touched 501,976 MT during the year, increased by 33.7% compared with coal sales of 375,412 MT in FY 2021. While the coal prices in Zambia cannot be compared to international index prices as Zambia is landlocked and far away from a seaport, average realization increased by 6.6% per MT against that of FY 2021.

MCL has a total outstanding Debt of US$ 412.8 Million as of 31 March 2022. Due to the non-payment of dues by ZESCO, MCL could not pay five semi-annual instalments totaling US$ 147.5 Million. However, MCL continued to honour the interest commitments from its ongoing operations. In addition, MCL continues to engage the lenders to restructure the debt, based on a new payment plan, which considers the estimated cash flows from the revised tariff and off-take agreement. The debt of MCL is however secured only by its project assets and has no recourse to its shareholders or the ultimate parent Company NBVL.

Healthcare Enabled Services

Healthcare is one of the fastest growing sectors globally, and with the COVID pandemic, the demand for lifestyle treatments and diagnostic services increased by leaps and bounds. Our foray into international healthcare reflects our assessment of the long-term potential of the healthcare sector and potential leads in services.

The Company's investments in this business are routed through a Singapore Joint Venture Company – Tiash Pte. Ltd., with a 65% stake. Overcoming the COVID restrictions imposed by the Singapore and Malaysia Governments, the operating revenue of the healthcare division grew by 83.4% compared to the previous year. With the strengthening of the sales team and increased awareness of iron deficiency, the sales are estimated to increase substantially in the coming years. The operating subsidiary modified and widened its service offering in Singapore aimed at a holistic lifestyle diagnostic service which has been well received.

Operations & Maintenance Services

The Company's foray into Operations & Maintenance (O&M) services for power plants took its genesis with the service offering to MCL. These services have been delivered in accordance with the O&M Contract, which underwent thorough scrutiny by the lenders and the other shareholder in Zambia. Nava Bharat Group Companies have pursued a risk matrix based on on-site and off-site deliverables under the contract and have helped MCL maintain optimum performance of its 300 MW power plant subject to the local grid and other limitations.

The Company plans to leverage upon its experience of running medium-sized industrial and independent power plants in India, ideally supplemented by its O&M experience in Zambia, to pursue other business opportunities in this space in Africa and the Middle East.

Outlook

Metals

Though the year started on a promising note, the recent decision by the Government of India to impose a 15% export duty on finished steel items and pig iron comes as a dampener. With the enhanced duty, export demand for finished steel will be impacted, leaving a cascading effect on ferro alloys sales and realizations.

The export market for ferro alloys is quite encouraging, given the uptick in demand for steel and increased economic activities worldwide. However, the economic slowdown and near-zero tolerance toward COVID in China will impact the overall demand and price of ferro alloys.

The manganese alloy production could keep pace for the entire year, although sales realization prices will be lower than the previous year. The working capital involved in the manganese alloys business is expected to increase with the anticipated slower realizations.

The conversion agreement for chrome alloys with Tata Steel will end on 31 March 2025. The Company projects to receive additional margin for a few months on conversion in line with the spurt in ferro chrome prices, though not at the margin levels realized for FY 2021-22. The Company has however been facing certain technical issues affecting the contracted performance levels and is looking at ways and means of overcoming them.

The short-range outlook by World steel had forecasted that steel demand would grow by 2.2% during CY2022. The current forecast assumes that, with the progress of vaccinations across the world, the spread of variants of the COVID virus will be less damaging and less disruptive than seen in previous waves. Vigorous manufacturing activity bolstered by pent-up demand will remain a significant contributor. Persistent rising inflation, further growth deceleration in China, the fallout of the Ukraine war and its impact on the supply chain and raw material movement continues to pose a threat to this forecast.

Energy Sector

Indian Energy Operations

The Company anticipates that the share of merchant sale of power in the spot market through power exchanges or under short-term PPAs will increase this year though captive consumption will remain the significant driver of the business.

The Company is banking on improved plant load factors and year-round operations of 60 MW IPP in Odisha. Despite not having a PPA in place, this unit is being allocated sufficient coal under Shakti B (III) scheme.

In Telangana, the coal cost has drastically increased even for linkage coal which has increased the generation costs, thereby reducing the ability to sell power during non-peak hours over the power exchanges.

A major overhaul-shutdown is planned for NBEIL's 150 MW plant this year, reducing its plant availability to some extent. Operations of this plant are dependent on tariffs in the spot market through power exchanges and the availability of coal from Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. To overcome the coal supply shortage from Singareni, NBEIL is planning to procure coal through rail rakes from far-off mines.

Zambia Coal and Energy Operations

MCL envisages coal mining at its optimum scale for supplying high-grade coal to industrial customers and so expects to deliver strong financial performance under this segment. Year on year, MCL is adding new customers and exporting significant quantities of coal to neighboring countries under long-term contracts.

Post the major overhaul of both the units of the power plant, the units are operating with normative parameters. The tariff negotiations with ZESCO are expected to conclude soon, subject to the approval of the terms by MCL lenders and documentation. From now on, MCL expects that invoices will be fully realized with multiple off take arrangements, and the accumulation to the outstanding receivables to stop henceforth. The enhanced cash flows from ZESCO and others is expected to pave way for its lenders to restructure the long-term debt of MCL.

Discontinued Operations

Following the discontinued operations in the sugar division, the Company pursued sale of residual sugar stocks and most of the plant and equipment of the sugar plant. The Company is evaluating certain development options to monetize the land parcel in the Sugar division.

Risks and Concerns

The Company's business verticals are primarily engaged in commodities. The associated risks and concerns can be attributed to the stage of trade cycles and volatility in input costs, leading to pressure on margins. Since most of our products and services involve exports and revenue generated abroad, foreign currency fluctuations may make our export products less competitive or negatively affect the margins.

1) Ferro Alloys

The fortunes of the ferro alloys sector are tied to the growth of the steel industry. The demand for steel, in turn, reflects the overall economic climate of the world and the domestic scenario. According to its Short Range Outlook released, the World Steel Association forecasts steel demand to edge up 2.2% during CY 2022 to 1.88 billion MT.

With the closure of a few old steel plants in China, pent-up demand from all business activities, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and supply disruptions, the export demand for steel is more robust and lucrative with higher margins. The government of India's export duty of 15% on all finished steel items and pig iron has dampened this spirit, making the Indian steel industry largely dependent on the domestic market. The longer the period of imposition of the duty, the longer the period of operating at low margins by the Steel sector, and in turn, the ferro alloys industry. However, consumption is projected to grow in the domestic market due to the large investments in the construction and infrastructure sectors.

On the challenges front, the political and geopolitical developments, such as a reduction in government stimulus programs, policies to cut emissions and trade wars, could increase pressure on the steel sector and, in turn, the ferro alloys industry.

To meet such challenges, the Company has put in place a few measures. It has pursued procurement of a third of the annual manganese ore requirement on a firm long-term contract which, along with certain process innovations, shall help it obtain reasonable control on the costs. This facilitates the Company to guard against volatile market developments and ensure that quantitative parameters are maintained at an optimum level. Though not devoid of margin changes, the Conversion arrangement with Tata Steel largely insulates the Company from volatility in high-carbon ferrochrome prices.

2) Energy Generation

Although accounting for more than 52% of installed generation capacity in India, the thermal power sector is under strain. The issues plaguing the sub-sector are dependence on monopolistic State-owned coal suppliers, lower supplies of coal, spiraling coal costs and delayed payments by the Utilities. The Government's push for green energy and the commitments to achieve net-zero emissions have not helped the cause of thermal power either.

Recently developments of lower availability of coal and an unofficial embargo by State-owned mining companies not to supply coal to the private sector for a brief period have made the sub-sector more vulnerable to government policies.

However, owing to critical factors like the resumption of economic activity in most manufacturing sectors, employees returning to offices, and growing mobility, the prospects of a rebound for power demand are high during FY 2022-23.

Risk Profile of International Investments

The Company has investment exposure to the integrated coal and 300 MW power project of MCL in Zambia, the development cost of the commercial agriculture and processing in Zambia, and seed capital for healthcare-enabled services in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region.

The investment in MCL through Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (NBS) comprises equity share capital (65%), Shareholder Loans and interest accrued thereon. The Company considers that the Enterprise Value (EV) of MCL adequately covers this exposure and that the suite of internationally enforceable financing and project documents, including Sovereign Guarantee, provide the requisite safeguards to the investment exposure. The recent developments of the Arbitration Tribunal directing ZESCO to pay the partial award of US$ 250.00 Million to MCL augur well. MCL is pursuing the matter with ZESCO. Interest on the long-term debt of MCL is current and the overdue debt of US$ 147.5 Million will be addressed by restructuring, for which we are willing with the conclusion of tariff negotiations. With the expected resolution under the arbitration proceedings in favour of MCL and restructuring of the project loans for a longer tenure, non-recourse of the project debt to the Parent Company, the Company expects due returns on this investment to commence in about two years, spurring up the EV further.

The development cost of the commercial agriculture and processing project is at an early stage and is confined to base infrastructure development at the project site of 10,000 Ha. There will be marginal expenditure towards care and maintenance of the project site infrastructure and experimental agri-projects until the Government fulfils its committed obligations of proper approach road and power connectivity. The Company, in the interim, has been evaluating the technical and economic feasibility of other commercial agriculture projects like Avocado, Marigold etc and has drawn up plans to utilize a part of the land for these projects.

The seed capital investment in the Healthcare-Enabled Services in the APAC region has obtained reasonable traction year on year. With the opening up of markets in Malaysia and Singapore for personal sales calls and the Bluebook listing (Government hospitals) in Malaysia, the envisaged business objectives of this service received a boost. The business spurs up abundant opportunities to distribute other lifestyle medical devices and diagnostic services to deliver an EV commensurate with the investment.

Typical of multi-geographical investments, the consolidated financials are subject to market changes of reported currencies resulting in broad changes in Other Comprehensive Income. As all the investments are without recourse to the Parent Company, the Company does not consider the long-term debt of MCL as risk other than to the extent of changes in reported financial positions.

Internal Control Systems and their Adequacy

Adopting stringent Internal Control Mechanisms is vitally important in a dynamic and competitive environment that witnesses frequently shifting paradigms. Our Internal Control Mechanisms seek to safeguard the organization’s assets as well as authorize, record and report all transactions correctly and in a timely manner. They ensure that we not only conform to local statutory requirements but meet the highest global standards and practices as well.

Our carefully structured Internal Control Framework constantly monitors and assesses all aspects of risks associated with current activities and corporate profile, including scientific and development risks, partner interest risks, and commercial and financial risks. Our Control Processes 1) safeguard the organization’s assets, 2) prevent/detect frauds and errors, 3) ensure accurate and complete accounting, and 4) facilitate timely preparation of reliable financial information. They see to it that manual and automated processes for transaction approval and recording are adequately and effectively reviewed. They also ensure compliance with various policies, practices and statutes in keeping with the organization’s growth and business complexity.

Our Internal Control Systems are reinforced by regular Management Reviews and verification by Internal Auditors. Further, all internal control functions and its entire gamut of activities are covered by independent audit whose findings are reviewed regularly by the Audit Committee and Management of the Company. A Board-appointed Audit Committee is entrusted with the task of 1) reviewing the Internal Audit Plan, 2) verifying the adequacy of the Internal Control System, 3) marking its Audit Observations and 4) monitoring the sustainability of the remedial measures.

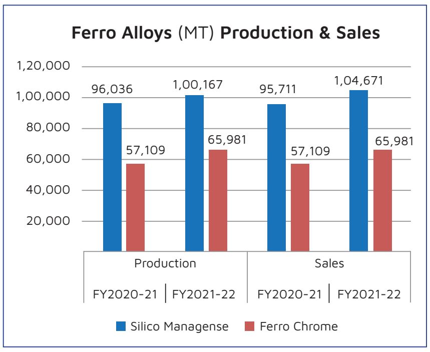
Operational Performance

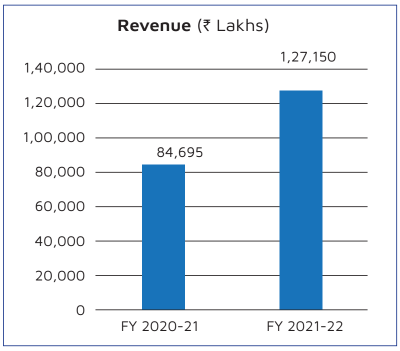
Indian Operations

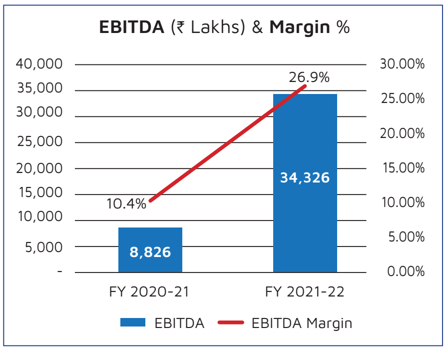
Ferro Alloys

Silico-manganese business saw a record financial year 2021-22 with the increased demand from the steel industry and uptick in all metal prices. The Company made one of the highest sales quantity of 104,671 MT during the year with a 9.4% growth over the previous year. Average realization per MT has increased by 42.5% compared to the previous year, which is the highest for the Company. Operational revenue made from this division is ₹ 1,03,189 Lakhs, with a healthy EBITDA margin of 30.1%.

Ferro-chrome conversion business has a consistent track record of providing steady, predictable cash flow to the Company. However, with the record prices of chrome ore alloys in the export market, Tata Steel paid a bonus for most of the year, boosting the profit. In FY 2022, the conversion volumes at 65,981 MT were higher by 15.5% year-on-year compared to 57,109 MT during FY 2021. Operational revenue from this division is ₹ 23961 Lakhs with EBITDA of ₹ 3101 Lakhs.







Energy

NBVL Indian operations has four power plants with a total capacity of 434 MW. Standalone energy operations have an installed capacity of 284 MW, of which 204 MW are primarily used for captive consumption in ferro alloys. Additionally, the captive power plants remain opportunistic and export surplus power whenever the merchant rates are remunerative, bringing in incremental revenue. 60 MW IPP in Odisha was made operational during the year. Aside from this, the Company's subsidiary NBEIL operates a 150 MW merchant power unit in Telangana.

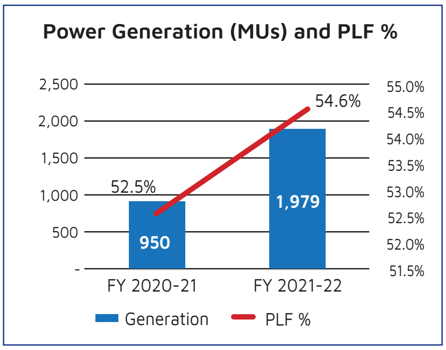
The financial year started with the COVID second wave, and the demand for electricity slumped across the nation till the end of July 2021. With the shortage of domestic coal, increased coal prices in the international market and the shutdown of imported coal based power plants, the tariffs surged during Sep-Oct 2021, which contributed to higher profits of the division. The Company's captive power operations continued to deliver consistent performance throughout the year along with healthy profitability. NBEIL's 150 MW unit at Telangana was operational for more than six months and reported a profit for the year. Indian energy operations reported a Revenue of ₹ 87,784 Lakhs with an EBITDA of ₹ 21,029 Lakhs (EBITDA Margin 23.9%) during the year (corresponding figures for FY 2020-21 were ₹ 44,434 Lakhs, ₹ 10,009 Lakhs and 22.5%).

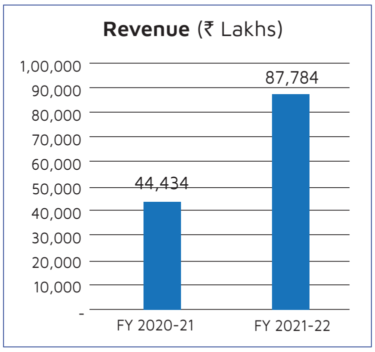
Standalone Energy Operations: The parent Company's operational power plants at Telangana and Odisha, having a combined capacity of 264 MW, continued to operate profitably and achieved an average PLF of 64.3% during the year. Standalone energy operations generated a Revenue of ₹ 66,971 Lakhs, and EBITDA of ₹ 13,096 Lakhs (Margin of 19.5%) (before inter-segment eliminations).

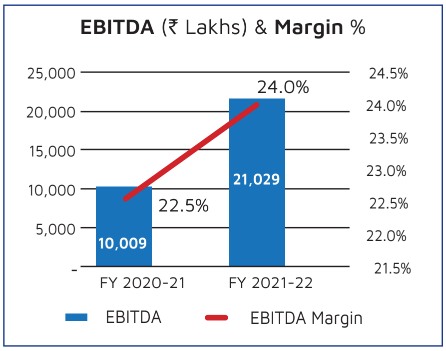
Telangana: The 114 MW power plant at Paloncha had challenges in achieving merchant sales due to lower demand for a major part of the year. Captive consumption of power continued to ensure stable operations. Coal costs have increased substantially towards the end of the financial year.

Odisha: The power plant operations at Odisha got a fillip with the operationalization of the 60 MW IPP unit and backed by the captive power consumption. Marginal cost being lower in Odisha has allowed the plant to sell power to power exchanges round-the-clock. Merchant sales quantity increased by 397.9% to 494.6 Million units compared to FY 2020-21.

NBEIL: The 150 MW unit of the subsidiary NBEIL reported a generation of 492.1 MUs at PLF of 37.5% and sold 434.3 MUs compared to negligible units for FY 2021. NBEIL reported Revenue of ₹ 24,011 Lakhs, EBITDA of ₹ 7,381 Lakhs. (The corresponding figures for FY 2020-21 were ₹ 4,585 Lakhs, ₹ 1,836 Lakhs).







(NBVL + NBEIL Information)

International Operations

Maamba Collieries Ltd

NBVL's step-down subsidiary 'Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL)' is engaged in the businesses of Energy and Coal mining operations in Zambia. NBVL has a 65% equity stake in MCL through its wholly-owned subsidiary Nava Bharat Singapore (Pte) Ltd, based in Singapore.

MCL reported revenue of ₹ 157,491 Lakhs (US$ 209.3 Million) and EBIDTA of ₹ 85,404 Lakhs (US$ 113.5 Million) for FY 2021-22. Net profit for the year was ₹ 16,595 Lakhs (US$ 22.1 Million). The corresponding figures for the last financial year were ₹ 1,60,065 Lakhs (US$ 215.5 Million), ₹ 99,759 Lakhs (US$ 134.3 Million) and ₹ 36,578 Lakhs (US$ 49.3 Million). The reasons for the decline in profit were lower availability of power plant due to major overhaul, the forex loss incurred with the appreciation of Kwacha and higher tax liabilities.

The overall debt of MCL stood at US$ 412.8 Million, with five semi-annual principal repayment instalments totaling US$ 147.5 Million being overdue. The interest payment on the above loan is current.

Energy Operations

The integrated 300 MW coal-fired power plant of MCL attained normalcy in operations post completion of a major overhaul. The plant availability for FY 2021-22 was 66.5% and made a generation of 1735 MUs against plant availability of 77.7% and generation of 1896 MUs for FY 2020-21. The power plant reported operating revenue of ₹ 1,34,966 Lakhs (US$ 179.4 Million) and EBITDA of ₹ 65,659 Lakhs (US$ 87.3 Million). The profit made for the year is ₹ 9,383 Lakhs (US$ 12.5 Million). The corresponding figures for FY 2020-21 were ₹ 144,893 Lakhs (US$ 195.1 Million), ₹ 70,733 Lakhs (US$ 95.2 Million) and ₹ 23,896 Lakhs (US$ 32.2 Million).

The operational revenue, EBITDA and PAT were lower on account of the prolonged shutdown of one unit due to deformation observed in the turbine's diaphragms and carrier, repairs to which were not possible, and major maintenance extended beyond the initial schedule. Expected credit loss for the year was ₹ 32,225 Lakhs (US$ 42.8 Million) against ₹ 33,427 (US$ 45.0 Million) for FY 2021. Further, there was an exchange loss of US$ 7.9 Million with the appreciation of the Zambian Kwacha. Since MCL began billing for power in July 2016, it has cumulatively realized ~55% of the amounts billed as of 31 March, 2022.

MCL has serviced interest on loans in full till 25 March 2022, and five half-yearly principal instalments totaling ₹ 1,12,060 Lakhs (US$ 147.5 Million) are overdue. Due to the outstanding receivables from ZESCO, MCL requested the project lenders to restructure the outstanding loan amount, keeping in mind the revised prospective tariff. With the agreement on the prospective revised tariff is nearing conclusion, MCL expects the lenders to take up restructuring positively in the near future.

The Arbitrational Tribunal has awarded partial payout of US$ 250.0 Million by ZESCO to MCL by 31 January 2022. ZESCO did not pay the amount and MCL is making efforts to realize it. MCL applied for a peremptory order before the Tribunal to discuss ZESCO's failure.

Coal Mining Operations

Mining operations received a boost from growing merchant volumes and new client additions. During FY 2021-22, coal sales to outsiders grew by 33.7% to 501,976 MT. However, internal coal sales to power plants have come down by 9.9% to 1,094,206 MT with the lower power plant operations. The coal division registered a marginal increase in revenue from ₹ 35,444 Lakhs (US$ 47.7 Million) to ₹ 36,305 Lakhs (US$ 48.3 Million) for FY 2021-22. EBITDA decreased by 18.6% from ₹ 24,260 Lakhs (US$ 32.7 Million) to ₹ 19,744 Lakhs (US$ 26.24 Million) majorly due to lower sales to the power division and forex loss of ₹ 1,427 Lakhs (US$ 1.9 Million).

Particulars	2021-22 ₹ in Lakhs	2020-21 ₹ in Lakhs	Growth (%)
Operational revenue	1,57,490 (US$ 209.3 Million)	1,60,065 (US$ 215.5 Million)	-2.9%
EBITDA	85,404 (US$ 113.5 Million)	99,759 (US$ 134.3 Million)	-15.49%
PAT	16,594 (US$ 22.1 Million)	36,578 (US$ 49.3 Million)	-55.10%
External Coal Sales (MT)	5,01,976	3,75,412	33.70%
Power Generation (Million kWh)	1,735	1,896	-8.5%
Average Availability (%)	66.5%	77.7%	-
Average PLF (%)	66.0%	72.1%	(610bps)

Tiash Pte Ltd - Healthcare

NBVL forayed into the healthcare sector by acquiring a 65% stake in TIASH Pte. Ltd. (a holding Company based in Singapore). TIASH operates in Malaysia and Singapore via two subsidiaries – 'The Iron Suites Medical Center (Singapore)' and 'Compai Pharma (Singapore and Malaysia)'.

The Iron Suites Medical Center is an integrative medical clinic in Singapore specializing in the treatment of iron deficiency, predominantly with IV iron and other lifestyle diseases.

Compai Pharma is a medical distribution Company with operations in Malaysia and Singapore. It has exclusive distribution rights for Monofer in Malaysia and Singapore.

Thanks to good marketing strides made, the healthcare division's revenue increased by 83.4% compared to the previous year. The division aims to break even in the next 1-2 years and is looking to other products of reputed manufacturers for marketing in the APAC region.

Financial Performance

Financial Performance – Standalone Financial Statements

The financial year started with a strong demand for ferro alloys and in the later parts of the year, the demand for power has picked up and seen a surge in power tariffs over the exchanges. The Company reported a strong performance and record profit for the year aided by higher margins in ferro alloys coupled with operationalization of the 60 MW IPP unit in Odisha.

Statement of Profit & Loss and Change in Return on Net Worth

The revenue from operations for the year was relatively higher by 63.4% at ₹ 1,67,847 Lakhs compared to ₹ 1,02,699 Lakhs in FY 2020-21. Higher realizations for ferro alloys, surge in power tariffs for a brief period and higher merchant energy sales, coupled with our efforts in improving processes and costs management, EBITDA grew by 111.4% to ₹ 60,895 Lakhs (margin of 34.7%) from ₹ 28,803 (margin of 27.0%) in FY 2020-21. Net Profit for the year surged by 147.0% to ₹ 38,191 Lakhs against ₹ 15,460 Lakhs in FY 2020-21.

Balance Sheet

The paid-up share capital got reduced from ₹ 2,959.7 Lakhs to ₹ 2,903.3 Lakhs as of 31 March 2022 with the corporate action of buy-back initiated by the Company in Feb 2021. Shareholders' Fund increased from ₹ 2,97,676 Lakhs as on 31 March 2021 to ₹ 3,29,856 Lakhs as of 31 March 2022, led by ploughing of operational surplus into the business. Total Debt stood at ₹ 19,285 Lakhs as of 31 March 2022 compared to ₹ 17,460 as of 31 March 2021. Net Debt-to-Equity ratio remained at 0.06x in 2021-22 (0.06x in 2020-21).

Financial Performance - Consolidated Financial Statements

Statement of Profit & Loss and change in Return on Net Worth

Revenue from operations for the year was relatively higher by 31.4% at ₹ 3,34,766 Lakhs compared to ₹ 2,54,850 Lakhs in FY 2020-21 with improvement in Standalone operations, operationalization of NBEIL's 150 MW power plant and higher merchant coal sales. Our prudent efforts to manage costs, improved domestic performance led to 15.4% growth in EBITDA from ₹ 131,947 Lakhs in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 152,234 Lakhs but EBITDA margins declined from 47.2% for FY 2020-21 to 41.8% with the lower plant availability of MCL power plant. Net Profit improved slightly during the year, Profit After Tax for the year stood at ₹ 57,328 Lakhs, higher by 4.1% as against ₹ 55,068 Lakhs in FY 2020-21.

Balance Sheet

Shareholders' Fund increased from ₹ 4,41,146 Lakhs as on March 31, 2021 to ₹ 4,95,324 Lakhs as of March 31, 2022, led by ploughing of operational surplus into the business. Debt stood at ₹ 357,968 Lakhs as of March 31, 2022 compared to ₹ 338,723 Lakhs as of March 21, 2021, a slight increase with the change in exchange rate. Net debt-to-equity ratio improved to 0.72x in FY 2021-22 from 0.77x in FY 2020-21.

Key Ratios (based on Standalone & Consolidated Financial Statements)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
EBITDA Margin	34.67%	26.99%	41.76%	47.17%
PAT Margin	21.74%	14.49%	15.73%	19.68%
Return on Average Capital Employed	16.06%	8.11%	12.67%	11.66%
Return on Average Equity	12.17%	5.21%	10.66%	11.23%
Debt to Equity Ratio	0.06x	0.06x	0.72x	0.77x
Debtors Turnover Ratio	9.36x	5.87x	1.02x	1.05x
Inventory Turnover Ratio	3.33x	2.06x	2.74x	1.56x
Current Ratio	4.20x	3.84x	1.12x	1.13x
Interest Coverage Ratio	46.90x	18.78x	3.63x	2.93x

Details of significant changes (i.e., change of 25% or more as compared to the previous financial year) in key financial ratios, along with detailed explanations:

Standalone

- EBITDA increased by 111.4% to ₹ 60,895 Lakhs (margin of 34.67%) with the higher realizations in ferro alloys, incremental operations of energy division and higher other income.
- Net profit for the year came in higher at ₹ 38,191 Lakhs (+147.0% YoY) as the ferro alloys segment's profitability was boosted by the performance of the silico-manganese business driven by higher exports and realisations per unit coupled with increased operations of energy division.
- Return of Capital employed increased from 8.11% to 16.06% as of 31 March 2022 with the surge in profit during the year
- Return on Average Equity jumped to 12.17% as of 31 March 2022 from 5.21% as of 31 March 2021 with the surge in profit during the year
- Debtors turnover ratio improved from 5.87X to 9.36X as of 31 March 2022 with the increase in sales and debtors remaining at same levels
- Inventory Turnover ratio improved to 3.33x as of 31 March 2022, with the increase in cost of goods and reduction in inventories.
- Interest Coverage Ratio surged to 46.90x as of 31 March 2022 with the increase in profit and reduction in interest costs.

Consolidated

- EBITDA increased by 15.4% to ₹ 152,234 Lakhs with the exceptional standalone performance but margin decreased to 41.76% from 47.17% for FY 2020-21 mainly because of lower plant availability of MCL's power plant.
- PAT margin decreased primarily on account of increase in tax expense of MCL due to appreciation in local currency of Zambia.
- ROCE margin increased mainly due to higher operating profits across the divisions coupled with decrease in the capital employed through buy back of shares.
- Inventory turnover ratio increased with increase in cost of goods sold and decrease in inventories.
- Interest Coverage Ratio surged to 3.63x as of 31 March 2022 with the increase in profit and slight reduction in interest costs.

Material developments in Human Resources / Industrial Relations front, including the number of people employed

Work Culture

At Nava Bharat, we are driven by our core values (Integrity, Teamwork, Innovation, Quality, Environment Protection, Conservation of Natural Resources, Learning and House Keeping) and characterised by high performance work environment, open communication, ethical business practices, empowerment, continual improvement / innovation to deliver large value business with uncompromising quality and safety standards within time and cost parameters. The culture further reinforced by open and two-way communication, interactions with the leadership team at regular intervals. Nava Bharat has a tradition of concern for people and respect for the individual. The voice of the individual is heard in the way we treat and interact with people. The Management believes that the Organisation's success is attributable to its people and our highly talented and committed workforce gives us a competitive advantage in the business.

Capacity Building

At the Organisational level, the staffing levels arise out of assessment of current and future requirements based on the short-term and long-term plans of the Business expansion. Staffing for specific projects is based on the new initiatives / businesses planned and implemented with initial intake of key / critical talent. Based on the progress made in the new business, capacity is further enhanced and induction from campuses is a part of the capacity building for meeting the long term needs and for creating home grown talent pipeline.

Capability Building

Capability needs in core competence areas relevant to Top Leadership along with the resources in various Impact Levels are identified with the support of TNI Process and addressed through Learning and development initiatives. In addition, as a long-term perspective of adopting Competency based Management System, we have competency mapping in place and career progression across levels is initiated with the support of competencies and also potential assessment. In addition, competencies that are needed for leadership positions are integrated into the Performance Management System (PMS) through the potential assessment. Employees are also encouraged to acquire additional qualifications / certifications which are relevant to enhance their capabilities through higher education.

Diversity

Nava Bharat is an equal opportunity employer and encourages diversity and promotes a diverse culture. To ensure diversity, recruitment is carried from all the regions of the country with no discrimination in gender while hiring, keeping alongside the plant requirements. Diversity at our different plants is also ensured by engaging contractors and labour gangs across the country including hiring of local people which helps in better coordination with local bodies and stakeholders. In addition, the Organisation has a healthy diversity of age groups.

Performance Management Process

Career progression is carried out through a well-defined process which is linked to high performance and potential of the employees. Employees are assessed at the year-end based on their achievement of targets set at the beginning of the year. Compensation benchmarking within the industry is carried out from time to time. The Organization believes and inculcates a transparent approach of appraising the employee. Employees goals are clearly articulated and defined, performance challenges identified and career development solutions provided to help them advance in their career and motivate to achieve the career goals.

Retention

Our retention strategy for all employees focusses on integration, career progression opportunities, HR friendly policies, etc. Integration is facilitated through well-knitted induction programs, suggestion schemes which are well supported by formal reward and recognition program. Assimilation of new employees into our culture is being done through structured induction program and employees are posted at respective plant locations and are well integrated into the respective function(s). HR Policies are continually evolved in line with the contemporary needs of the workforce & industry, with an employee centric approach and employee reciprocation with their appreciation which helped the Organisation in developing and retaining the talent and contain attrition.

The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company stood at 611 (1,016 across all the Companies of the Group globally) as on March 31, 2022.

Cautionary Statement: This document contains statements about expected events and financial and operational results of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited which are forward-looking. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Company to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is a significant chance that the assumptions, predictions and other forward-looking statements may not prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a number of factors could cause assumptions, and actual results and events to differ materially from those expressed here.

Annexure - 8

The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median employee's remuneration and other details in terms of sub-section 12 of Section 197 of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014:

Sr. No.	Requirements	Disclosure	
I	The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees for the financial year	**Name of the Director**	**Ratio**
		Mr. D. Ashok, Chairman	241.84x#
		Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad, MD	241.95x#
		Mr. G R K Prasad, ED	63.57x
		Mr. C V Durga Prasad, Director (BD)	53.36x
		Mr. Ashwin Devineni, CEO	Not applicable
		Mr. D. Nageswara Rao, Director	0.28x
		Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Director	0.85x
		Mr. G P Kundargi, Director	0.85x
		Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Director	0.85x
		Mrs. B. Shanti Sree, Director	0.85x
		Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth	0.64x
II	The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, CFO, CEO, CS in the financial year	**Name of Director**	**% increase in remuneration**
		Mr. D. Ashok, Chairman	Nil
		Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad, MD	Nil
		Mr. G R K Prasad, ED	5.31
		Mr. C V Durga Prasad, Director (BD)	6.58
		Mr. Ashwin Devineni, CEO	Not applicable
		Mr. D. Nageswara Rao, Director	Nil
		Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Director	Nil
		Mr. G P Kundargi, Director	Nil
		Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Director	Nil
		Mrs. B. Shanti Sree, Director	Nil
		Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth, Director	Nil
		Mr. Sultan A. Baig, CFO	10.73
		Mr. VSN Raju, CS & VP	13.83
III	The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year	The median remuneration of the employees increased by 5.07%	
IV	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company	There were 611 permanent employees on the rolls as on March 31, 2022.	
V	Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration;	The average percentage increase already made in the salaries of employees other than managerial personnel was 9.90%. The ratio of percentile increase in salaries of employees and managerial personnel is 1:0.59, which indicates that there has been no extraordinary revision in the managerial personnel salaries.	
VI	Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company	Yes, it is confirmed that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company	

 # - No increase in remuneration and the increase in ratio is due to increase in commission linked to profits

For and on behalf of the Board

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Annexure - 9

Statement of Particulars of Employees pursuant to the Provisions of Rule 5 (2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration) Rules, 2014

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Remuneration received (₹ in Lakhs)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualification and experience of the employee	Date of Commencement of employment	Age	The last employment held before joining the Company	The percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the Company within the meaning of clause (iii) of sub-rule(2) of Rule 5	Whether the employee is a relative of any director or manager of the Company
1	Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad Managing director	1,395.50	Contractual	MBA (USA) 40 years	01.08.1981	68	...	Not Applicable	No
2	Mr. D. Ashok Chairman	1,394.86	Contractual	MBA (USA) 40 years	28.08.1981	65	...	Not Applicable	Yes *
3	Mr. G R K Prasad Executive director	366.68	Contractual	B.Sc., FCA & FCS 41 years	16.08.1995	64	General Manager, DCL Polysters Ltd.	Not Applicable	No
4	Mr. C V Durga Prasad Director (Business Development)	307.77	Contractual	B.Com. 49 years	01.07.1973	70	...	Not Applicable	No
5	Mr. D. Nikhil Senior Vice President	150.92	As per Company's Rules	MBA (Barcelona) 8 years	07.02.2019	32	Manager – Business Development Kobe Green Power Co. Ltd., Laos	No employee was in receipt of remuneration above the remuneration of Managing Director / Whole-time Director	Yes **
6	Mr. Sultan A. Baig Chief Financial Officer	103.57	As per Company's Rules	B.Com., FCA 23 years	30.01.2020	43	Vice President Finance Biological E Limited		No
7	Mr. Y. Sreenivasa Murthy Vice President	90.81	As per Company's Rules	B.E., MBA (Finance), MBA (Marketing) 35 years	12.09.2016	59	Director Operations & GM Pentair Valves & Controls India Pvt Ltd.		No
8	Mr. VSN Raju Company Secretary & Vice President	90.77	As per Company's Rules	B.Com., ACS 26 years	28.04.2016	52	CS & VP Gati Limited		No
9	Mr. T. Hari Babu Vice President (Finance)	87.30	As per Company's Rules	B.Com., ACA 33 years	08.07.1993	61	Manager - Accounts Suchitra Components Ltd		No
10	Mr. Venkatesh Palabatla Chief Human Resources Officer	80.35	As per Company's Rules	MSW, SHRM - IIMA 34 years	01.06.2020	56	CHRO GMR Group (Airports Division)		No

Notes: 1. Gross remuneration includes salary, taxable allowances, commission, value of perquisites as per the Income-Tax Rules, 1962 and Company's contribution to Provident and Superannuation Funds.

2. The experience shown above refers to the total period in years of career.

* Mr. D. Ashok is father of Mr. Ashwin Devineni, CEO and whole-time director of the Company.

**Mr. D.Nikhil is son of Mr. D. Ashok, Chairman of the Company and brother to Mr. Ashwin Devineni, CEO and whole-time director of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Annexure - 10

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

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

To

The Members

Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Hyderabad

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of the applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Nava Bharat Ventures Limited**, (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of the Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that, in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended **March 31, 2022,** complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper board processes and compliance mechanisms in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (applicable sections as on date) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ("SCRA") and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the regulations and bye-laws framed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") thereunder;

(iv) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder, to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment;

(v) The following regulations and guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act"):-

   a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

   b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

   c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations");

   d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;

   e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018;

   f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;

(vi) Provisions of the following regulations and guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act") were not applicable to the Company during the Financial Year under review:-

   a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

   b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; and

   c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009.

(vii) The industry specific laws that are applicable to the Company are as follows:

   a. The Electricity Act, 2003;

   b. The Explosives Act, 1884;

   c. The Indian Boilers Act, 1923;

   d. The Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010;

   e. The Central Electricity Authority (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations 2011;

   f. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;

   g. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; and

   h. The Environment Protection Act, 1986.

   i. The Public Liability Insurance Act 1991.

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

Secretarial Standards SS-1 and SS-2 with respect to meetings of the Board of Directors and General Meetings, respectively, issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

We report that, during the period under review, the Company has duly complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the regulations of SEBI and other Acts, as specified above, applicable to the industry of the Company.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with a proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. During the period under review, the following changes took place in the composition of the Board of Directors:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Appointment / Cessation / Reappointment	Our Comments
1	Mr. Ashwin Devineni	Reappointment	Reappointed as a director at 49th AGM held on August 27, 2021 upon the retirement by rotation in accordance with the provisions of section 152 of the Act
2	Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth	Appointment	Shareholders approved at 49th AGM held on August 27, 2021 the appointment as an Independent Director for a period of 2 years w.e.f. June 17, 2021.
3	Mr. C V Durga Prasad	Reappointment	Shareholders approved at 49th AGM held on August 27, 2021 the reappointment as a Director (Business Development) from April 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022
4	Mr. D. Ashok	Reappointment	Shareholders approved at 49th AGM held on August 27, 2021 the reappointment as Chairman and Director in the whole-time employment for a period of 3 years w.e.f. August 14, 2021
5	Mr. D. Nageswara Rao	Cessation	Ceased to be the director w.e.f. August 8, 2021 upon the retirement.

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

We further report that based on our verifications and the declarations received from the respective directors, the directors are not disqualified to act as such under the provisions of the Companies Act, Orders / Circulars / Regulations issued by SEBI or such other acts for the time being enforceable.

We further report that no prosecutions were initiated and no fines or penalties were imposed during the year under the Companies Act, the SEBI Act, the SCRA or other SEBI Regulations on the Company or its directors and officers**.**

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company, commensurate with the size and operations of the Company, to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that, the Company, as part of Buy-back approved by Board on February 26, 2021, has bought back 1,83,69,362 equity shares in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 and Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013. Upon extinguishment of these shares, the paid-up share capital of the Company stands at ₹ 29,02,01,276/-

We further report that in terms of the provisions of section 124(6) of the Act, 10,991 equity shares belonging to 34 shareholders were transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). After affecting this transfer and claims settled 6,25,685 shares were lying in the IEPF account as on March 31, 2022.

We further report that in terms of the provisions of Regulation 39(4) of Listing Regulations, during the year under review the Company has transferred **NIL** shares from the Unclaimed Suspense Account to the **NIL** claimants as well as IEPF and the balance shares lying in such account as on March 31, 2022 were 5,65,140.

We further report that in terms of provisions of section 135 of the Act, the Company has spent ₹ 469.98 Lakhs as against the amount of ₹ 445.31 Lakhs required to be spent for the year and the balance amount has been deposited in a special bank account titled as Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account.

For **P.S. Rao & Associates**
Company Secretaries

CS P.S. Rao
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 10322
C.P. No.: 3829
UDIN: F010322D000328563
Peer Review Cer no.710/2020

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16,2022

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

Annexure A

To,

The Members,
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited
Hyderabad

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

Maintenance of Secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Secretarial records based on our audit.

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

We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

Wherever required, we have obtained Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.

The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

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

We have relied on the information / documents received from the respective officials of the Company for forming our opinion and for eventual reporting thereof.

For **P.S. Rao & Associates**
Company Secretaries

CS P.S. Rao
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 10322
C.P. No.: 3829
UDIN: F010322D000328563
Peer Review Cer no.710/2020

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Report on Corporate Governance

[Pursuant to Schedule V (C) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("the Listing Regulations")]

(1) Company's philosophy on Corporate governance:

Our corporate governance encompasses conduct of business in a fair and transparent manner with continuous focus on our resources, strengths and strategies for creation and enhancement of our stakeholders' value. We believe in maintaining high standards of corporate behaviour towards communities and environment for orderly and responsible growth of the Company. We are committed to fair and ethical practices with transparency and accountability for business performance, compliance with applicable laws and timely disclosure of reliable information.

(2) Board of Directors:

(a) Composition and category of directors:

The Board of directors of the Company has an optimum combination of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors with one woman Independent Director.

The details of the Board of directors including their attendance at the meetings of Board and shareholders, directorships / chairmanships / memberships on the Boards / Committees of other Companies and names of the listed entities where the person is a director and the category of directorship as required under regulation no. 34 read with schedule V of Listing Regulations are as below.

Name	DIN	Category	No. of Board Meetings		Attendance at the last AGM#	No of directorships in other Companies		Committees in which a director is a member or Chairperson in other Companies		Name of other listed entities where he/she is a director and the category of directorship	Skills / Expertise / Competence
			Held	Attended		Private	Public	Chairmanship	Membership		
Mr. D. Ashok	00006903	Executive (Promoter)	7	5	Yes	2	1	1	1	-	Leadership, Financial, Project execution, Board service and Governance, Sustainability, Sales & Marketing, Risk expertise and International Business
Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad	00006887	Executive (Promoter group)	7	6	Yes	3	2	1	-	-	Leadership, Financial, Board service and Governance, Sustainability, Sales & Marketing, Risk expertise and International Business
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	00007540	Executive (Promoter group)	7	7	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Leadership, Financial, Board service and Governance, Mergers & Acquisitions, Project execution, Risk expertise, Technology and International Business
Mr. G R K Prasad	00006852	Executive and Professional	7	6	Yes	1	2	-	5	-	Leadership, Financial, Audit, Board service & Governance and Compliance, Mergers & Acquisitions, Project execution, Risk expertise, Sales & Marketing, Technology and International Business
Mr. C V Durga Prasad	00006670	Executive and Professional	7	7	Yes	1	-	-	-	-	Leadership, Board service and Governance, Risk expertise, Sales & Marketing, Commercials and Customer Relations
Mr. D. Nageswara Rao[$]	02009886	Independent Director (ID)	7	2	N/A						Leadership, Financial, Audit, Board service and Governance, Risk expertise and Sustainability
Mr. K. Durga Prasad	07946821	Independent Director	7	7	Yes	-	2	2	6	CCL Products (India) Limited - ID	Leadership, Financial, Board service and Governance, Risk expertise and Sustainability
Mr. G P Kundargi	02256516	Independent Director	7	7	Yes	-	1	1	4	The Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Limited - ID	Leadership, Financial, Board service and Governance, Risk expertise and Sustainability
Mr. A. Indra Kumar	00190168	Independent Director	7	7	Yes	7	3	4	7	Avanti Feeds Limited - CMD	Leadership, Financial, Board service and Governance, Risk expertise, Sales & Marketing, Sustainability, and International Business
Mrs. B. Shanti Sree	07092258	Independent Director	7	7	Yes	-	2	2	5	B.N. Rathi Securities Limited and Hariom Pipe Industries Ltd@ - ID	Leadership, Financial, Audit, Board service and Governance, Risk expertise and Sustainability
Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth[*]	00349821	Independent Director	7	5	No	3	-	-	-	-	Leadership, Financial, Board service and Governance and Risk expertise

[$] Retired from the office of directorship on August 7, 2021 and during his tenure in FY 2021-22 only two Board meetings were held.

[*] Appointed as Independent Director with effect from June 17, 2021 by the members of the Company.

#AGM was held on August 27, 2021 virtually.

@ Listed on BSE and NSE from April 13, 2022.

(b) Number of meetings of the Board of directors held and dates on which held:

During the financial year, seven meetings of the directors were held on June 17; August 4, August 27, October 11, November 9, December 17, 2021 and January 28, 2022 in compliance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), the Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standards.

(c) Disclosure of relationships between directors inter-se:

Except Mr. D. Ashok and Mr. Ashwin Devineni, who are related to each other, as father and son respectively within the meaning of Section 2(77) of the Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Rules, 2014, none of the directors are related to each other.

(d) Number of shares and convertible instruments held by non-executive directors:

The following non-executive directors hold equity shares in the Company:

S. No	Name and designation of the Director	No. of Shares held
1	Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Independent Director	2,700
2	Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Independent Director	2,62,480 (HUF)
3	Mrs. B. Shanti Sree, Independent Director	20,000

(e) The details of the familiarization programmes conducted by the Company for independent directors are posted on the Company's website under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/.

(f) List of core skills/expertise/competencies identified by the Board of directors:

The Company requires skills, expertise and competencies in the areas of Leadership, Finance, Board Service & Governance, Risk expertise, Sustainability, Sales & Marketing, International Business, Project Execution, Mergers & Acquisitions, Audit and Technology to effectively and efficiently carry on its core businesses such as manufacturing of ferro alloys, generation of thermal power and power trading.

The Board comprises qualified members who bring in the above-mentioned required skills, expertise and competence which allow them to make effective contributions to the Board and its Committees. The members of the Board are committed to ensuring that the Company is in compliance with the highest standards of corporate governance.

(g) The Board of directors be and is hereby confirm that in the opinion of the Board, the Independent Directors fulfil the conditions specified in the Listing Regulations and are independent of the management.

(h) During the year under review, no independent director has resigned from the directorship of the Company before the expiry of his/her term of appointment.

(3) Audit committee:

The Audit committee of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations.

(a) Brief description of terms of reference:

The role of the Audit Committee is as prescribed under the Act and the Listing Regulations from time to time.

(b) Composition, name of members and chairperson, meetings and attendance during the year 2021-22:

The composition of the Audit committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	Chairman/ Member
Mr. D. Nageswara Rao*	Independent Director	Chairman
Mr. K. Durga Prasad$	Independent Director	Chairman
Mr. A. Indra Kumar	Independent Director	Member
Mrs. B. Shanti Sree	Independent Director	Member

* Retired from the office of directorship on August 7, 2021.

$ Appointed as Chairman of the Audit Committee w.e.f August 8, 2021.

The Audit Committee met seven times during the year 2021-22 on June 2, June 17, August 4, October 11, November 8, December 17, 2021 and January 27, 2022 and except for one meeting in which only two members attended, all eligible members attended remaining 6 meetings.

(4) Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC):

The NRC of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations.

(a) Brief description of terms of reference:

The Roles, Functioning and Terms of reference of the NRC are as prescribed under the Act and the Listing Regulations from time to time. NRC determines the Company's policy on all elements of the remuneration packages of the directors including the executive directors. The role of NRC is as prescribed in the Act and the Listing Regulations from time to time.

(b) Composition, name of members and chairperson, meetings and attendance during the year 2021-22:

The NRC comprised three Independent directors.

Name of the Director	Category	Chairman / Member
Mr. D. Nageswara Rao*	Independent Director	Chairman
Mr. K. Durga Prasad$	Independent Director	Chairman
Mr. A. Indra Kumar	Independent Director	Member
Mr. G P Kundargi	Independent Director	Member

* Retired from the office of directorship on August 7, 2021.

$ Appointed as Chairman of the Committee w.e.f August 8, 2021.

The NRC met two times during the year 2021-22 on June 16, 2021 and January 27, 2022 and all eligible members attended all the meetings.

(c) Performance evaluation criteria for Independent directors:

Independent directors have three key roles – governance, control and guidance. Some of the performance indicators, based on which the Independent directors evaluated, are:

- Contribution to and monitoring Corporate Governance practices.
- Ability to contribute to address top management issues.
- Active participation in long term strategic planning.
- Commitment to the fulfilment of obligations and responsibilities.

The performance evaluation of independent director is done by the Board annually based on criteria of attendance and contributions at Board/ Committee meetings and also the roles played by them other than at meetings.

The NRC had specified criteria for performance evaluation of Directors, Committees and Board as a whole and recommend the same to the Board for evaluation.

In line with Corporate Governance guidelines, evaluation of all Board members is done on an annual basis. This evaluation is done by the entire Board led by the Chairman of the Board with specific focus on the performance and effective functioning of the Board, committees of the Board and individual directors and reported to the Board. The evaluation process also considers the time spent by each of the Directors, core competencies, personal characteristics, accomplishment of specific responsibilities and expertise.

The entire Board of directors (excluding the director being evaluated) held the performance evaluation of Independent directors and on the basis of performance evaluation, the Board decided to continue the term of appointment of Independent directors.

Performance evaluation of Independent directors for the FY 2021-22 was done by the Board on January 28, 2022.

(5) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC):

The Company has SRC at the Board level, which consists of three directors namely Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Mr. G P Kundargi and Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad as at the end of the financial year.

(a)	Name of non-executive Director heading the Committee	Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Non-executive and Independent director chairs the SRC. It deals with the complaints of the Shareholders on a regular basis.
(b)	Name and designation of Compliance Officer	Mr. VSN Raju Company Secretary & Vice President
(c)	Number of Shareholders' complaints received in FY 2021-22	11
(d)	Number of complaints not solved to the satisfaction of shareholders	Nil
(e)	Number of pending complaints	Nil

(6) Risk Management Committee (RMC):

The RMC of the Board of directors was constituted in conformity with the requirements of Regulation 21 of the Listing Regulations.

(a) Brief description of terms of reference:

The functioning, terms of reference and the role of the Risk Management committee are as prescribed under the Listing Regulations from time to time.

(b) Composition, name of members and chairperson, Meetings and attendance during the year 2021-22:

The Risk Management committee comprised three directors.

Name of the Director	Category	Chairman / Member
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
Mr. G R K Prasad	Executive Director	Member
Mrs. B. Shanti Sree	Independent Director	Member

The RMC met two times during the year 2021-22 on October 5, 2021 and March 29, 2022 and all members attended all the meetings.

(7) Remuneration of Directors:

The Company's remuneration policy for directors, key managerial personnel and other employees is placed on the Company's website under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/. Further, the Company has adopted specific criteria for performance evaluation of Independent directors, Board, Committees and other individual directors.

The Company's remuneration policy is directed towards rewarding performance based on review of achievements periodically. The remuneration policy is in consonance with the existing industry practice.

(a) All pecuniary relationship or transactions of the non-executive directors:

The members at their meeting held on September 2, 2020 approved the payment of commission to the Non-executive Directors including Independent Directors for each year for a period of 5 years commencing from April 1, 2021, not exceeding 1% of the net profits of the Company in any financial year subject to an overall ceiling of ₹ 25 Lakhs per annum for every financial year to be paid and distributed equally among all the non-executive directors including Independent Director of the Company in addition to the sitting fee payable to them, as may be decided by the Board from time to time, for attending every meeting of the Board or other Committees.

The details of sitting fees paid to all non-executive directors are given below:

S. No	Type of the meeting	Sitting fee per meeting in ₹
1	Board	25,000/-
2	Audit Committee	20,000/-
3	Other Committees	15,000/-

(b) Criteria of making payments to non-executive directors:

The Criteria of making payments to non-executive directors is placed on the Company's website under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/appointment-of-independent-directors/

(c) Disclosures with respect to remuneration: in addition to disclosures required under the Companies Act, 2013:

(i) All elements of remuneration of individual directors is summarized below for the FY 2021-22:

Name of the Director	Sitting Fee (Board & Committee meetings) (₹)	Salaries (₹)	Perquisites and allowances (₹)	Commission and incentive as approved by General Body (₹)	Bonus, stock options, pension and Other Benefits (₹)	Total (₹)
Mr. D. Ashok Chairman	-	96,00,000	1,00,97,600	11,97,88,875	-	13,94,86,475
Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad Managing Director	-	96,00,000	1,01,61,600	11,97,88,875	-	13,95,50,475
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. G R K Prasad Executive Director	-	1,50,00,000	1,56,67,600	60,00,000	-	3,66,67,600
Mr. C V Durga Prasad Director (Business Development)	-	1,50,00,000	1,57,76,600	-	-	3,07,76,600
Mr. D. Nageswara Rao	1,25,000	-	-	1,62,601	-	2,87,601
Mr. K. Durga Prasad	3,55,000	-	-	4,87,805	-	8,42,805
Mr. G P Kundargi	1,90,000	-	-	4,87,805	-	6,77,805
Mr. A. Indra Kumar	3,45,000	-	-	4,87,805	-	8,32,805
Mrs. B. Shanti Sree	3,00,000	-	-	4,87,805	-	7,87,805
Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth	1,25,000	-	-	3,86,179	-	5,11,179

(ii) Details of fixed component and performance linked incentives, along with the performance criteria:

Except Mr. G R K Prasad, Executive Director, who was allowed a fixed incentive per annum of ₹ 60.00 Lakhs as shown above, no other director was allowed any fixed or performance linked incentives.

(iii) Service contracts, notice period, severance fees:

There are neither specific contracts nor any severance fees. Terms of appointment are as decided by the Board and General Body.

(iv) Stock option details, if any including issue at a discount as well as the period over which accrued and over which exercisable:

The Company has no options outstanding as at the beginning of the year and has not granted any stock options during the financial year 2021-22.

(8) General Body meetings:

(a) Location and time where last three Annual General meetings held:

Nature of meeting	Date & time	Venue of meeting	Special resolution(s) passed
49th Annual general meeting	August 27, 2021 at 10:00 a.m. (IST)	The Company conducted this AGM through VC / OAVM pursuant to the MCA and SEBI Circulars and as such there is no requirement to have a venue for the AGM.	2
48th Annual general meeting	September 2, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. (IST)	The Company conducted this AGM through VC / OAVM pursuant to the MCA and SEBI Circulars and as such there is no requirement to have a venue for the AGM.	Nil
47th Annual general meeting	August 8, 2019 at 10:30 a.m. (IST)	Hotel Marigold By and beside Green Park Hotel Hyderabad - 500 016.	2

(b) Postal Ballot:

During the year under review, no resolution(s) passed through postal ballot and there are no resolutions proposed to be passed through postal ballot now.

(9) Means of communication:

(a) The quarterly, half-yearly and annual results of the Company were normally published by the Company in the newspapers.

The Annual reports with audited financial statements are sent to the shareholders through permitted mode.

(b) The results are normally published by the Company in the newspapers (Business Standard) in English version, circulating in the whole of India and in regional newspaper (Mana Telangana) in the vernacular language in all editions.

(c) The results are also displayed on the Company's website: www.nbventures.com

(d) The newsletters and press releases from time to time are displayed on the Company's website.

(e) The presentations made to institutional investors or to the analysts are placed on the Company's website.

News items are sent to the Stock Exchanges i.e. *National Stock Exchange of India Limited and the BSE Limited*, where shares of the Company are listed and the Exchanges display the same on their websites.

(10) General shareholder Information:

(a) Annual General Meeting date, time and venue:

Date	August 10, 2022
Time	10:00 a.m. (IST)
Venue	The Company is conducting meeting through VC / OAVM pursuant to the MCA and SEBI Circulars and as such there is no requirement to have a venue for the AGM. For details please refer to the notice of this AGM.

(b) Financial year:

The financial year of the Company starts from 1st April every year and ends on 31st March of subsequent year.

(c) Dividend payment date:

The final dividend for the FY 2021-22, if approved by the members, will be paid / credited within 30 days from the date of such approval.

(a) The name and address of each stock exchange(s) at which the listed entity's securities are listed are:

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor Plot No.C/1, 'G' Block Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra(E), Mumbai - 400 051.	BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street Mumbai - 400 001.

The Annual Listing fee was remitted to the above stock exchanges upto FY 2022-23.

(b) Stock Codes / Symbol:

Bombay Stock Exchange Scrip Code / Trading Symbol	'513023'/'NBVENTURES'
National Stock Exchange Trading Symbol	'NBVENTURES'

Corporate Identity Number (CIN):

The Corporate Identity Number (CIN), allotted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Government of India is L27101TG1972PLC001549

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN):

ISIN is a unique identification number allotted to dematerialised scrip. The ISIN has to be quoted in each transaction relating to dematerialised shares of the Company. The ISIN for the equity shares of the Company is INE725A01022.

(c) Market price data high, low during each month in last financial year:

Market price data: High / Low (daily closing prices) on National Stock Exchange of India Limited during each month in the Financial Year 2021-22:

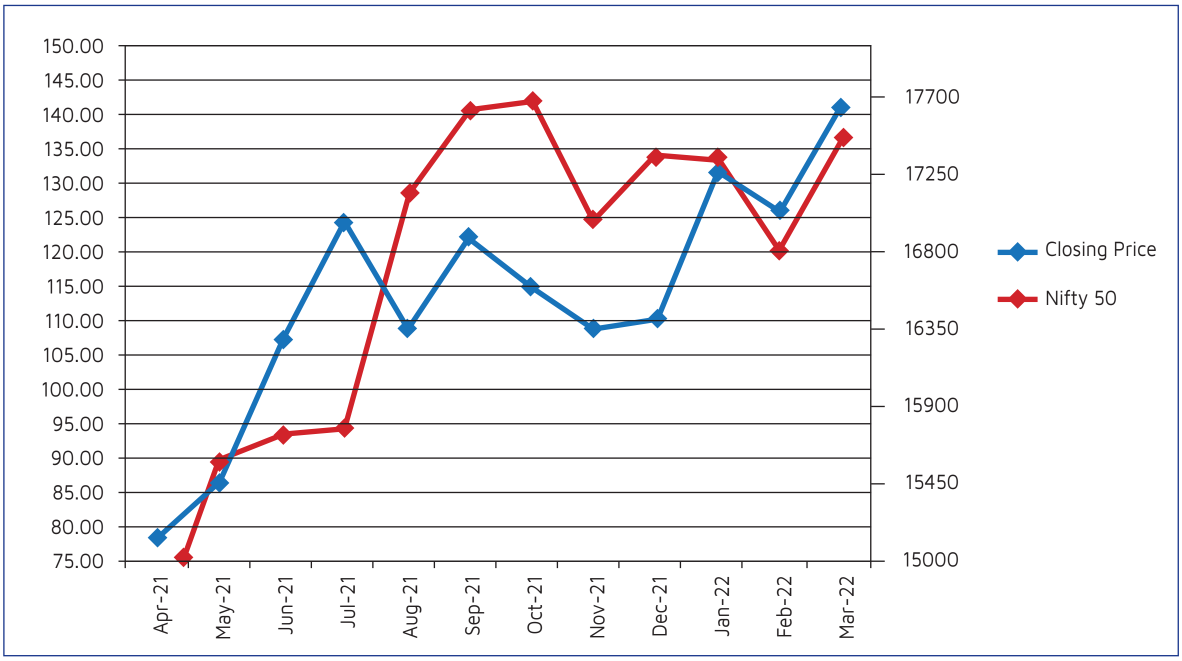
Month	Equity Shares of ₹ 2/-each				
	Open (₹)	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Closing (₹)	Volume (No.)
2021					
April	69.95	81.15	69.65	78.30	2,63,15,940
May	79.15	104.85	78.60	86.35	2,84,07,206
June	87.15	125.95	85.30	107.25	3,58,10,658
July	107.85	128.55	104.00	124.25	2,84,40,407
August	125.45	133.00	99.20	108.85	2,37,99,917
September	108.85	125.00	106.05	122.10	1,11,09,953
October	122.00	131.00	110.5	114.85	90,87,718
November	115.80	125.00	102.15	108.85	58,52,529
December	111.6	121.35	102.00	110.15	45,47,283
2022					
January	111.00	138.00	110.05	132.05	1,84,40,564
February	133.00	144.00	113.00	125.90	1,80,81,391
March	125.00	150.85	114.65	140.90	2,08,70,534

Market Price Data: High/Low (daily closing prices) on BSE Limited during each month in the FY 2021-22:

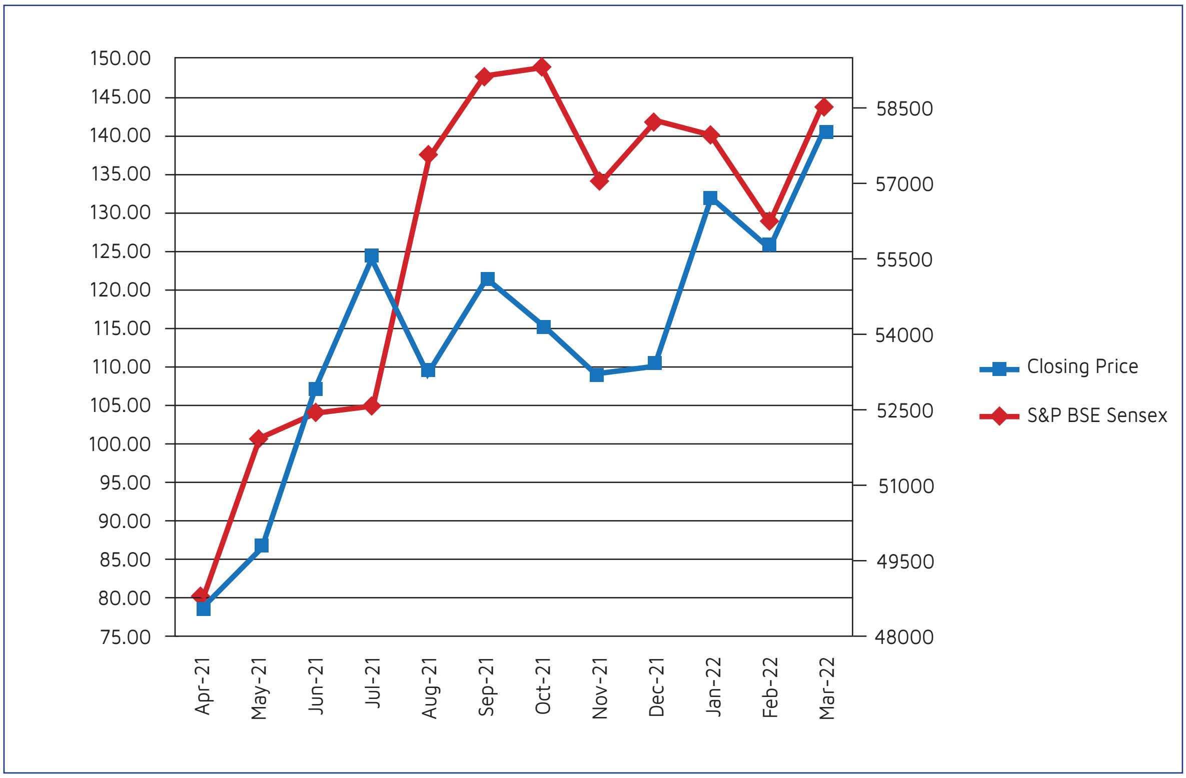
Month	Equity Shares of ₹ 2/-each				
	Open (₹)	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Closing (₹)	Volume (No.)
2021					
April	70.20	81.15	69.85	78.40	22,19,847
May	78.00	104.80	78.00	86.35	26,94,285
June	87.00	126.00	85.50	107.20	39,67,287
July	105.50	128.35	104.45	124.30	28,19,670
August	126.00	133.00	99.20	109.00	28,33,187
September	113.20	124.90	106.35	121.70	17,36,178
October	122.25	131.05	111.00	114.90	11,00,589
November	120.00	124.85	102.40	108.80	8,22,075
December	110.25	121.70	104.65	110.15	4,35,889
2022					
January	112.40	138.00	108.75	132.10	14,19,110
February	136.00	144.20	112.85	125.85	18,64,257
March	126.00	150.75	114.70	140.80	28,57,685

(d) Performance in comparison to broad-based indices such as BSE Sensex, CRISIL index etc.:

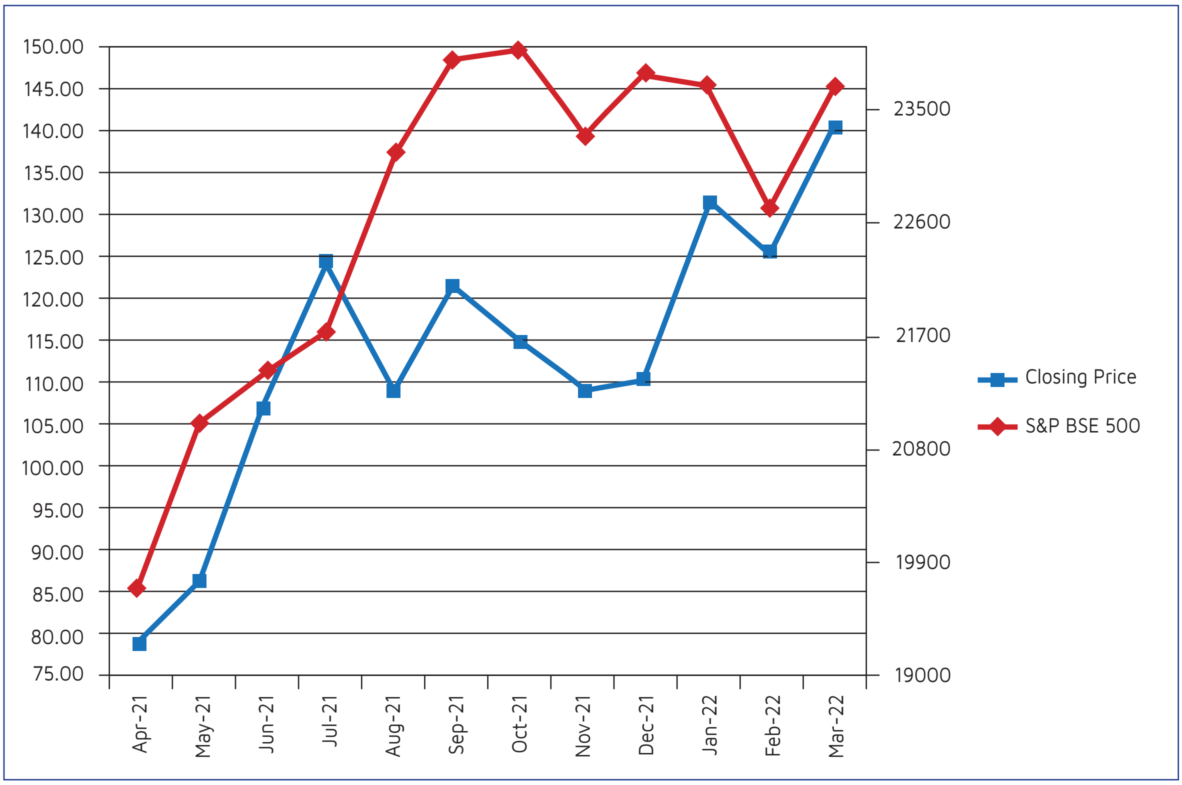
The Company is not forming part of NIFTY 50. Overall performance of the scrip of the Company in comparison to NIFTY 50 is as follows:



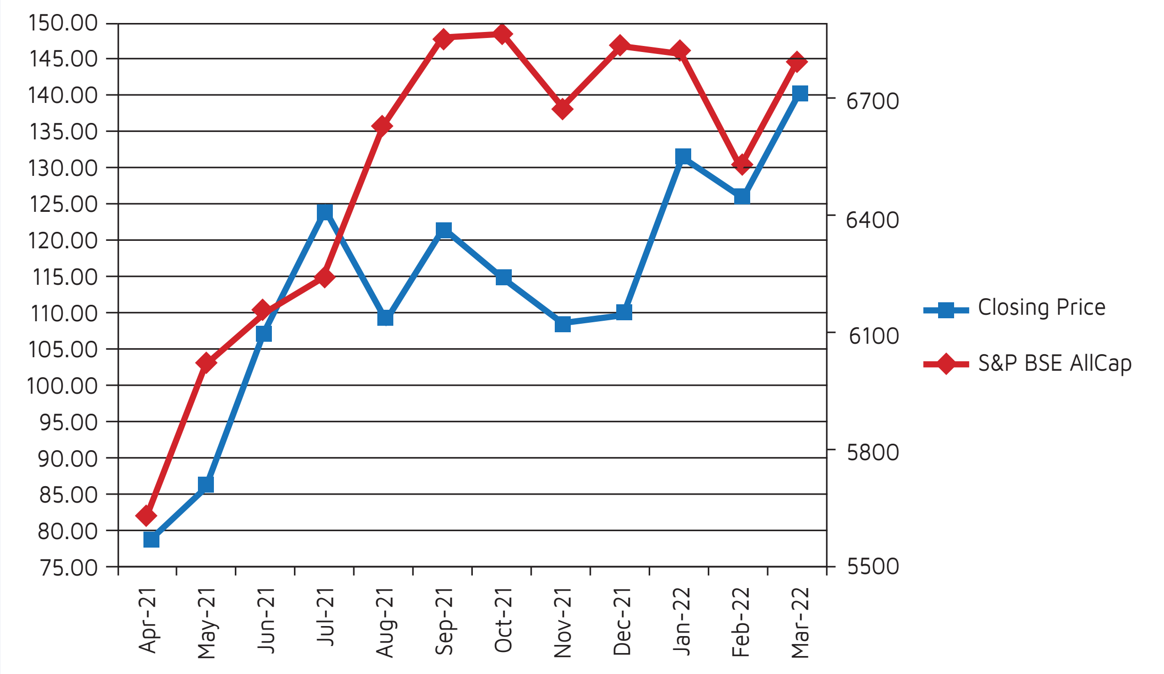
The Company is not forming part of S&P BSE Sensex. Overall performance of the scrip of the Company in comparison to S&P BSE Sensex is as follows:



The Company is not forming part of S&P BSE 500. Overall performance of the scrip of the Company in comparison to S&P BSE 500 is as follows:



The Company is forming part of S&P BSE AllCap. Overall performance of the scrip of the Company in comparison to S&P BSE AllCap is as follows:



(e) During the year under review, the securities of the Company were not suspended from trading.

(f) Registrars & Transfer Agents of the Company for shares in both physical and demat mode.

Registrars & Transfer Agents (for shares held in both physical and demat mode)	KFin Technologies Limited (Unit: Nava Bharat Ventures Limited) Selenium Tower B, Plot Nos.31 & 32 Financial District, Nanakramguda Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad – 500 032, Telangana
Telephone Numbers	91 40 6716 1500 / 6716 2222
Direct	91 40 6716 1562
Fax No.	91 40 2300 1153
Contact Person	Mr. Mohd. Mohsin Uddin
E-mail id	mohsin.mohd@kfintech.com
Website	https://www.kfintech.com/

(g) Share transfer system:

As the Company's shares are currently traded in dematerialized form, the transfers are processed and approved in the electronic form by NSDL / CDSL through their depository participants.

KFin Technologies Limited is the Common R&T Agent for both physical and dematerialised mode. All queries and requests relating to share transfers / transmissions may be addressed to our Registrar and Transfer Agent.

(h) Distribution of shareholding:

Range of equity shares held	As on March 31, 2022			
	Shareholders		Shareholding	
	*Number	%	Number	%
1 - 1	2,063	4.38	2,063	0.00
2 - 10	5,431	11.54	35,476	0.02
11 - 50	9,891	21.02	3,30,717	0.23

Range of equity shares held	As on March 31, 2022			
	Shareholders		Shareholding	
	*Number	%	Number	%
51 - 100	8,419	17.89	7,64,774	0.53
101 - 200	6,169	13.11	10,64,577	0.73
201 - 500	6,694	14.23	24,91,974	1.72
501 - 1000	3,844	8.17	31,63,820	2.18
1001 - 5000	3,332	7.08	78,38,474	5.40
5001 - 10000	548	1.16	41,84,614	2.88
10001 and above	660	1.40	12,52,24,149	86.30
Total	47,051	100.00	14,51,00,638	100.00

*No. of shareholders based on grouping of PAN

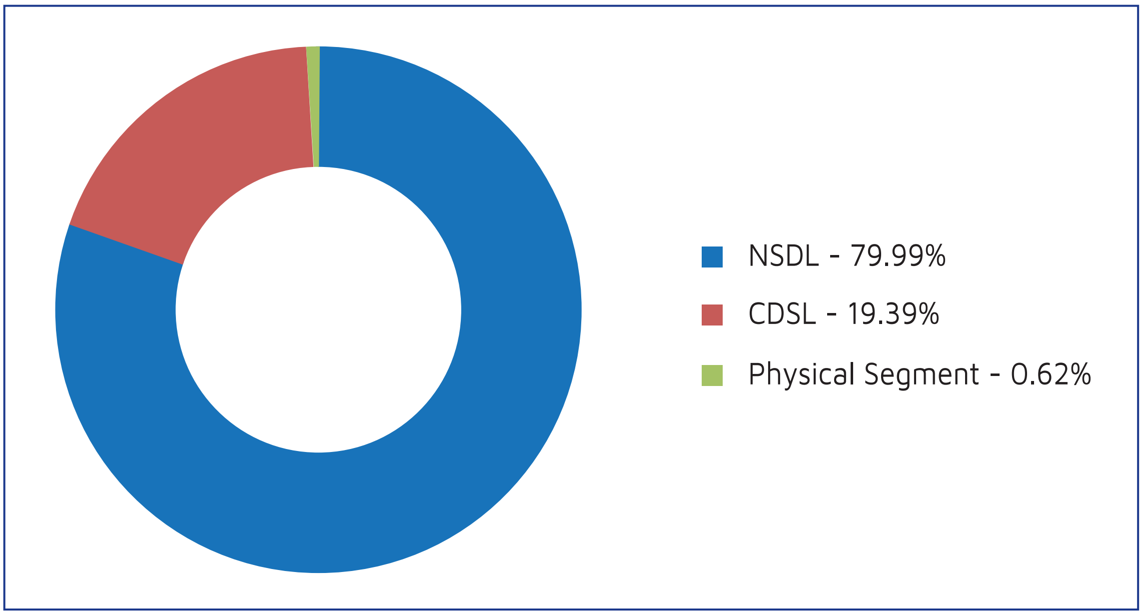
(i) Details of dematerialisation of shares as on March 31, 2022:

Number of shares	% of total Shares	Number of shareholders
14,51,00,638	99.38	46,636

* No. of shareholders based on grouping of PAN.

The break-up of equity shares in demat and physical form as on March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	No. of equity shares of ₹ 2/- each	% of Shares
Demat Segment		
NSDL	11,60,66,842	79.99
CDSL	2,81,37,765	19.39
Sub-total	14,42,04,607	99.38
Physical Segment	8,96,031	0.62
Total	14,51,00,638	100.00



(j) During the period under review, no GDRs / ADRs / Warrants or any Convertible instruments have been issued by the Company or outstanding as at the end of the Financial Year 2021-22.

(k) Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

The Company hedges the forex risk on export receivables and on import payables, keeping in view the exchange parity at the time of export or import, as the case may be, and the indicative forex movements. However where the delivery date is yet to be finalized, the Company will weigh the options of open exposure, partial booking etc., over the export/import trade cycle period and decide.

(l) Plant locations:

Power and Ferro Alloy Plant Paloncha - 507 154 Bhadradri Kothagudem District Telangana.	**Power and Ferro Alloy Plant** Kharagprasad village - 759121 Dhenkanal District Odisha.	**Sugar Plant** (Ceased operations w.e.f March 31, 2020) Samalkot - 533 440 East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.

(m) Address for correspondence:

Registered Office	Nava Bharat Ventures Limited #6-3-1109/1, `Nava Bharat Chambers' Raj Bhavan Road Hyderabad - 500 082, Telangana, India.
Telephone Numbers	+91 40 2340 3501/2340 3540
e-Fax Number	+91 080 6688 6121
Website	www.nbventures.com
e-mail id	investorservices@nbv.in
Grievance Redressal Division e-mail id	investorservices@nbv.in

(n) Credit Ratings obtained along with any revisions thereto

CRISIL revised the credit ratings for bank loan facilities of the Company in FY 2021-22 as follows:

- Long Term Rating CRISIL A-/Stable
- Short-Term Rating CRISIL A2+

Thereafter there was no revision in Credit ratings for the above bank facilities of the Company

(11) OTHER DISCLOSURES:

(a) Disclosures on materially significant related party transactions that may have potential conflict with the interests of listed entity at large:

All material transactions entered into with related parties as defined under the Act and Regulation 23 of Listing Regulations during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and these have been approved by the Audit committee. The Board has approved a Policy for related party transactions which has been uploaded on the Company's Website at the following link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

There have been no materially significant related party transactions between the Company and its Directors, the Management, subsidiaries or relatives, except for those disclosed in the Board's report. Detailed information on materially significant related party transactions is enclosed as Annexure - 5 to the Board's report and the details of all Related Party Transactions during FY 2021-22 are given at note no. 36 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Related party disclosure in the format prescribed in Schedule V(A) of the Listing Regulations is given in Directors' Report.

(b) No strictures or penalties have been imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges or by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) or by any statutory authority on any matters related to capital markets during the last three years.

(c) The Company has established a mechanism for Whistle Blower Policy and no personnel had been denied access to the Audit Committee. The Policy is placed on the website of the Company under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

(d) Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of the non-mandatory requirements:

Mandatory Requirements

The Company is in compliance with all the mandatory requirements enumerated in the Listing Regulations and the Act read with rules made thereunder.

(e) The Company had formulated a policy for determining 'material' subsidiaries and the policy is available on the Company's website under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

(f) The Board has formulated a policy for related party transactions and revised it in the light of Listing Regulations which is available on the Company's website under the web link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

(g) Disclosure of commodity price risks and commodity hedging activities:

The Company's ferro alloy operations and power generation based on imported coal are subjected to the world-wide commodity risk and the fiscal policies on import or export. Currently, the Company does not have recourse to any hedging mechanism to mitigate the volatility of prices. However, it does regulate the production of manganese alloys duly considering the international market indices from time to time, both for import of feed stock and export of finished product to sustain reasonable earnings, as much as possible.

(h) Details of utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A) : **Not applicable**

(i) A certificate from a Company secretary in practice that none of the directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of the Companies by the Board / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority is enclosed to this report.

(j) Whether the board had not accepted any recommendation of any committee of the board which is mandatorily required, in the relevant financial year: No

(k) Total fees for all services paid by the listed entity and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm / network entity of which the statutory auditor is a party: ₹ 92.66 Lakhs.

(l) Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

a. number of complaints filed during the financial year : Nil

b. number of complaints disposed of during the financial year : NA

c. number of complaints pending as on end of the financial year : Nil

(m) Disclosure by listed entity and its subsidiaries of 'Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms / companies in which directors are interested by name and amount':

Not applicable

(12) Non-compliance of any requirement of corporate governance report of sub-paras (2) to (10) above, with reasons thereof:

All the above requirements are complied with.

(13) The extent to which the discretionary requirements as specified in Part E of Schedule II have been adopted:

Discretionary Requirements

The Company has adopted / complied with the discretionary requirements specified in Part E of Schedule II as detailed below:

i. The Board:

Since the Chairperson is an Executive Chairman, the maintenance of Office to the Non-executive Chairperson at the Company's expense is not applicable.

ii. Shareholders' rights:

All the quarterly financial results are submitted to both the stock exchanges and are simultaneously placed on the website of the Company at: www.nbventures.com apart from publishing the same in the newspapers.

iii. Modified opinion(s) in audit report:

There are no modified opinions in the Audit Reports.

iv. Separate posts of Chairperson and the Managing Director or the Chief Executive Officer

The Company has separate posts of Chairperson, the Managing Director and the Chief Executive Officer.

v. Reporting of internal auditor:

The Internal auditor reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee directly.

(14) The disclosures in Regulation 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 are as follows:

Regulation	Particulars of regulations	Compliance status (Yes/No)
17	Board of directors	Yes
17A	Maximum Number of Directorship	Yes
18	Audit committee	Yes
19	Nomination and Remuneration committee	Yes
20	Stakeholders Relationship committee	Yes
21	Risk Management committee	Yes
22	Vigil mechanism	Yes
23	Related party transactions	Yes

Regulation	Particulars of regulations	Compliance status (Yes/No)
24	Corporate Governance requirements with respect to Subsidiary of listed entity	Yes
24A	Secretarial Audit	Yes
25	Obligations with respect to Independent directors	Yes
26	Obligation with respect to Directors and Senior Management	Yes
27	Other Corporate Governance requirements	Yes
46	Website	Yes

Policy for determining materiality of an event or information and for making disclosures to Stock Exchanges:

As required under Regulation 30 of the Listing Regulations, the Board of directors of the Company approved the Policy for determining materiality of an event or information and for making disclosures to Stock Exchanges effective from December 1, 2015 and has been hosted on the website of the Company at the following link: https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

Preservation of Documents:

The Company adopted the policy on preservation of documents in accordance with the Regulation 9 of the Listing Regulations, which was placed on the Website of the Company at https://www.nbventures.com/policies-code-of-conduct/

Corporate governance requirements with reference to Subsidiary Companies:

(i) Mr. K. Durga Prasad, Independent Director of the Company, was nominated to the Board of Nava Bharat Energy India Limited, the material non-listed Indian subsidiary Company as at the end of the financial year 2021-22, as Independent Director.

(ii) Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Independent Director of the Company, was nominated to the Board of Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., the material foreign subsidiary Company as at the end of the financial year 2021-22, as Independent Director.

(iii) As per Regulation 24 of Listing Regulations the financial statements, significant transactions, investments and the minutes of the Board meetings of the subsidiary companies are considered at the meetings of the Audit committee / Board of directors of the Company, as the case may be.

Meetings of Independent directors:

The Company's Independent directors met on January 28, 2022 without the presence of Non-independent directors. The meeting was attended by all the Independent directors.

The Independent directors in their meeting reviewed the performance of Non-independent directors, the Board as a whole, the Chairperson of the Company and also assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information from the Management to the Board for effective functioning of the Board and performance of its duties.

Prohibition of Insider trading:

In compliance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and to preserve the confidentiality and prevent misuse of unpublished price sensitive information, the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Prohibition of Insider Trading. This Policy also provides for periodical disclosures from the designated employees as well as pre-clearance of transactions by such persons.

The code is applicable to all Insiders who are likely or may reasonably be expected to have access to the unpublished price sensitive information relating to the Company and the same is being implemented as a self-regulatory mechanism.

Website:

The Company's website www.nbventures.com contains a separate dedicated section: 'Investors', where shareholders' information is available. The Annual report of the Company is also available on the website in a user-friendly and downloadable form.

SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES):

The Investor complaints are processed in a centralised web-based complaints redress system. The salient features of this system are Centralised database of all complaints, online upload of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) by concerned companies and online viewing by investors of actions taken on the complaint and its current status.

Code of Conduct:

The Company has in place a comprehensive Code of Conduct (the Code), pursuant to Regulation 17(5) of Listing Regulations, applicable to all the senior management personnel and directors including independent directors to such extent as may be applicable to them depending on their roles and responsibilities. The Code covers duties of independent directors and also gives guidance and support needed for ethical conduct of business and compliance of law.

Further a policy on obligation of directors and senior management personnel for disclosure of committee positions and commercial transactions pursuant to Regulation 26(2) (5) and (6) of Listing Regulations is in place.

A copy of the Code of Conduct has been placed on the Company's website (www.nbventures.com). The Code has been circulated to Directors and Management Personnel, and its compliance is affirmed by them annually.

All the Board members and the senior management personnel have confirmed compliance with the Code.

Declaration on compliance with Code of Conduct is enclosed separately to this Report.

Compliance certificate:

A compliance certificate under Regulation 17(8) of the Listing Regulations, signed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief financial Officer is enclosed separately to this Report.

Compliance certificate from Mrs. D. Renuka, Practicing Company Secretary regarding compliance of conditions of corporate governance pursuant to para E of Schedule V to Listing Regulations is enclosed separately to this Report.

Transfer of shares to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF):

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, 2013 read with IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 (as amended from time to time), the Company is required to transfer equity shares in respect of which dividends have not been claimed for a period of seven years continuously, to IEPF. The Company has transferred 10,991 (Cumulative shares as on March 31, 2022 are 6,32,870) equity shares of ₹ 2/- each to IEPF during the year. Details of these shares are available on the Company's website: www.nbventures.com.

Section 124(6) of the Act read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, require that all shares, in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more (relevant shares), shall be transferred by the Company in the name of IEPF along with statement containing such details as may be prescribed by the authority from time to time.

The Company will transfer the said shares, after sending individual communication to the concerned members whose shares are liable to be transferred to IEPF Account as required under the said rules and the Company published notices in the newspapers inviting the members' attention to the aforesaid rules.

Unclaimed Equity Dividends and Shares:

Section 124(5) of the Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder mandate that dividends that are not encashed or claimed, within seven years from the date of its transfer to the unpaid dividend account will be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

The details of unclaimed dividend as on March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Financial Year	Date of Declaration of Dividend	Dividend per share (₹)	% of Equity Dividend	Date of Transfer to Unpaid Dividend A/c	Amount Outstanding as on 31.03.2022 (₹)	Due date for transfer to IEPF
2020-2021	27.08.2021	2.50	125%	26.09.2021	19,85,904.50	26.09.2028
2019-2020	02.03.2020	1.50	75%	03.04.2020	29,49,222.00	03.04.2027
2018-2019	08.08.2019	1.50	75%	09.09.2019	20,73,052.50	09.09.2026
2017-2018	06.08.2018	1.50	75%	06.09.2018	18,34,080.00	06.09.2025
2016-2017	09.08.2017	1.00	50%	09.09.2017	14,25,641.00	09.09.2024
2015-2016	24.08.2016	3.00	150%	23.09.2016	21,05,850.00	23.09.2023
2014-2015	27.08.2015	5.00	250%	28.09.2015	34,20,280.00	28.09.2022

The Company sends periodic communication to the concerned shareholders, advising them to lodge their claims with respect to unclaimed dividend. Shareholders are informed that once unclaimed dividend is transferred to IEPF, no claim shall lie in respect thereof with the Company.

Guidance for Investor to file claim:

The shareholders are requested to note that, after the above referred transfer(s) is made, refunds from the IEPF can be claimed only by complying with the provisions of Rule 7 of the said Rules.

Disclosures with respect to unclaimed suspense account:

The Unclaimed Equity Shares are held in Nava Bharat Ventures Limited – Unclaimed Suspense Account maintained with Zen Securities Ltd., vide Client I.D.No. 10505720.

In accordance with the requirement of Clause F of Schedule V of Listing Regulations, the Company reports the following details in respect of equity shares lying in the suspense account in demat:

Particulars	No. of Shareholders	No. of Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying as on April 1, 2021	1,227	5,65,140
Shareholders who approached the Company for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year	Nil	Nil
Shareholders to whom shares were transferred from the suspense account during the year	Nil	Nil
Shareholders whose shares are transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority as per Section 124 of the Act	33	10,991
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying as on March 31, 2022	1,227	5,65,140

The voting rights on the shares outstanding in the suspense account as on March 31, 2022 shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims them.

The dividend on the shares in the Unclaimed Suspense Account will be remitted to the Shareholders on their claiming the shares, till which time, the dividend will be available in the Unpaid Dividend Bank Account for a period of 7 years from the date of transfer to respective accounts.

For and on behalf of the Board

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

CEO and CFO certification for FY ended March 31, 2022

(Pursuant to Regulation 17(8) of Securities and Exchange Board of India
(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

The Board of Directors
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited
Hyderabad

A. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2022 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

   1. these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

   2. these statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

B. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.

C. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors and the Audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

D. We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit committee, wherever applicable;

   1. significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;

   2. significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and

   3. instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting."

For Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 00007540

Declaration on Compliance with Code of Conduct

To
The Members of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

As required under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, I hereby confirm that the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for all Board Members and Senior Management Personnel and the same has been placed on the Company's website. All the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the code of conduct in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

On behalf of the Board
For Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00007540

Certificate on Corporate Governance

To,

The Members of

Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

I have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by NAVA BHARAT VENTURES LIMITED, Hyderabad, for the year ended on March 31, 2022, as stipulated in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as per the Listing Agreement entered into by the said Company with stock exchanges.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. My examination was limited to a review of the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance as stipulated in the said Clause. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, and based on the representations made by the Directors and the Management, I certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the above mentioned Listing Agreement.

I state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

D. Renuka
Practicing Company Secretary
Membership No.: 11963
CP No.: 3460
UDIN : A011963D000325012

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,

The Members of

Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

I have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited with CIN: L27101TG1972PLC001549 and having its registered office at 6-3-1109/1, Nava Bharat Chambers, Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderaba-500082 (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), and produced before me by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C clause 10 (i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to me by the Company and its officers, I hereby certify that for Financial Year ended on March 31, 2022, none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below, have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other statutory authorities.

S. No	Name of the Director	DIN	Date of appointment in the Company
1	Mr. D. Ashok	00006903	March 19, 1992
2	Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad	00006887	March 19, 1992
3	Mr. G R K Prasad	00006852	June 28, 2003
4	Mr. C V Durga Prasad	00006670	June 28, 2003
5	Mr. Ashwin Devineni	00007540	August 18, 2017
6	Mr. K. Durga Prasad	07946821	August 6, 2018
7	Mr. G P Kundargi	02256516	August 6, 2018
8	Mr. A. Indra Kumar	00190168	February 7, 2019
9	Mrs. B. Shanti Sree	07092258	October 30, 2019
10	Mr. Balasubramaniam Srikanth	00349821	June 17, 2021

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the basis of my verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

D. Renuka
Practicing Company Secretary
Membership No.: 11963
CP No.: 3460
UDIN : A011963D000325012

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Emerging stronger

Standalone Financials

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Contingent liabilities relating to ongoing litigations: **Refer note 2(r) for the accounting policy and note 35(b)(i) to 35(b)(iv) for the related disclosures.** As disclosed in the notes referred above to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Company has presently disputed various claims from tax and other regulatory authorities ('litigations'). Whether a liability is recognised as a provision or disclosed as a contingent liability in the standalone financial statements involves inherent judgments dependent on a number of significant assumptions and assessments. These include assumptions relating to the likelihood and/or timing of the cash outflows from the business and the interpretation of local laws and pending assessments at various levels of the statute. The amounts involved are significant and due to the range of possible outcomes and considerable uncertainty around the various litigations the determination of the need for creating a provision in the financial statements is inherently subjective and therefore is considered to be a key audit matter in the current year.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to the following: • Obtained an understanding of the management process for: - identification of legal and tax matters initiated against the Company, - assessment of accounting treatment for each such litigation identified under as per the applicable accounting standards, and - for measurement of amounts involved • Tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls put in place by the management in relation to assessment of the outcome of these pending litigations; • Obtained an understanding of the nature of litigations pending against the Company and discussed the key developments during the year for these key litigations with the management, in-house legal team; • Where relevant, we read the external legal advice obtained by the management; • Obtained relevant third-party legal confirmations, together with follow up discussions, where appropriate on certain cases; • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made relating to provisions and contingent liabilities in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

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

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

8. In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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;

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2022 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

        i. the Company, as detailed in note 35(b) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2022;

        ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;

        iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2022;

        iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 44(i) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

            b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 44(ii) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid during by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2022 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend and as stated in note 43 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 22207660AJAMBY4748

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 16 May 2022

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Annexure I

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

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and investment property under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (including investment properties) held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following properties acquired through amalgamation, for which the Company's management has initiated the process to update the respective land records with the Company's name:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of Company
Land	1.27	The Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Limited	No	33 years	These land parcels were acquired pursuant to amalgamation of other companies with Nava Bharat Venture Limited and are legally owned by the Company. However, the land records are pending for suitable change to update the name of the Company from the erstwhile transferor companies.
	39.48	Nav Chrome Limited	No	26 years	

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has a working capital limit in excess of ₹ 5 crore sanctioned by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, except for the following:

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amounts in ₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Inventories	Trade receivables	Trade payables	Remarks / reason, if any
June 30, 2021				Refer note 45 of the accompanying standalone financial statements for details
As per books	25,765.61	10,814.45	5,084.71	
As per return	25,773.99	11,204.40	2,648.39	
Difference	8.38	389.95	(2,436.32)	
September 30, 2021				
As per books	23,654.69	14,434.27	4,345.17	
As per return	23,534.14	14,608.36	2,441.75	
Difference	(120.55)	174.09	(1,903.42)	
December 31, 2021				
As per books	25,965.65	15,621.47	6,392.83	
As per return	25,877.70	16,251.40	3,519.37	
Difference	(87.95)	629.93	(2,873.46)	
March 31, 2022				
As per books	27,823.65	14,250.57	5,074.41	
As per return	26,815.53	15,907.60	2,583.54	
Difference	(1,008.12)	1,657.03	(2,490.87)	

(iii) (a) During the year, the Company has not provided any loans or provided any advances in the nature of loans, or guarantee, or security to any other entity. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(iii)(a) and 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments / receipts of principal and interest are regular, except for the following instances:

Name of the Entity	Amount due (₹ in Lakhs)	Due date	Extent of delay (in days)	Remarks (if any)
Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	639.38	30-Jun-21	7	Principal amount
	639.38	30-Sep-21	11	
	639.38	31-Dec-21	88	
	639.38	31-Mar-22	4	
	84.46	31-Mar-21	20	Interest amount
	70.94	30-Apr-21	7	
	73.31	31-May-21	37	
	70.94	30-Jun-21	47	
	69.64	31-Jul-21	18	
	67.39	30-Sep-21	11	
	65.98	31-Oct-21	113	
	63.85	30-Nov-21	80	
	65.98	31-Dec-21	52	
	65.98	31-Jan-22	22	
	59.59	28-Feb-22	29	

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(d) There is no amount which is overdue for more than 90 days in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies, firms, LLPs or other parties.

(e) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loan, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

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

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

(vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues outstanding in respect of income tax, sales-tax, duty of customs, duty of exercise, goods and service tax and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Sales Tax Acts	Central Sales Tax	2.20	-	2004-05	Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Range-II, Cuttack.	Nil
Customs Act, 1962	Customs duty	206.06	-	2012-13	CESTAT, Chennai	Nil
		17.62	-	1985-87	Hon'ble High Court of Telangana	Nil
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	369.94	-	2012-13	The Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), Bangalore	Nil
		100.72	-	2011-16	Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise (Appeals), Hyderabad	Nil
		1.09	-	2000-01 to 2001-02	Hon'ble High Court of Telangana	Nil

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Finance Act, 1994 (as amended)	Service Tax	7.61	-	April 2016 to June 2017	Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, Kakinada	Nil
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2,935.95	857.93	AY 2005-06, 2006-07 and AY 2010-11	Hon'ble High Court of Telangana	Nil
		482.99	303.92	AY 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2018-19	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	Nil
		799.63	799.63	AY 2008-09, 2009-10, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	Nil

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

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

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

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

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

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

(b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

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

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

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

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 22207660AJAMBY4748

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 16 May 2022

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 22207660AJAMBY4748

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 16 May 2022

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022 (All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	66,173.95	68,955.45
Capital work-in-progress	4	692.86	159.87
Investment property	5	225.89	231.60
Other intangible assets	6	265.91	309.58
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7(a)	1,82,874.97	1,77,443.39
(ii) Loans	8(a)	7,672.50	10,226.88
(iii) Other financial assets	9(a)	2,195.87	2,326.21
Non-current tax assets, (net)		1,185.61	1,006.21
Other non-current assets	10(a)	403.24	387.61
		2,61,690.80	**2,61,046.80**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	27,713.33	19,223.81
Financial assets			
i) Investments	7(b)	29,319.34	11,048.99
ii) Trade receivables	12	20,197.49	15,653.04
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13(a)	18,652.69	6,366.31
iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13(b)	1,430.41	1,223.27
v) Loans	8(b)	3,196.85	2,560.60
vi) Other financial assets	9(b)	1,003.90	1,164.39
Other current assets	10(b)	12,401.54	8,923.03
Assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale	42	2,745.14	4,098.76
		1,16,660.69	**70,262.20**
Total Assets		**3,78,351.49**	**3,31,309.00**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2,903.27	2,959.70
Other equity	15	3,26,953.19	2,94,716.33
Total equity		**3,29,856.46**	**2,97,676.03**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16(a)	9,859.98	13,895.61
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17(a)	11.20	11.20
Deferred tax liabilities, (net)	18	9,550.67	237.54
Provisions	19(a)	1,313.63	1,191.04
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16(b)	9,424.88	3,574.85
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	20	122.32	850.69
(b) total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above		5,092.49	3,268.95
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17(b)	8,141.59	3,646.65
Other current liabilities	21	1,432.37	3,775.00
Provisions	19(b)	2,651.43	2,325.81
Current tax liabilities, (net)		894.47	855.63
Total Liabilities		**48,495.03**	**33,632.97**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,78,351.49**	**3,31,309.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G R K Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except earnings per equity share)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from operations	22	1,67,846.53	1,02,699.31
Other income	23	7,789.04	4,022.14
Total income		**1,75,635.57**	**1,06,721.45**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	24	76,104.87	53,248.93
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	25	2,052.57	104.46
Manufacturing expenses	26	9,538.27	7,119.33
Employee benefits expense	27	10,269.24	8,225.34
Finance costs	28	1,228.59	1,362.35
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3, 5, 6	3,275.28	3,219.80
Other expenses	29	13,655.59	9,337.13
Total expenses		**1,16,124.41**	**82,617.34**
Profit before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		59,511.16	24,104.11
Exceptional items, net	30	**(3,120.30)**	**116.48**
Profit before tax from continuing operations		56,390.86	24,220.59
Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	31	19,172.02	8,643.27
(b) Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		(227.20)	(260.98)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**37,446.04**	**15,838.30**
Discontinued operations			
Profit/(Loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations	42	1,144.66	(581.26)
Tax expense/(benefit) of discontinued operations		399.99	(203.12)
Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations		**744.67**	**(378.14)**
Profit for the year		**38,190.71**	**15,460.16**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	32	25.66	440.94
Income tax relating to items that will not be classified to profit/loss		8.97	154.08
Total other comprehensive income for the year		**16.69**	**286.86**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**38,207.40**	**15,747.02**
Earnings per equity share (EPES) (In absolute ₹ terms)			
- Basic and diluted EPES - continuing operations		25.78	9.73
- Basic and diluted EPES - discontinued operations		0.51	(0.23)
- Basic and diluted EPES - continuing and discontinued operations		26.29	9.50
Weighted average number of equity shares considered for EPES		14,52,25,851	16,27,72,634
Nominal value per equity share		2	2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G R K Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data)

(a) Equity Share Capital

	Note	Number	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each			
Balance as at 1 April 2020		17,62,17,020	3,525.60
Shares extinguished on account of buy-back	14(e)	(70,76,203)	(141.52)
Buy-back shares, extinguished after balance sheet date	14(e)	(84,71,969)	(169.44)
Shares extinguished on account of reduction of capital	14(d)	(1,27,47,020)	(254.94)
Balance as at 31 March 2021		**14,79,21,828**	**2,959.70**
Shares extinguished on account of buy-back	14(e)	(28,21,190)	(56.42)
Balance as at 31 March 2022		**14,51,00,638**	**2,903.27**

(b) Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income - Actuarial gain/(loss)	Total
	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Other reserve	Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Treasury shares		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**60.20**	**873.56**	**24,012.44**	**87,519.47**	**33.60**	**1,81,713.64**	**(2,745.67)**	**341.26**	**2,91,808.50**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	15,460.16	-	-	**15,460.16**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286.86	**286.86**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	**15,460.16**	-	**286.86**	**15,747.02**
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(10,570.03)	-	-	-	-	-	**(10,570.03)**
Transaction costs towards Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(24.07)	-	-	-	-	-	**(24.07)**
Tax on Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(2,500.03)	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,500.03)**
Transfer from general reserves on account of buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	310.96	-	(310.96)	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve utilised on account of scheme of capital reduction during the year (refer note 14(d))	-	-	-	(2,490.73)	-	-	2,745.67	-	**254.94**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**60.20**	**1,184.52**	**10,918.31**	**84,717.78**	**33.60**	**1,97,173.80**	-	**628.12**	**2,94,716.33**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	38,190.71	-	-	**38,190.71**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.69	**16.69**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	**38,190.71**	-	**16.69**	**38,207.40**
Dividend on equity capital	-	-	-	-	-	(3,627.41)	-	-	**(3,627.41)**
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(2,416.71)	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,416.71)**
Transaction costs towards Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(24.07)	-	-	-	-	-	**(24.07)**
Tax on Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from general reserves on account of buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	56.42	-	(56.42)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend received from Employee welfare trust	-	-		97.65	-	-	-	-	**97.65**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**60.20**	**1,240.94**	**8,477.53**	**84,759.01**	**33.60**	**2,31,737.10**	-	**644.81**	**3,26,953.19**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

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

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G R K Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	56,390.86	24,220.59
Profit/(Loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations	1,144.66	(581.26)
Profit before tax	**57,535.52**	**23,639.33**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,275.28	3,219.80
Impairment loss on assets held for sale	-	962.53
Employee benefits expense	180.11	135.04
Provision for litigation	3,120.30	1,266.39
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	189.93
Bad debts written-off	11.00	8.51
Liabilities no longer required written back	(64.24)	(108.03)
Unrealised derivative (gain)/loss on forward contracts	(67.13)	161.49
Foreign exchange fluctuations gain (net)	(227.31)	46.57
Interest income	(1,166.88)	(1,546.05)
Changes in fair value	(832.48)	(575.28)
Gain on sale of investments	(166.56)	(166.64)
Dividend income	(3,817.95)	(765.85)
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(520.22)	12.61
Interest expense	1,071.94	1,312.72
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	**58,331.38**	**27,793.07**
Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(8,489.52)	14,035.34
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(4,548.32)	3,529.62
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	133.11	(36.25)
Increase in other assets	(3,494.14)	(3,426.37)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	1,093.83	(974.96)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	4,606.45	(491.11)
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilities	(2,342.63)	757.99
Decrease in provisions	(2,826.54)	-
Cash generated from operations	**42,463.62**	**41,187.33**
Income taxes paid	(10,181.21)	(3,562.15)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**32,282.41**	**37,625.18**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(772.14)	(1,559.34)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.22
Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale	1,668.59	-
Repayment of loans from related party	1,918.13	2,576.90
Repayment of loans from others	-	75.00

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Decrease/(increase) in other bank balances	(150.84)	(551.56)
Investments made during the year:		
- Subsidiaries	(5,149.26)	(541.70)
- Others - current investments	(42,864.68)	(35,253.11)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	25,311.05	24,401.95
Dividend income received	3,915.60	765.85
Interest income received	1,269.85	1,731.50
Net cash used in investing activities	**(14,853.70)**	**(8,354.29)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	3,000.00
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(3,735.63)	(6,974.75)
Proceeds from/(repayment) of short-term borrowings, net	5,581.43	(8,232.26)
Buy-back of equity shares, including taxes	(2,497.20)	(12,031.65)
Dividend paid during the year	(3,607.55)	-
Interest paid	(1,071.94)	(1,313.27)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,330.90)**	**(25,551.93)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**12,097.81**	**3,718.96**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,366.31	2,712.55
Unrealised foreign exchange fluctuation gain	188.57	(65.20)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**18,652.69**	**6,366.31**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash on hand	4.25	1.75
Cheques on hand	-	75.70
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	18,209.53	6,011.46
On cash credit accounts	438.91	277.40
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13(a))	**18,652.69**	**6,366.31**

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

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G.R.K. Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

1. **Corporate information**:

Nava Bharat Ventures Limited ("the Company") is a Company domiciled in India, and it was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company's registered office is situated at Nava Bharat Chambers, 6-3-1109/1 Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad – 500 082, India. The Company's equity shares are listed on BSE Limited (BSE) and The National Stock Exchange Limited (NSE). The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and selling of ferro alloys, Generation of Power, and Operation & Maintenance Services for power assets. The Company operates from its principal place of business located in Paloncha, Hyderabad, Kharagprasad and Samalkot in the states of Telangana, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, respectively.

These Standalone Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2022.

2. **Significant accounting policies**:

a) **Basis of preparation of the Standalone financial statements**:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, including the amendments to Schedule III notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide its notification dated 24 March 2021. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

These financial statements have been prepared by the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind-AS that are effective or elected for early adoption at the Company's annual reporting date, 31 March 2022.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention, except for the following material items:

(a) Financial assets are measured at either at fair value or at amortised cost depending upon the classification.

(b) Employee defined benefits assets / (liability) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

(c) Long-term borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method; and

(d) Right-of-use assets are recognised at present value of lease payments, that are not paid at that date, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives received and initial direct cost incurred, if any.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

b) **Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements**:

The preparation of standalone financial statements requires management to make accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures of contingencies at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. **Impairment of non-current assets**:

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a "Discounted Cash Flow" (DCF) model.

ii. **Defined benefit plans**:

The present value of the gratuity obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, rate of increment in salaries and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All the assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

iii. Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities on reporting date cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets.

iv. Life time expected credit loss on trade and other receivables:

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their transaction value as reduced by life time expected credit losses ("LTECL"). This amount is reflected under the head other expenses/other income in the P&L. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

v. Contingencies:

Management judgement is required to estimate possible inflow/outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claims/litigations against the Company/by the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

vi. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment:

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis/written down value based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. The management believes that useful lives currently considered fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. Intangibles:

Internal technical or user team assesses the useful lives of intangible assets. Management believes that assigned useful lives are reasonable.

viii. Income taxes:

Deferred tax assets including Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit Entitlement is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

ix. Existence of inventories:

The management estimates the existence of its inventories of raw material and finished goods of its ferro alloys and power division by engaging an external volumetric expert. The said expert does compute the quantity of physical inventories by measuring the areas over which the inventories are spread and its methodology of stacking them and after consideration of the density of the underlying material. These techniques involve use of significant judgements which are based on certain qualitative characteristics of the underlying inventory and accordingly any changes to these estimates would have a significant effect on the quantity of inventory available and its carrying amount.

x. Refer note 42 for the estimates relating to classification and assessment of net realisable values of assets pertaining to discontinued operations.

xi. Refer note 2(j)(ii) Sale of power/energy, 2(i) inventories and 2(v) Financial instruments – Impairment of financial assets for the other judgements and estimates.

Judgements:

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements.

i. Water drawing rights:

The Company has obtained the water drawings rights, for its power projects, from Government authorities initially for a period of 5-10 years as the case may be. The management of the Company believes that the water drawing rights will be extended further. Hence, the Company has considered the useful life of water pipelines as 40 years to amortise the erection cost of pipeline, in line with the useful life of power generating assets.

c) Current Vs non-current classifications:

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

An asset is treated as current when it satisfies the below mentioned criteria;

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies the below mentioned criteria;

i. Expected to settle the liability in normal operating cycle;

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

iii. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

d) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to put to use.

The Company has adopted cost model as its accounting policy, in recognition of the property, plant and equipment and recognises transaction value as the cost. The Company had applied for the one-time transition exemption of considering the previous GAAP carrying cost on the transition date i.e., 1 April 2015 as the deemed cost under Ind AS. Hence regarded thereafter as historical cost.

Direct expenditure incurred and other attributable costs on projects under implementation are treated as unallocated capital expenditure pending allocation to the assets and under construction or in the process of installation are termed as Capital work-in-progress and shown at cost in the Balance Sheet.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The improvements / modifications carried on the lease hold land / property are recognised as lease hold improvements and are written off over the primary lease period or the life of such improvement whichever is lower.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use which is generally on commissioning. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated in a manner that amortizes the cost of the assets after commissioning, less its residual value, over their useful lives as estimated by the management. Land is not depreciated.

The details of useful lives as estimated by management, the useful lives as prescribed under the Act and the method of computation of depreciation is as follows:

Category of asset	Method of depreciation	Estimated useful lives as assessed by the management	Useful lives as per Schedule II to the Act
Buildings	Straight line method (SLM)	10-60 years	30-60 years
Temporary structures*	SLM	3-5 years	3 years
Plant & Equipment	SLM	3-40 years	15-40 years
Furniture & Fixtures	SLM	8-10 years	8-10 years
Vehicles	Written down value method (WDV)	8-10 years	10 years
Office Equipment	SLM	5-15 years	5 years
Air Conditioners and Coolers	SLM	5 years	5 years
Railway sidings	SLM	15 years	15 years
Power Evacuation Lines	SLM	40 years	40 years
Other Assets	WDV	3-40 years	15 years

*included as part of buildings.

e) Investment properties:

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The useful life of buildings, classified as Investment properties, is considered as 60 years. The useful life has been determined based on technical evaluation performed by the management's expert.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their use. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of de-recognition.

f) Intangible assets:

Computer software:

Computer software costs are included in the balance sheet as intangible assets when it is probable that associated future economic benefits would flow to the Company. They are measured initially at purchase cost and then amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as estimated by the Management which is about 3 years for all of the intangible computer software assets. All other costs on software are expensed in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Water drawing rights:

Cost incurred towards obtaining the initial water drawings rights, for its power projects, from Government and the cost incurred by the Company in erecting water pipelines to draw water from the resources which are recognised as Intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful life of 40 years.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets:

i. The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

ii. Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset are no longer existing or have decreased.

h) Leases – Right of use Assets:

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets:

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the balance lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (g) Impairment of non-financial assets.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

ii. **Lease Liabilities**:

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii. **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**:

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) **Inventories**:

Inventories consisting of raw materials, stores and spares, work-in-progress and finished goods are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of all categories of inventories is based on the weighted average method, unless otherwise stated. Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Stores and spares, that do not qualify to be recognised as property, plant and equipment is classified as inventory to be used by the Company.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The factors that the Company considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory include estimated shelf life, planned product discontinuances, price changes, ageing of inventory and introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. The Company considers all these factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

j) **Revenue recognition**:

Revenue comprises of sale of goods, sale of power and rendering of services and other operating revenues comprise of income from export benefits, utility services and other miscellaneous incomes. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

i. the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or

ii. the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

iii. the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract asset while collections in excess of revenues are classified as advances from customers (contract liabilities).

Further, at the time of revenue recognition, the entity also determines whether there are any material unsatisfied performance obligations and determines the portion of the aggregate consideration, if any, that needs to be allocated and deferred.

Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less and in respect of contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date.

Specifically, the following basis is adopted for various sources of income:

i. Sale of goods:

Revenue is recognised at a point in time, on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products which generally coincides with delivery and on the date of bill of lading in case of domestic sales and export sales, respectively. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and exclusive of goods and services tax.

ii. Sale of energy:

Revenue from energy units sold is recognized at a point in time, on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control i.e., based on the units of energy delivered and in accordance with the terms of arrangement with customers and based on the rate agreed with customers. Claims for delayed payment charges and other claims, if any, are recognised as per the terms of power purchase agreements only when there is no uncertainty associated with the collectability of these claims and upon acknowledgement of the claims by the customer.

iii. Income from services:

Sale of services comprises of Revenue from conversion of ferro alloys on behalf of a customer and the operation and maintenance services. The revenue from conversion of ferro alloys is recognised on the basis of completion of conversion work on the underlying quantity in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements as accepted and agreed with the customers wherein, the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. The amount of conversion works completed which is yet to be billed has been presented as accrued conversion charges in other financial assets/trade receivables, as the case may be. Revenue from provision of operation and maintenance services are recognised over time in accordance with the terms agreed with the customer in the operations and maintenance agreement and wherein, the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

iv. Export benefits:

Export benefits in the form of duty drawback and Merchandise Exports from India and other schemes are recognised on accrual basis.

Other income:

v. Interest/dividend:

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

vi. Guarantee commission:

Guarantee commission is recognised as an income over the life of financial guarantee contract on a time proportion basis.

vii. Other sundry incomes:

Insurance claims and conversion escalations are accounted for on realisation.

k) Foreign currency transactions:

i. Functional and reporting Currency: The Company's functional and reporting currency is Indian Rupee.

ii. Initial recognition: Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amounts the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

iii. **Conversion on reporting date:** Foreign currency monetary items are reported using

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

the closing rate. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

iv. **Exchange differences**: Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year or reported in previous standalone financial statements are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

l) Retirement and other employee benefits:

i. Employer's contribution to provident fund/ employee state insurance under the defined contribution scheme, is expensed off when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund.

ii. The Company's liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act is considered as a defined benefit obligation. Liability under the said Gratuity Act is provided using the projected unit credit method on the basis of valuation by an independent actuary, and in compliance with the measurement principles as laid down under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits".

iii. Actuarial gain/(loss) in the valuation are recognised as other comprehensive income for the period.

iv. Expenses / liability towards compensated absences is provided basis independent actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method. In accordance with the measurement principles as laid down under each financial year as per the requirements of Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits".

m) Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

n) Operating segment:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Management/Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM").

The Board of Directors of the Company has identified the Chief Executive Officer as the CODM.

o) Dividends:

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividend is approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in equity.

p) Earnings per equity share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, net off treasury shares.

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

q) Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provisions.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

r) Contingencies:

Where it is not probable that an inflow or an outflow of economic resources will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the asset or the obligation is not recognised in the statements of balance sheet and is disclosed as a contingent asset or contingent liability. Possible outcomes on obligations/rights, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent assets or contingent liabilities.

s) Taxes on income:

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax includes taxes to be paid on the profit earned during the year and for the prior periods.

Deferred income taxes are provided based on the balance sheet approach considering the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that they can be utilised against future taxable profits.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

t) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For this purpose, "short-term" means investments having maturity of three months or less from the date of investment.

u) Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for such asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market which is accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

a) Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted market prices) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

b) Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements is directly or indirectly observable.

c) Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

v) Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets:

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

b) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into following categories:

a. Debt instruments

b. Equity instruments

a. Debt Instruments:

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

i. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Equity instruments / Investment in mutual funds:

Equity instruments/Mutual funds in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Subsequent changes in the fair values at each reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less diminution other than temporary. All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity investments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity investments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI subsequent changes in fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in OCI. There is no recycling of amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain/loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) De-recognition:

A financial asset or where applicable, a part of a financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement.

Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the debt instruments, that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The management uses a provision matrix to determine the impairment loss on the portfolio of trade and other receivables. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed expected credit loss rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates.

Expected credit loss allowance or reversal recognised during the period is recognised as income or expense, as the case may be, in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of balance sheet, it is shown as reduction from the specific financial asset.

Financial liabilities:

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities are recognised at fair value and in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

b) Subsequent measurement:

i. Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Gain or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liability at FVTPL.

ii. Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Amortised cost, in case of financial liabilities with maturity more than one year, is calculated by discounting the future cash flows with effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liability with maturity of less than one year is shown at transaction value.

c) De-recognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

w) Financial guarantee contracts:

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

The Company measures any financial guarantee on initial recognition at their fair value.

Subsequently these contracts are measured at the higher of:

a. the amount of the loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, and

b. the amount initially recognised, less where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

x) Derivatives financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at contract/agreed rate on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

y) Hedging Activities and Derivatives:

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

The Company uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions generally from one to 6 months.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if, and only if all the following conditions are met:

a. At the inception of the hedge there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the entity's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation shall include the identification of hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk.

b. The hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk, consistently with the originally documented risk management strategy for that particular hedging relationship.

c. For cash flow hedges, a forecast transaction that is the subject of the hedge must be highly probable and must present an exposure to various cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

d. The effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured i.e.; the fair values or the cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk and the fair value of the hedging instrument can be reliably measured.

e. The hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and determined actually to have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which the hedge was designated.

As at 31 March 2022, the Company's hedging instruments did not qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with the Company's policy. Hence the derivate contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at FVTPL.

z) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations (refer note 42):

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

aa) Standards and recent pronouncements issued but not yet effective

MCA vide its notification dated 23 March 2022 has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 to further amend the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, which are effective from 1 April 2022. The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Land*	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Air conditioners and Coolers	Railway Sidings	Power evacuation lines **	Other assets	Total
Gross carrying amount											
As at 1 April 2020	2,711.31	14,496.42	65,909.41	97.20	234.11	205.42	25.23	358.72	284.05	224.09	**84,545.99**
Additions during the year	-	58.80	1,277.95	10.96	36.79	111.82	2.35	-	-	19.83	1,518.50
Adjustments (note 42(d))	251.07	937.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,188.37
Less: Disposals	-	-	22.64	5.98	0.86	26.59	-	-	-	2.53	58.60
As at 31 March 2021	**2,962.38**	**15,492.52**	**67,164.72**	**102.18**	**270.04**	**290.65**	**27.58**	**358.72**	**284.05**	**241.39**	**87,194.26**
Additions during the year	97.09	117.06	103.30	11.34	55.11	34.84	3.61	-	-	48.87	471.22
Adjustments (note 42(d))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals	30.85	-	13.10	10.46	28.90	39.36	0.47	-	-	5.51	128.65
As at 31 March 2022	**3,028.62**	**15,609.58**	**67,254.92**	**103.06**	**296.25**	**286.13**	**30.72**	**358.72**	**284.05**	**284.75**	**87,536.83**
Accumulated depreciation											
Up to 31 March 2020	-	2,610.42	11,436.11	69.62	43.80	47.87	10.21	188.55	41.75	150.02	**14,598.35**
Charge for the year	-	520.88	2,435.78	4.82	33.44	82.56	2.84	37.71	8.48	40.16	3,166.67
Adjustments (note 42(d))	-	521.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521.28
Less: Disposals	-	-	12.30	5.95	0.82	25.92	-	-	-	2.50	47.49
Up to 31 March 2021	-	3,652.58	13,859.59	68.49	76.42	104.51	13.05	226.26	50.23	187.68	**18,238.81**
Charge for the year	-	570.98	2,436.21	5.74	37.35	84.12	3.34	37.71	-	46.34	3,221.79
Adjustments (note 42(d))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	16.32	10.25	27.48	37.93	0.47	-	-	5.27	97.72
Up to 31 March 2022	**-**	**4,223.56**	**16,279.48**	**63.98**	**86.29**	**150.70**	**15.92**	**263.97**	**50.23**	**228.75**	**21,362.88**
Net carrying amount											
As at 31 March 2022	3,028.62	11,386.02	50,975.44	39.08	209.96	135.43	14.80	94.75	233.82	56.00	66,173.95
As at 31 March 2021	2,962.38	11,839.94	53,305.13	33.69	193.62	186.14	14.53	132.46	233.82	53.71	68,955.45

* Free hold land includes land aggregating to ₹ 40.75 (31 March 2021: ₹ 40.75), held in the name of erstwhile companies, which were transferred to the Company pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation in earlier years.

** Represents the cost incurred towards laying the power evacuation lines, the ownership of which vests with the State Owned Power Distribution Company. However, these assets are exclusively available to the Company for its utilisation and accordingly, the amounts spent have been capitalised in the accordance with the provisions of the accounting principles.

(i) The written down value of property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2022 includes amount of ₹ 7,250.09 (31 March 2021: ₹ 7,484.92) pertaining to the 20 MW thermal power generation station located at Dharmavaram. This unit is non-operational owing to the mis-match in the demand and supply of power in the underlying jurisdiction in which it operates. The management has assessed that the carrying value of the aforesaid assets are fully recoverable on the basis of the expected realizable value on sale/disposal. This involves making significant assumptions over the realizable value of the underlying asset which, on the basis of the management, reasonably reflects the future outcome of the planned business efforts. Consequently, no adjustments have been made to the carrying values of these assets in this regard.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

4. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Projects in progress	692.86	148.70
Projects temporarily suspended	-	11.17
	692.86	**159.87**

(a) CWIP ageing schedule:

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	590.85	96.12	5.89	-	692.86
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	590.85	**96.12**	**5.89**	**-**	**692.86**

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	111.83	5.56	-	31.31	148.70
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	11.17	11.17
	111.83	**5.56**	**-**	**42.48**	**159.87**

(b) The Company has no CWIP whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021).

5. Investment property

	Land	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2020	101.91	173.93	275.84
Additions during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**101.91**	**173.93**	**275.84**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**101.91**	**173.93**	**275.84**
Accumulated depreciation			
Up to 31 March 2020	-	38.54	38.54
Charge for the year	-	5.70	5.70
Up to 31 March 2021	**-**	**44.24**	**44.24**
Charge for the year	-	5.71	5.71
Up to 31 March 2022	**-**	**49.95**	**49.95**
Net carrying amount			
As at 31 March 2022	101.91	123.98	225.89
As at 31 March 2021	101.91	129.69	231.60

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

6. Other intangible assets

	Computer Software	Water drawing rights	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 31 March 2020	184.50	422.21	606.71
Additions during the year	33.78	-	33.78
Less: Deletions	0.03	-	0.03
As at 31 March 2021	**218.25**	**422.21**	**640.46**
Additions during the year	4.11	-	4.11
Less: Deletions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**222.36**	**422.21**	**644.57**
Accumulated amortization			
Up to 31 March 2020	112.96	170.52	283.48
Charge for the year	40.22	7.21	47.43
Less: Adjustments	0.03	-	0.03
Up to 31 March 2021	**153.15**	**177.73**	**330.88**
Charge for the year	39.82	7.96	47.78
Less: Adjustments	-	-	-
Up to 31 March 2022	**192.97**	**185.69**	**378.66**
Net carrying amount			
As at 31 March 2022	29.39	236.52	265.91
As at 31 March 2021	65.10	244.48	309.58

7. Investments

		Face Value	As at	
			31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a)	**Non-current**			
	Investments in equity shares (fully paid-up)			
(i)	**Quoted - designated at FVTPL (Non-Trade)**			
	76,830 (31 March 2021: 76,830) shares in NB Footware Limited	₹ 10	2.44	1.10
	9,600 (31 March 2021: 9,600) shares in Avanti Feeds Limited	₹ 2	39.59	39.79
	8,000 (31 March 2021: 8,000) shares in IDBI Bank Limited	₹ 10	3.42	3.08
	7,410 (31 March 2021: 7,410) shares in Union Bank of India Limited	₹ 10	2.87	2.52
	24,568 (31 March 2021: 24,568) shares in TATA Consultancy Services Limited	₹ 1	918.83	780.73
	19,302 (31 March 2021: 19,302) shares in MOIL Limited	₹ 10	35.58	29.06
	200 (31 March 2021: 200) shares in Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Limited	₹ 10	0.07	0.05

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments (continued)

		Face Value	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	2,857 (31 March 2021: 2,857) shares in The Jeypore Sugar Company Limited	₹ 10	-	-
			1,002.80	**856.33**
(ii)	**Unquoted**			
	Investments carried at cost - Subsidiaries (Trade)			
	54,624,998 (31 March 2021: 41,499,998) shares in Brahmani Infratech Private Limited, India	₹ 10	6,050.00	4,150.00
	454,020,000 (31 March 2021: 454,020,000) shares in Nava Bharat Projects Limited, India	₹ 2	9,080.40	9,080.40
	260,000,000 (31 March 2021: 260,000,000) shares in Nava Bharat Energy India Limited, India	₹ 2	5,200.00	5,200.00
	Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte Limited, Singapore:			
	- 16,870 (31 March 2021: 16,870) shares of Singapore Dollar (SGD) 1 each	SGD 1	4.36	4.36
	- 249,726,861 (31 March 2021: 249,726,861) shares of United States Dollar (US$) 1 each	US$ 1	1,53,656.23	1,53,656.23
	1,001,000 (31 March 2021: 1,001,000) shares in Nava Energy Pte Limited, Singapore	US$ 1	0.67	0.67
	2,901,000 (31 March 2021: 1,651,000) shares in Nava Agro Pte Limited, Singapore	US$ 1	2,045.28	1,115.46
	6,601,000 (31 March 2021: 3,601,000) shares in Nava Holding Pte Limited, Singapore	US$ 1	4,773.46	2,509.74
	6,297 (31 March 2021: Nil) shares Nava Resources CI, Ivory Coast	CFA 10,000	82.57	-
			1,80,892.97	**1,75,716.86**
(iii)	**Unquoted**			
	Investments carried at cost - Others (Trade)			
	Nava Resources CI, Ivory Coast		-	26.86
(iv)	**Unquoted**			
	Investments designated at FVTPL - Others (Non-Trade)			
	75,000 (31 March 2021: 75,000) shares in Srinivasa Cystine Limited	₹ 10	979.09	843.04
	646,000 (31 March 2021: 646,000) shares in Malaxmi Highway Private Limited	₹ 10	-	-
(v)	**Investments in government Securities (at amortised cost)** (Non-Trade)			
	- 6 years National Savings Certificates		0.10	0.30
	Total non-current investments		**1,82,874.97**	**1,77,443.39**
	Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments		1,002.80	856.33
	Aggregate amount of Un-Quoted Investments		1,81,872.17	1,76,587.06
	Aggregate amount of Impairment in Value of Investments		95.49	95.49

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments (continued)

		Face Value	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(b)	**Current**			
	Unquoted - Investment designated at FVTPL - Others (Non-Trade)			
(i)	**Investment in mutual funds**			
	14,055 (31 March 2021: 26,044) units in SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund Regular - Growth		400.17	717.50
	Nil (31 March 2021: 2,992,125) units in SBI Short Term Debt Fund		-	748.70
	28,863 (31 March 2021: 28,863) units in Kotak Money Market Fund - Growth		1,039.22	1,000.67
	301,871 (31 March 2021: 301,871) units in Aditya Birla Sun Life Floating Rate Fund - Growth Regular		838.94	802.42
	53,859 (31 March 2021: 33,968) HDFC Money Market Fund -Regular -Plan Growth		2,472.44	1,500.92
	245,968 (31 March 2021: 245,968) units in ICICI Prudential Savings Fund Growth		1,065.93	1,023.23
	637,906 (31 March 2021: 512,336) units in ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund Growth		1,940.74	1,501.51
	Nil (31 March 2021: 547,793) units in ICICI Prudential Short Term Fund		-	251.25
	Nil (31 March 2021: 3,138,545) units in IDFC Money Manager Fund Regular Growth		-	1,001.26
	38,266 (31 March 2021: 27,473) units in TATA Money Market Fund Regular Growth		1,448.72	1,000.73
	55,742 (31 March 2021: 46,957) units in Nippon India Money Market Fund - Growth Plan Growth Option		1,851.46	1,500.80
	10,953,778 (31 March 2021: Nil) ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund Growth		2,455.86	-
	580,215 (31 March 2021: Nil) Aditya Birla Sunlife Savings Fund Regular Growth		2,554.81	-
	19,606 (31 March 2021: Nil) IDFC Cash Fund Regular Growth		501.25	-
	14,153 (31 March 2021: Nil) Kotak Money Market Fund Growth		509.60	-
	16,889 (31 March 2021: Nil)Nippon India Low Duration Fund- Growth Plan-Growth Option		514.56	-
	18,292 (31 March 2021: Nil)Nippon India Ultra Short Duration Fund - Growth Option - Growth Plan		600.18	-
	24,927 (31 March 2021: Nil)UTI Money Market Fund- Regular Plan Growth		615.04	-
	5,038,420 (31 March 2021: Nil) HDFC Ultra Short Term Fund - Regular Growth		618.60	-

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments (continued)

		Face Value	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	239,677 (31 March 2021: Nil) Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund Growth - Regular Plan		710.11	-
			20,137.63	**11,048.99**
(ii)	**Investment in Non-convertible debentures**			
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.13% LIC Housing Finance Limited		515.60	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.10% TATA Capital Financial Services Limited		514.81	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.10% Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited		515.76	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.09% Food Corporation of India		520.97	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 8.75% LIC Housing Finance Limited		541.02	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 9.05% Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited		545.92	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 8.58% PNB Housing Finance Limited		506.38	-
			3,660.46	**-**
	Unquoted - Investment designated at Amortised cost - Others (Non-Trade)			
(iii)	**Investment in Bonds**			
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of UP Power Corporation Limited		**521.24**	**-**
(iv)	**Investment in deposits**			
	Deposits in LIC Housing Finance Limited		2,000.00	-
	Deposits in PNB Housing Finance Limited		3,000.00	-
			5,000.00	**-**
	Total current investments		**29,319.34**	**11,048.99**
	Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments		-	-
	Aggregate amount of Un-Quoted Investments		29,319.34	11,048.99
	Aggregate amount of Impairment in Value of Investments		-	-

Details of ownership interest in subsidiaries (in %):

All the above subsidiaries are, directly or indirectly, 100% owned by the Company, except for Brahmani Infratech Private Limited, India in which the Company's ownership interest stood at 86.53% as of 31 March 2022 [2021: 65.74%]

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

8. Loans

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Secured, considered good	-	-
	Unsecured, considered good - to related parties *(refer note 36)	7,672.50	10,226.88
		7,672.50	**10,226.88**
(b)	**Current**		
	Secured, considered good	-	-
	Unsecured, considered good		
	- to related parties **(refer note 36)	3,196.85	2,560.60
	- to others	-	-
		3,196.85	**2,560.60**

* The balance of loans receivable as at 31 March 2022 and as at 31 March 2021 represents amounts lent to Nava Bharat Energy India Limited ('NBEIL'), a subsidiary having common directors, for the purpose of utilisation of the said amount towards the repayment of NBEIL's existing term loans which is repayable in 32 unequal quarterly instalments commencing from 30 September 2018. The loan carried an annual interest rate in the range of 7.5% (31 March 2021: 7.5% to 10.15%).

** The balance of loans receivable as at 31 March 2022 and as at 31 March 2021 represents amounts due to be received from NBEIL in next 12 months subsequent to the reporting date in respect of the non-current loan mentioned in the above paragraph.

9. Other financial assets

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Security deposits	966.80	916.85
	Fixed deposits with banks*	1,190.45	1,098.77
	Margin money deposits	6.68	117.63
	Other receivables from related parties		
	- Guarantee commission **	-	161.57
	Others	31.94	31.39
		2,195.87	**2,326.21**

* Represents bank deposit with maturity period of more than 12 months, held under Debt Service Reserve Account against the term loan availed.

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(b)	**Current**		
	Restricted bank balances		
	- Unpaid dividend accounts	157.94	194.97
	Other receivables		
	- from related parties **	383.25	395.41

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

9. Other financial assets (continued)

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	- Others	34.05	34.85
	Interest accrued		
	- from related parties **	-	84.46
	- from others	113.06	131.57
	Unbilled revenue - accrued conversion charges	282.66	288.56
	Others	32.94	34.57
		1,003.90	**1,164.39**

** Represents amounts receivables during the previous year from an entity in which one of the directors of the Company hold managerial position and is also a director of the said entity.

10. Other assets

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Capital advances	31.56	31.56
	Payments made under protest *	213.19	201.24
	Prepaid expenses	116.87	118.47
	Others	41.62	36.34
		403.24	**387.61**
(b)	**Current**		
	Advances to vendors	10,240.86	7,673.17
	Balance with government authorities	1,601.98	582.17
	Prepaid expenses	429.88	474.42
	Others	128.82	193.27
		12,401.54	**8,923.03**

* Represents payments made to government authorities in protest in connection with the ongoing disputes.

11. Inventories (valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Raw materials (including materials-in-transit aggregating to ₹ 929.59 (31 March 2021: Nil))	22,337.18	9,767.93
Work-in-progress	390.72	316.43
Finished goods	1,622.25	6,444.68
Stock-in-trade	-	5.57
Stores and spares	3,363.18	2,689.20
	27,713.33	**19,223.81**

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

12. Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good		
- From related parties *	3,094.47	1,889.19
- From others	17,103.02	13,763.85
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	189.93	189.93
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(189.93)	(189.93)
	20,197.49	**15,653.04**

* Represents amounts receivables from an entity in which one of the directors of the Company is also a director of the said entity.

All the receivables are undisputed and due for less than 6 months, except for a sum of ₹ 3.06 (31 March 2021: Nil) which is outstanding for greater than 6 months and less than 1 year and also except for the unsecured receivables, considered doubtful, which is outstanding for a period of more than 3 years and fully provided for.

13. Cash and Bank balances

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	On current accounts	18,209.53	6,011.46
	On cash credit accounts	438.91	277.40
	Cheques on hand	-	75.70
	Cash on hand	4.25	1.75
		18,652.69	**6,366.31**
(b)	**Bank balances other than above**		
	Deposits with banks with maturity period from 3 to 12 months	13.30	57.42
	Margin money deposits *	1,423.79	1,283.48
	Less: Amounts reclassified to other non-current financial assets as the same represents margin money deposits with maturity period of more than 12 months	(6.68)	(117.63)
		1,430.41	**1,223.27**
		20,083.10	**7,589.58**

* Represents deposits held with banks as security against borrowings, guarantees and other arrangements.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

14. Equity Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorized share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	25,00,00,000	5,000.00	25,00,00,000	5,000.00
	25,00,00,000	**5,000.00**	**25,00,00,000**	**5,000.00**
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	14,53,52,113	2,907.04	14,81,73,303	2,963.47
	14,53,52,113	**2,907.04**	**14,81,73,303**	**2,963.47**
Fully paid-up share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	14,51,00,638	2,902.01	14,79,21,828	2,958.44
Add: Forfeited shares of ₹ 2 each (amount originally paid up)	-	1.26	-	1.26
	14,51,00,638	**2,903.27**	**14,79,21,828**	**2,959.70**

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,79,21,828	2,958.44	17,62,17,020	3,524.34
Less: Shares extinguished on account of reduction of capital (refer (d) below)	-	-	(1,27,47,020)	(254.94)
Less: Shares extinguished on account of buy-back (refer (f) below)	(28,21,190)	(56.42)	(70,76,203)	(141.52)
Less: Shares yet to be extinguished on account of buy-back (refer (f) below)	-	-	(84,71,969)	(169.44)
Balance at the end of the year	**14,51,00,638**	**2,902.01**	**14,79,21,828**	**2,958.44**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 2/- per share with one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	% age	Number	% age
NAV Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	11.09%	1,60,93,517	10.88%
S R T Investments Private Limited	77,79,856	5.36%	73,79,756	4.99%
A N Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	6.53%	94,79,825	6.41%
D Bhaktapriya	98,17,900	6.77%	98,12,900	6.63%

(d) Scheme of capital reduction:

In August 2019, the Board of Directors ('Board') had approved a Scheme of Capital Reduction (Scheme) in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Act. Pursuant to the said scheme equity shares aggregating to 9,947,020 and 2,800,000 then held by Nav Energy Private Limited and Nava Bharat

14. Equity Share Capital (continued)

Ventures Employees Welfare Trust, respectively were proposed to be cancelled upon obtaining requisite regulatory approvals. As the Company has obtained all the requisite regulatory approvals, including an order of the Honourable NCLT, Hyderabad Bench vide their order dated 19 January 2021, the scheme was given effect to in the accompanying standalone financial statements during the year ended 31 March 2021 by way of adjustments to the balance in equity share capital, treasury shares and general reserves to the tune of ₹ 254.94, ₹ 2,745.67 and ₹ 2,490.73, respectively.

(e) Buy-back of equity shares:

The Board of Directors of the Company had approved the buy-back of fully paid-up equity shares of the Company at its meeting held during February 2021 for an amount not exceeding ₹ 15,000.00 Lakhs, excluding taxes and transaction costs. The buy-back got completed during the quarter ended 30 September 2021 and in accordance with the said plan, the Company bought back 18,369,362 equity shares as at 31 March 2022 for an aggregate price of ₹ 15,900.87 Lakhs, including taxes and transaction costs. These amounts have been adjusted against the balance of securities premium. Further, the number of equity shares considered for computation of Basic and Diluted EPES for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been adjusted for the effects of the equity shares bought back. Further, as required under the relevant provisions of the Act, required amounts were transferred to capital redemption reserve with a corresponding debit to balance in general reserves. Further, the Company had also bought back 2,358,462 equity shares during the year ended 31 March 2020. Accordingly, the Company has bought back in aggregate 20,727,824 shares in the preceeding 5 years.

(f) Details of shareholding by the promoters in the Company at the end of the year:

Promoter name	Number of equity shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
As at the end of 31 March 2022:			
Promoter:			
Mr. Ashok Devineni	23,26,000	1.60%	0.10%
Promoter Group:			
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni	27,50,488	1.90%	-0.23%
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni (HUF)	7,02,730	0.48%	0.01%
Mrs. Ramaa Devineni	5,23,230	0.36%	0.01%
Mrs. Rajashree Pinnamaneni	69,97,656	4.82%	0.09%
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	44,79,212	3.09%	0.27%
Mr. Devineni Nikhil	25,50,000	1.76%	0.03%
Mrs. Devineni Bhaktapriya	98,17,900	6.77%	0.13%
Dr. Rajasekhar Devineni jointly with Mr. Ashok Devineni	15,630	0.01%	0.00%
Mrs. Nilima Alluri	10,50,000	0.72%	0.01%
Mrs. Rituparna Jawahar	1,29,370	0.09%	0.09%
Nav Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	11.09%	0.21%
A.N.Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	6.53%	0.12%
S.R.T.Investments Private Limited	77,79,856	5.36%	0.37%
A9 Homes Private Limited	25,74,100	1.77%	0.03%
V9 Avenues Private Limited	22,39,980	1.54%	0.04%
AV Dwellings Private Limited	23,23,767	1.60%	0.08%
As at the end of 31 March 2021:			
Promoter:			
Mr. Ashok Devineni	22,26,000	1.50%	0.24%
Promoter Group:			
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni	31,50,488	2.13%	-0.06%

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

14. Equity Share Capital (continued)

Promoter name	Number of equity shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni (HUF)	7,02,630	0.48%	0.08%
Mrs. Ramaa Devineni	5,23,230	0.35%	0.06%
Mrs. Rajashree Pinnamaneni	69,97,556	4.73%	0.76%
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	41,72,789	2.82%	0.45%
Mr. Devineni Nikhil	25,50,000	1.72%	0.28%
Mrs. Devineni Bhaktapriya	98,12,900	6.63%	1.07%
Dr. Rajasekhar Devineni jointly with Mr. Ashok Devineni	15,630	0.01%	0.00%
Mrs. Nilima Alluri	10,50,000	0.71%	0.11%
Mrs. Rituparna Jawahar	-	0.00%	0.00%
Nav Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	10.88%	1.75%
A.N.Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	6.41%	1.03%
S.R.T.Investments Private Limited	73,79,756	4.99%	0.84%
A9 Homes Private Limited	25,74,000	1.74%	0.37%
V9 Avenues Private Limited	22,19,980	1.50%	0.24%
AV Dwellings Private Limited	22,56,000	1.53%	0.26%
Nav Energy Private Limited (Holding Shares of the Company for the benefit of the Company (NBVL))	-	0.00%	-5.64%
As at the end of 31 March 2020:			
Promoter:			
Mr. Ashok Devineni	22,26,000	1.26%	NA
Promoter Group:			
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni	38,50,488	2.19%	NA
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni (HUF)	7,02,630	0.40%	NA
Mrs. Ramaa Devineni	5,23,230	0.30%	NA
Mrs. Rajashree Pinnamaneni	69,97,556	3.97%	NA
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	41,72,789	2.37%	NA
Mr. Devineni Nikhil	25,50,000	1.45%	NA
Mrs. Devineni Bhaktapriya	98,02,900	5.56%	NA
Dr. Rajasekhar Devineni jointly with Mr. Ashok Devineni	15,630	0.01%	NA
Mrs. Nilima Alluri	10,50,000	0.60%	NA
Mrs. Rituparna Jawahar	-	0.00%	NA
Nav Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	9.13%	NA
A.N.Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	5.38%	NA
S.R.T.Investments Private Limited	73,19,756	4.15%	NA
A9 Homes Private Limited	24,14,000	1.37%	NA
V9 Avenues Private Limited	22,19,980	1.26%	NA
AV Dwellings Private Limited	22,26,000	1.26%	NA
Nav Energy Private Limited (Holding Shares of the Company for the benefit of the Company (NBVL))	99,47,020	5.64%	NA

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

15. Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	**60.20**	**60.20**
Capital redemption reserve		
At the beginning of the year	1,184.52	873.56
Add: Transfer from general reserve on account of buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	56.42	310.96
At the end of the year	**1,240.94**	**1,184.52**
Securities premium		
At the beginning of the year	10,918.31	24,012.44
Less: Adjustments (refer note 14(e))	(2,440.78)	(13,094.13)
At the end of the year	**8,477.53**	**10,918.31**
Treasury Shares		
At the beginning of the year	-	(2,745.67)
Less: Adjustments (refer note 14(d))	-	2,745.67
At the end of the year	-	-
General reserve		
At the beginning of the year	84,717.78	87,519.47
Less: Adjustments (refer note 14(d) and 14(e))	(56.42)	(2,801.69)
Add: Dividend received from Employee welfare trust	97.65	-
At the end of the year	**84,759.01**	**84,717.78**
Other reserves:		
Subsidies - Balance at the beginning and end of the year	**33.60**	**33.60**
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss		
At the beginning of the year	1,97,173.80	1,81,713.64
Profit for the year	38,190.71	15,460.16
At the end of the year	**2,35,364.51**	**1,97,173.80**
Appropriations:		
Dividend on Equity Share Capital*	(3,627.41)	-
At the end of the year	**2,31,737.10**	**1,97,173.80**
Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain/(loss) on employment benefits		
At the beginning of the year	628.12	341.26
for the year	16.69	286.86
At the end of the year	**644.81**	**628.12**
	3,26,953.19	**2,94,716.33**

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

15. Other Equity (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves:

(a) Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve was created in earlier years for the purpose of redemption of preference shares and in the current year on account of buy-back of equity shares. The Company uses capital redemption reserve for transactions in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) Securities premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) General reserve

General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. This reserve is freely available for use by the Company.

(d) Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss

Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss represents the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distribution to shareholders.

(e) Actuarial gain/(loss) on employment benefits

The reserve represents the remeasurement gains/(losses) arising from the actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligations of the Company. The remeasurement gains/(losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under this reserve within equity. The amounts recognized under this reserve are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

* Represents amounts distributed towards final dividend at the rate of ₹ 2.50 per equity share for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

16. Borrowings

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non current borrowings**		
	Secured		
	Term loans - from banks (refer notes (a), (b), (c) and (d))	13,167.48	16,903.11
	Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	3,307.50	3,007.50
		9,859.98	**13,895.61**
(b)	**Current borrowings**		
	Secured		
	Current maturities of long-term borrowings	3,307.50	3,007.50
	Loans repayable on demand		
	- Working capital loan from banks (refer note (e))	3,445.94	15.71
	- Suppliers credit (refer note (f))	2,671.44	551.64
		9,424.88	**3,574.85**

Details of security and other terms of borrowings:

(a) Term loan outstanding to the tune of ₹ 10,229.98 (31 March 2021: ₹ 12,787.48) is secured by the pari passu first charge on fixed assets of the Company, both present and future excluding 38 acres of land at Paloncha and a second pari-passu charge on the present and future current assets of the Company. The loan is further secured by way of exclusive charge on the Debt Service Reserve Account of the Company. The loan is repayable in 32 unequal quarterly instalments from the date of first disbursement with final maturity date being 31 March 2026.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

16. Borrowings (continued)

(b) Term loan outstanding to the tune of Nil (31 March 2021: ₹ 1,115.63) is secured by the pari passu first charge on fixed assets including immovable and movable properties of the Company and a second charge on the current assets of the Company, both present and future along with the existing term lenders. The loan is repayable in 16 structured quarterly repayments of ₹ 96.85 each, commencing from June 2020 and has been fully repaid during the current year.

(c) Term loan outstanding to the tune of ₹ 2,937.50 (31 March 2021: ₹ 3,000.00) is secured by the pari passu second charge on fixed assets of the Company, both present and future excluding 38 acres of land at Paloncha and a second pari-passu charge on the present and future current assets of the Company. The loan is repayable in 48 structured monthly repayments of ₹ 62.50 each, commencing from March 2022.

(d) All the above loans carry interest rates ranging from 4% to 8.10% per annum (31 March 2021: 4% to 10.15%).

(e) Working capital loans outstanding represents cash credit facility availed from banks and carry an interest linked to the respective Bank's prime/base lending rates, ranging from 8.00% to 10.75% per annum (31 March 2021: 8.00% to 10.75% per annum). The said facility is secured by hypothecation of all chargeable current assets of the Company, including raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stores and spares and receivables both present and future and rank pari passu with the other lenders. The facility is further secured by a pari passu second charge on all fixed assets of the Company both present and future.

(f) Suppliers credit outstanding as at 31 March 2022 was availed from banks and carried an interest rate linked to the US$ libor ranging from 0.50% to 2.00% per annum (31 March 2021: 0.55% per annum). The said facility was secured by hypothecation of all chargeable current assets of the Company and ranked pari passu with the other lenders. The facility was further secured by a pari passu second charge on all fixed assets of the Company both present and future.

(g) Refer note 37(iii) for details of disclosure of maturity profile of the borrowings.

17. Other financial liabilities

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non current**		
	Retention deposits	11.20	11.20
		11.20	**11.20**
(b)	**Current**		
	Dues to		
	- Directors	2,420.78	1,024.56
	- Employees	1,532.09	1,443.57
	Security deposits		
	- Employee retention deposits	2.84	-
	- Others	11.38	84.33
	Forward contract liability	124.84	191.96
	Interest accrued	238.49	238.49
	Unpaid dividends	157.94	194.97
	Capital creditors	100.92	-
	Accrual for expenses	3,552.32	468.77
		8,141.59	**3,646.65**

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

18. Deferred tax liabilities, net

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):		
- Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement	-	9,078.93
- Employee benefits	786.40	786.40
- Bonus payable	1,250.18	718.68
- Other disallowances	(307.64)	360.99
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(11,279.61)	(11,182.54)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	**(9,550.67)**	**(237.54)**

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

	As at 1 April 2021	(Charge)/credited to		MAT credit utilisation	As at 31 March 2022
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(11,182.54)	(97.07)	-	-	(11,279.61)
Employee benefits	786.40	8.97	(8.97)	-	786.40
Bonus payable	718.68	531.50	-	-	1,250.18
Others	360.99	(668.63)	-	-	(307.64)
MAT credit entitlement	9,078.93	452.43	-	(9,531.36)	-

(i) Deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2022 includes an amount of Nil (31 March 2021: ₹ 9,078.93), representing the credit of minimum alternative taxes paid and recognised by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing income tax regulations. Based on the assessment of the financial projections of the Company, the projected profitability and the history of achieving significant operational profits in the past, the management is confident of earning sufficient taxable profits in the future in order to be able to realise the aforesaid tax credits within the timelines prescribed under the income tax regulations.

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

	As at 1 April 2020	(Charge) / credited to		MAT credit utilisation	As at 31 March 2021
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(11,115.58)	(66.96)	-	-	(11,182.54)
Employment benefits	893.29	47.19	(154.08)	-	786.40
Bonus payable	712.45	6.23	-	-	718.68
Others	86.47	274.53	-	-	360.99
MAT credit entitlement	13,330.41	-	-	(4,251.48)	9,078.93

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

19. Provisions

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	Non-current		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated absence, unfunded	675.02	608.35
	- Gratuity, funded	638.61	582.69
		1,313.63	**1,191.04**
(b)	Current		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated absence, unfunded	340.97	349.52
	- Gratuity, funded	750.31	709.90
	- Others (refer note 35(b)(i) and 35(b)(ii))	1,560.15	1,266.39
		2,651.43	**2,325.81**

(a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for its employees as per the Payment of the Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is equivalent to employee's 15 days of last drawn basic salary for each completed years of service. The gratuity plan is partly funded as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

The following table sets out the reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value and defined benefit obligation.

(i) Change in projected benefit obligation

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Present value of obligation at the beginning of year	1,839.32	1,863.79
Current service cost	119.96	125.17
Interest cost	84.76	96.84
Benefits paid	(2.66)	(32.52)
Benefits paid directly by the Company	(72.56)	(115.66)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(2.16)	(98.30)
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	**1,966.66**	**1,839.32**

(ii) Change in plan assets

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	546.73	536.08
Adjustments to opening balance of plan assets	(220.33)	-
Return on plan assets (excl. int. income)	19.91	9.14
Interest income	-	18.71
Contributions during the year	234.09	15.32
Benefits paid during the year	(2.66)	(32.52)
Fair value of planned assets at the end of the year	**577.74**	**546.73**

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

19. Provisions (continued)

(iii) Reconciliation of present value of obligation on the fair value of plan assets

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Present value of projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,966.66	1,839.32
Fair value of plan assets	(577.74)	(546.73)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	**1,388.92**	**1,292.59**

(iv) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current service cost	119.96	125.17
Net interest cost	84.76	78.13
Expense for the year	**204.72**	**203.30**
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gain for the year	(2.16)	(98.30)
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	(19.91)	(9.14)
Total expenditure/(gain) recognised	**(22.07)**	**(107.44)**

(v) Key actuarial assumptions

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Discount rate	6.35%	5.71%
Salary escalation	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	13.33%	13.33%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.29%	7.29%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2012-14) Ult.
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	7.59%	7.59%

The estimates of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The Company evaluates these assumptions annually based on its long-term plans of growth and industry standards.

(vi) Impact on defined benefit obligations [increase/(decrease)]

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Assumptions		
Sensitivity level		
- Discount rate : 1% increase	(36.61)	(52.19)
- Discount rate : 1% decrease	89.60	87.05
- Future salary : 1% increase	75.90	74.19
- Future salary : 1% decrease	(25.86)	(26.10)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

19. Provisions (continued)

(vii) The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Year 1	750.31	709.90
Year 2	279.38	183.72
Year 3	204.79	240.47
Year (4 - 5)	303.42	283.28
Year (6 -10)	594.28	528.74
More than 10 years	388.73	367.72
	2,520.92	**2,313.83**

(b) Change in other provisions

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,266.39	-
Additions for the year (refer note 35(b)(i) and 35(b)(ii))	3,120.30	2,532.78
Payments made during the year (refer note 35(b)(i) and 35(b)(ii))	(2,826.54)	(1,266.39)
Obligation at the end of the year	**1,560.15**	**1,266.39**

20. Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	122.32	850.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,092.49	3,268.95
	5,214.81	**4,119.64**

(a) Trade payables ageing schedule:

Ageing as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro and Small Enterprises	122.32	-	-	-	122.32
Others	4,914.53	69.43	51.59	56.94	5,092.49
Total	**5,036.85**	**69.43**	**51.59**	**56.94**	**5,214.81**

Ageing as at 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro and Small Enterprises	850.69	-	-	-	850.69
Others	3,081.37	68.89	63.66	55.03	3,268.95
Total	**3,932.06**	**68.89**	**63.66**	**55.03**	**4,119.64**

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, earnings per equity shares and unless otherwise stated)

20. Trade payables (continued)

(b) Dues to Micro and small enterprises

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors. Dues to such parties are given below:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid as at the end of the year.	122.32	850.69
(b) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	-	-
(c) Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16, of (MSMED Act, 2006) along with the amounts of payments made beyond the appointed date during the year.	-	-
(d) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment without the interest specified under the (MSMED Act, 2006).	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the (MSMED Act, 2006).	-	-

21. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Advance from customers (refer note 22(iii))	182.58	274.45
Statutory dues	1,249.79	3,500.55
	1,432.37	**3,775.00**

22. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
(a) Sale of products		
- Ferro alloys	1,01,672.96	65,137.69
- Power *	28,185.70	6,359.98
(b) Sale of services		
- Ferro alloys coversion charges	22,526.48	18,067.14
- Operation and maintenance services	12,153.77	11,353.84
	1,64,538.91	**1,00,918.65**
Other operating revenues		
- Export incentive income	817.81	516.86
- Utility services	266.32	244.63
- Scrap sales	193.02	386.65
- Others	2,030.47	632.52
	1,67,846.53	**1,02,699.31**

* Includes compensation received from customers to the tune of Nil (31 March 2021: ₹ 900.84).

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, earnings per equity shares and unless otherwise stated)

22. Revenue from operations (continued)

(i) Reconciliation of transaction price and amounts allocated to performance obligations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue at contracted price	1,66,527.22	1,01,088.81
Less: Adjustments		
- Under injection charges	905.08	105.16
- Prompt payment rebate	15.71	-
- Excess raw material consumption charges	1,067.52	65.00
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,64,538.91**	**1,00,918.65**

(ii) Disaggregation of revenue

(a) Revenue based on Geography

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
- Domestic	1,02,166.97	56,702.00
- Export	62,371.94	44,216.65
Total	**1,64,538.91**	**1,00,918.65**

(b) Revenue based on Business Segment

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
- Ferro Alloys	1,24,199.44	83,204.83
- Power	66,258.45	40,840.35
- Unallocated	12,153.77	11,353.84
- Inter segment revenues	(38,072.75)	(34,480.37)
Total	**1,64,538.91**	**1,00,918.65**

(iii) Contract balances

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade Receivables (refer note 12)	20,197.49	15,653.04
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 21)	182.58	274.45

Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 274.45 (31 March 2021: ₹ 70.85). Total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2022 will be recognised in next 12 months.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, earnings per equity shares and unless otherwise stated)

23. Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,165.48	1,543.75
Income from investments		
- Changes in fair value	832.48	575.28
- Gain on sale of investments	166.56	166.64
- Dividend income	3,817.95	765.85
Other non-operating income		
- Guarantee commission	863.55	785.44
- Fair value gain on derivatives not designated as hedges	67.13	-
- Foreign exchange fluctuations, net	683.06	19.27
- Others	192.83	165.91
	7,789.04	**4,022.14**

24. Cost of materials consumed

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year	9,767.93	14,911.40
Add: Purchases#	88,674.12	48,105.46
	98,442.05	**63,016.86**
Inventory at the end of the year	22,337.18	9,767.93
Cost of materials consumed	**76,104.87**	**53,248.93**

#Disclosed on the basis of derived amounts rather than the actual records of consumption.

25. Change in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Stock-in-trade	5.57	10.67
Finished goods	6,444.68	14,538.11
Work-in-progress	316.43	314.22
	6,766.68	**14,863.00**
Inventory at the end of the year		
Stock-in-trade	-	5.57
Finished goods	1,622.25	6,444.68
Work-in-progress	390.72	316.43
	2,012.97	**6,766.68**
	4,753.71	**8,096.32**
Less: Amount presented separately under discontinued operations (refer note 42(a))	2,701.14	7,991.86
	2,052.57	**104.46**

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, earnings per equity shares and unless otherwise stated)

26. Manufacturing expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	4,679.08	3,230.69
Power, fuel and water charges	586.68	492.32
Briquetting expenses	625.58	394.06
Raw material handling charges	1,765.90	1,230.07
Finished product handling charges	854.26	687.32
Testing and analysis charges	82.61	59.39
Other expenses	944.16	1,025.48
	9,538.27	**7,119.33**

27. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries and wages	9,283.03	7,173.30
Contribution to provident and other funds (note a)	380.26	336.63
Staff welfare expenses	235.30	381.26
Gratuity and other compensated absences	370.65	334.15
	10,269.24	**8,225.34**

(a) During the current year ended 31 March 2022, the Company contributed ₹ 333.49 (31 March 2021: ₹ 355.01) to provident fund and ₹ 8.15 (31 March 2021: ₹ 8.05) towards employee state insurance fund (including contribution to provident fund attributable to the discontinued operations amounting to ₹ 3.13 (31 March 2021: ₹ 11.55).

28. Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest cost on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	1,065.39	1,172.12
Other borrowing costs		
- Bank charges and commission	163.20	190.23
	1,228.59	**1,362.35**

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

29. Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Rent	39.31	31.87
Repairs and maintenance		
- Machinery	2,721.94	1,765.99
- Buildings	518.08	399.51
- Others	151.90	224.84
Rates and taxes	3,064.69	1,819.28
Freight and transportation	3,344.48	2,220.08
Insurance	318.95	315.24
Advertisement and sales promotion	2.97	8.05
Communication expense	40.13	32.89
Travelling and conveyance	201.04	103.81
Legal and professional charges	720.69	590.85
Fair value loss on derivate contracts not designated as hedge	-	161.49
Payments to auditors:		
as auditors	64.00	80.39
for other services	8.93	-
for reimbursement of expenses	0.46	-
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses (refer note (a) below)	472.99	432.96
Loss on sale of assets	14.51	24.75
Open access charges	93.17	3.44
Ash disposal charges	791.56	382.25
Bad debts written-off	10.08	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	189.93
Other expenses	1,075.71	549.51
	13,655.59	**9,337.13**

(a) Details of CSR expenditure

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	445.54	446.56
b. Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	205.59	212.94
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above *	267.40	220.02
Amount remaining to be spent	-	**13.60**

Reasons for Short fall: Not applicable

Nature of CSR Activities: Activities as mentioned under Schedule VII of Companies Act 2013

Details of Related Party Transactions in CSR activities: Nil

Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation: Not applicable

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

30. Exceptional items, net

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Refund from government authorities (refer note (i))	-	2,649.26
Provision for litigation (refer note 35(b)(i) and 35(b)(ii))	(3,120.30)	(2,532.78)
	(3,120.30)	**116.48**

Note:

(i) On the basis of an advice from the independent Goods and Services Tax (GST) expert, and management's assessment regarding recoverability of coal compensation cess expensed off in the statement of profit and loss in the previous years, management had lodged a claim of ₹ 2,649.26 with the GST authorities during the year ended 31 March 2020. During the previous year, the GST authorities assessed and acknowledged the claim, and authorised refund of the aforesaid amount. However, in view of the materiality of amount involved, and considering the non-recurring nature of the operating income, these amounts have been presented as an exceptional income.

31. Income taxes

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax expense/(benefit):		
- For continuing operations	19,172.02	8,643.27
- For discontinued operations	399.99	(203.12)
Deferred tax benefit	(227.20)	(260.98)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**19,344.81**	**8,179.17**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic corporate tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit for the year from continuing operations before tax expense	56,390.86	24,220.59
Loss for the year from discontinued operations before tax expense	1,144.66	(581.26)
Profit for the year before tax expense	**57,535.52**	**23,639.33**
Tax rate applicable to the Company	34.944%	34.944%
Tax expense on net profit	**20,105.21**	**8,260.53**
Increase/(decrease) in tax expenses on account of:		
(i) Non-taxable income/exempt income	-	7.29
(ii) Income taxable at lower rates	(657.95)	(132.38)
(iii) Expenses inadmissible under the income tax act	168.78	166.44
(iv) Unrecorded MAT benefit of previous year now accounted	(452.43)	-
(v) Other adjustments	181.20	(122.71)
	(760.40)	**(81.36)**
Tax as per normal provision under Income tax	**19,344.81**	**8,179.17**

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

32. Other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Actuarial gain on post employment benefit expenses	25.66	440.94
Less: Deferred tax expense on above	8.97	154.08
	16.69	**286.86**

33. Fair Value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments (other than subsidiaries)	25,779.99	5,521.34	12,748.36	0.30
Loans to related parties	-	10,869.35	-	12,787.48
Security deposits	-	966.80	-	916.85
Employee loans	-	31.94	-	31.39
Other deposits	-	1,197.13	-	1,216.40
Trade receivables	-	20,197.49	-	15,653.04
Cash and cash equivalents	-	18,652.69	-	6,366.31
Other bank balances	-	1,430.41	-	1,223.27
Guarantee commission receivable	-	-	-	161.57
Interest accrued	-	113.06	-	216.03
Other financial assets	-	890.84	-	948.36
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	19,284.86	-	17,470.46
Rental deposits	-	11.20	-	11.20
Trade payables	-	5,214.81	-	4,119.64
Forward contract liability	124.84	-	191.96	-
Other financial liabilities	-	8,016.75	-	3,454.69

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL (Fair value through profit and loss) investments FVTOCI (Fair value through other comprehensive income) investments, investments carried at amortised costs and investment in its subsidiaries.

(ii) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank deposits, earmarked balances with banks, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and borrowings subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented. For all other amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value:

The fair value of the financials assets and liabilities is reported at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

a. The fair values of the quoted shares are based on price quotations at the reporting dates.

b. The fair value of unquoted equity shares are based on the Net Assets Value, available for Equity Shareholders of the underlying Companies which was ascertained based on data available from the financial statements of the respective Companies.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

33. Fair Value measurements (continued)

c. The fair value of unquoted mutual funds, non-convertible debentures are based on the mutual fund statements received from the underlying funds or the depository agent.

d. Management has assessed the fair value of the borrowings, which approximate their current value largely since they are carried at floating rate of interest.

(iv) Fair Value hierarchy:

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy, of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets measured at FVTPL			
Investments	1,002.80	24,777.19	-
Financial Liabilities measured at FVTPL			
Derivative liability	-	124.84	-

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets measured at FVTPL			
Investments	856.33	11,892.03	-
Financial Liabilities measured at FVTPL			
Derivative liability	-	191.96	-

34. Net debt reconciliation

The following table sets out an analysis of the movements in net debt for the year:

Particulars	Current borrowings	Non-Current borrowings	Interest accrued
Net debt as on 31 March 2020	**8,800.66**	**20,886.86**	**239.04**
Cash flows, net	(8,232.26)	(3,974.75)	-
Interest expense*	-	-	1,312.72
Interest paid	-	-	(1,313.27)
Adjustments**	(1.05)	(9.00)	-
Net debt as on 31 March 2021	**567.35**	**16,903.11**	**238.49**
Cash flows, net	5,581.43	(3,735.63)	-
Interest expense*	-	-	1,071.94
Interest paid	-	-	(1,071.94)
Adjustments**	(31.40)	-	-
Net debt as on 31 March 2022	**6,117.38**	**13,167.48**	**238.49**

* including interest expense attributable to discontinued operations amounting to ₹ 6.55 (31 March 2021: ₹ 140.60).

** Represents adjustment on account of foreign currency fluctuations.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

35. Contingent liabilities, commitments and pending litigations

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Contingent Liabilities		
(a) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees	44,078.48	42,417.35

(b) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:

(i) As of 31 March 2022, the Company is a party to ongoing disputes in respect of cross-subsidy charges levied by the power utility authorities of the States of Odisha and Telangana, which are presently pending with the Honourable High Courts of the State of Odisha and Telangana, respectively. While the matters are sub-judice at appropriate forums, however, basis certain developments during financial year 2021 and duly supported by in-house legal advice, management had recognised and expensed off a sum of ₹ 2,532.78 in respect cross subsidy charges payable to power utility authorities in the State of Odisha. In respect of the claim of ₹ 1,486.00 (31 March 2021: ₹ 1,486.00) currently pending with the Honourable High Court of Telangana, management has re-assessed, and it continues to believe a favourable outcome of the proceedings. Accordingly, no further adjustments were considered in the accompanying standalone financial statements.

(ii) During the previous year, the Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (NPDCL) levied a Grid Support Charge (GSC) on the Company, the underlying grounds of which is duly and rightfully contested by way of an appeal with the Honourable High Court of Telangana. Having challenged the demand, management based on its internal assessment in consultation with in-house legal counsel, is of the opinion that the aforesaid litigation could result in a potential economic outflow towards the GSC, and out of abundant precaution provided a sum of ₹ 3,120.00 in the accompanying standalone financial statements. Further, on consideration of stay order granted by the honourable High Court of Telangana, management is confident that the outcome of the proceedings is unlikely to result in payment of interest on GSC amounting to ₹ 8,689.60 as claimed by NPDCL, accordingly no further adjustments were considered necessary in the accompanying standalone financial statements. A similar claim was lodged by Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited for a sum of ₹ 163.09 which is also contested by the Company.

(iii) Pursuant to the income tax assessment for the years mentioned below, the Company had received various demands from the income tax authorities in relation to the inadmissibility of certain expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the income tax law and compliances with the arm's length guidelines in relation to international transactions with associated enterprises. The management, on the basis of its internal assessment of the facts of the case, the underlying nature of transactions, the history of judgements made by the various appellate authorities and the necessary advise received from the independent expert engaged in this regard, is of the view that the probability of the case being settled against the Company is remote and accordingly do not foresee any adjustment to the financial statements in this regard. The details of the relevant financial year which is subject to the dispute and the amount of demand along with the interest and penalties demanded is as follows:

Financial year ended	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
2004-05	311.60	311.60
2007-08	325.24	325.24
2008-09	114.94	114.94
2009-10	66.18	66.18
2010-11	264.77	264.77
2011-12	290.01	290.01
2012-13	85.19	85.19
2015-16	45.88	45.88
2017-18	-	2,531.68

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

35. Contingent liabilities, commitments and pending litigations (continued)

(iv) Other matters	As of 31 March, 2022	As of 31 March, 2021	Remarks
Levy of Electricity Duty, Dharmavaram	546.32	546.32	Pending with Honourable High Court of Andhra Pradesh
Claims for damages against the lease of land for sugar manufacturing facility	316.98	306.45	Sub-judice with the local court in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
Custom Duty, for import of Coal for Plant at Odisha	214.09	214.09	Pending with relevant appellate authorities
Electricity Wheeling Charges, and interest thereon	186.93	186.93	Pending with Honourable High Court of Telangana
Multiple demand notices towards levy Service Tax	7.61	71.76	Pending with various appellate authorities
Levy of Royalty on purchase of coal	26.91	26.91	Pending with Honourable High Court of Telangana
Telangana Sales Tax Authorities, levy of sales tax on sale of export entitlement licenses	-	144.23	Pending with concerned appellate authorities
Applicability of APERC, Renewable Power Purchase Obligation (Compliance by Purchase of Renewable Energy / Renewable Energy Certificates), Regulations 2012	1,824.36	1,589.14	Pending with Honourable High Court of Telangana
Other miscellaneous	263.50	229.86	Pending with relevant statutory authorities

The matters referred above are pending with various authorities and courts in India and are various stages of discussions. However, there were no significant developments during the current year in respect of the pending matters/litigations.

In addition to the above, the Company is a petitioner to various litigation other matters relating to dues from statutory bodies, land encroachments and other matters, pending with civil courts or other appropriate authorities.

Other pending litigations – contingent assets:

(v) The Company, along with certain other petitioners, have filed a Special Leave Petition with the Honourable Supreme Court of India in relation to applicability of provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1939 to the captive power generation facility of the Company situated at Samalkot, Andhra Pradesh for the period beginning 1 April 2003 until the 31 March 2013. The Company has already recognised liabilities aggregating to ₹ 345.38 (31 March 2021: ₹ 345.38) towards electricity duty on the number of units of energy captively consumed. Pursuant to an interim order from the Honourable Supreme Court, the Company has also paid a sum of ₹ 137.28 (31 March 2021: ₹ 137.28) towards the said levy. However, based on its assessment of the facts, status of the case and the underlying regulations on applicability of the electricity duty, the management does not foresee any further adjustments to these financial statements in this regard.

(vi) The Company is a party to a dispute with the Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) in relation to amounts involving ₹ 2,582.00 (31 March 2021: ₹ 2,582.00) relating to sale of power during the earlier periods. While the Company has received substantial part of the payment against the original dues, however, a sum of ₹ 189.93 is due as of 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: ₹ 189.93). The matter is currently pending with the Honourable Supreme Court of India, the Company wrote off this amount in the earlier years. Basis management assessment, no further adjustment are considered necessary in the accompanying standalone financial statements.

(vii) The Company had filed an appeal against the demand aggregating to ₹ 668.00 (31 March 2021: ₹ 668.00) from the electricity regulatory authorities of the state of Telangana towards the payment of Voltage Surcharge and additional charges for the period 1 March 1983 to 30 June 1987. The matter was awarded in favour of the Company, however, bank guarantees furnished by the Company to the tune of ₹ 409.00 (31 March 2021: ₹ 409.00) against the said demands were encashed by the authorities, against which management has filed necessary appeals with the Honourable High Court of the State of Telangana. Pending final outcome of the said petitions, the management has recognised adequate provision in relation to the said dues.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

35. Contingent liabilities, commitments and pending litigations (continued)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(c) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	554.74	34.92

36. Related party disclosures

(a) Name of related parties and nature of relationship

Names of the related parties	Nature of relationship
Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	Subsidiaries
Nava Bharat Projects Limited	
Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	
Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Limited	
Nava Energy Pte. Limited	
Nava Agro Pte. Limited	
Nava Holding Pte. Limited	
Nava Resources C.I.	
Maamba Collieries Limited	Step-down subsidiaries
Nava Energy Zambia Limited	
Kawambwa Sugar Limited	
Tiash Pte. Limited	
The Iron Suites Pte. Limited	
Compai Pharma Pte. Limited	
Compai Healthcare Sdn. Bhd	
Avanthi Feeds Limited	Entity in which director is interested
D. Ashok	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
P. Trivikrama Prasad	
G R K Prasad	
C V Durga Prasad	
Ashwin Devineni	
Sultan A. Baig (Chief Financial Officer)	
Dr. D. Nageswara Rao (upto 7 August 2021)	Independent Directors
Shanti Sree Bolleni	
Indra Kumar Alluri	
K. Durga Prasad	
G P Kundargi	
Balasubramaniam Srikanth (appointed from 17 June 2021)	
D. Nikhil	Relatives of KMP
Dr. D. Rajasekhar	

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

36. Related party disclosures (continued)

(b) Transactions with related parties

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Maamba Collieries Limited		
Reimbursements received	41.97	61.20
Lease rent earned	3.60	3.60
Staff support services rendered	66.81	39.51
Nava Bharat Energy India Limited		
Interest income on loans	898.76	1,312.12
Lease rent earned	1.84	1.84
Utility charges received	266.32	244.63
Manganese ore brick conversion services availed	347.11	335.51
Purchase of fly ash Bricks	37.38	37.10
Amounts paid by Company on behalf of the related party	924.39	406.94
Nava Bharat Projects Limited		
Lease rent earned	6.00	12.00
Technical support services received	130.00	-
Amounts paid by Company on behalf of the related party	0.68	2.10
Brahmani Infratech Private Limited		
Lease rent earned	3.00	6.00
Nava Energy Pte. Limited		
Operation and maintenance services rendered	12,153.77	11,353.84
Guarantee commission income	863.55	785.44
Dividend income	3,765.73	757.65
Nava Energy Zambia Limited		
Reimbursements receivable	202.90	127.80
Nava Agro Pte. Limited		
Investments in equity shares	929.82	146.74
Nava Holding Pte. Limited		
Investments in equity shares	2,263.72	368.10
Nava Resources C.I.		
Investments in equity shares	55.71	-
Kawambwa Sugar Limited		
Staff Support services rendered	-	4.95
Avanti Feeds Limited		
Rent Received	3.02	-
Transactions with key management personnel		
Managerial Remuneration	3,575.37	2,127.57
Transactions with independent directors		
Commission and sitting fees	39.40	35.00
Relatives of key managerial personnel		
Rent paid		
Dr. D. Rajasekhar	13.60	13.60
Remuneration		
D. Nikhil	134.40	120.00

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

36. Related party disclosures (continued)

(c) Balances receivable/(payable)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Key Management personnel	(2,421.39)	(1,022.06)
Commission payable to independent directors	(25.00)	(25.00)
Subsidiaries		
Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Limited	-	161.57
Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	10,914.32	13,051.32
Maamba Collieries Limited	11.93	17.43
Nava Energy Pte. Limited	3,314.87	2,009.12
Nava Energy Zambia Limited	56.73	29.57
Nava Bharat Projects Limited	(139.79)	-
Kawambwa Sugar Limited	49.09	49.09

(d) Balances of corporate guarantees outstanding:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provided on behalf of		
- Nava Bharat Energy India Limited*	7,000.00	7,000.00
- Nava Energy Pte Limited**	44,078.48	42,417.35

*Represents maximum amount that can be called for under the financial guarantee contract extended on behalf of Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) to its lenders, against the working capital facilities availed by the same.

**Represents performance guarantee extended amounting to US$ 580.19 (31 March 2021: US$ 580.19) on behalf of Nava Energy Pte Limited (NEPL) to Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL), against the operations and maintenance service contract provided by MCL to NEPL in relation to the operations and maintenance services of power plant of MCL situated at Zambia.

(e) Key managerial personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Short-term employee benefits	3,477.92	2,030.55
Post-employment defined benefit	23.65	26.82
Termination benefits	73.80	70.20

(f) In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Company is required to use certain specified methods in assessing that the transactions with certain designated related parties, are carried at an arm's length price and is also required to maintain prescribed information and documents to support such assessment. The appropriate method to be adopted will depend on the nature of transactions / class of transactions, class of associated persons, functions performed and other factors as prescribed. Based on certain internal analysis carried out, management believes that transactions entered into with the related parties were carried out at arms length prices. The Company is in the process of updating the transfer pricing documentation for the financial year ended 31 March 2022. In opinion of the management, the same would not have an impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include the effect of the transfer pricing implications, if any.

37. Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and seek to, where appropriate, minimize potential impact of the risk and to control and monitor such risks. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

37. Financial Risk Management objectives and policies (continued)

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business and the objectives, policies and processes for management of these risks.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates and prices. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to interest rate risk, currency rate risk and other price risks, such as equity risk. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenues generated and operating activities in foreign currencies.

(a) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the floating interest rate borrowings. The Company's investment in deposits with banks, deposits with others, investments in bonds and non convertible debentures with fixed interest rates and therefore do not expose the Company to significant interest rate risk. Further, the loans extended by the Company carries a fixed interest rate and therefore not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying value nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of the change in market interest rates.

The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's outstanding floating rate debt. A major portion of foreign currency debt is linked to international interest rate benchmarks like LIBOR. The Company also hedges a portion of these risks by entering into derivative instruments like interest rate swaps and currency swaps.

The exposure of the Company to fixed rate and variable rate instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Loans	10,869.35	12,787.48
Deposits with banks	2,627.54	2,439.67
Investment in deposits with others	5,000.00	-
Investment in bonds	521.24	-
Investment in non-convertible debentures	3,660.46	-
Other deposits	700.69	680.03
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings*	19,284.86	17,470.46

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the variable rate instruments. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected (decrease/(increase)) through the impact on floating rate borrowings as follows:

	Change in basis points	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase in basis points	50.00	96.42	87.35
Decrease in basis points	(50.00)	(96.42)	(87.35)

* The Company has entered into interest rate swap arrangement against the variable rate borrowing amounting to ₹ 3,196.88 (31 March 2021: ₹ 6,870.01) and accordingly the impact of interest rate sensitivity as mentioned above is expected to be offset proportionately.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

37. Financial Risk Management objectives and policies (continued)

(b) Foreign Currency Risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of change in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency) and financing activities (when borrowings are denominated in foreign currency).

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from services provided or availed that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency. The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly in US Dollars ($). The Company's trade receivable and trade payable balances at the end of the reporting period have similar exposures.

The Company does use financial derivatives such as foreign currency forward contracts and swaps.

Derivative financial instruments

The following table gives details in respect of outstanding derivate contracts against principle amount. The counterparty for these contracts are banks.

(Amount in Lakhs)

	US$	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Forward contract	Buy	$44.53	$95.97
Forward contract	Sell	$130.00	$75.00

Unhedged foreign currency exposure as at each reporting date:

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Foreign currency (in Lakhs)	₹	Foreign currency (in Lakhs)	₹
United states dollars (US$):				
Financial assets				
- Trade and other receivables	98.08	7,433.59	65.29	4,773.52
- Bank balances	196.97	14,928.62	78.42	5,732.99
- Others	0.14	10.75	0.40	29.57
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings	35.25	2,671.44	22.80	1,666.61
- Trade and other payables	0.50	37.90	0.51	37.22
- Derivative liability	-	124.84	-	191.96

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in US$ to the Indian Rupee with all other variables held constant. The impact (increase/(decrease)) on the Company's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities is given below:

Particulars	Change	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
US$ Sensitivity			
₹ / US$ - Increase by	5.00%	976.94	432.01
₹ / US$ - Decrease by	-5.00%	(976.94)	(432.01)

(c) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

37. Financial Risk Management objectives and policies (continued)

The Company based on working capital requirement keeps its liquid funds in current accounts. Excess funds are invested in long term instruments/current investments. The Company has listed and non-listed equity securities that are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the management on a regular basis.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to the impact of increase/(decrease) of the index on the Company's equity and profit for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that index has increased or decreased by 10%, with all other variables held constant and that the Company's equity instruments moved in line with the index.

Particulars	Change	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
NSE Nifty 50 sensitivity			
- Increase by	10.00%	100.28	85.63
- Decrease by	-10.00%	(100.28)	(85.63)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's un-quoted investments on the profit [increase/(decrease)] for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that net asset values has increased or decrease by 10%, with all other variables held constant.

Particulars	Change	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Net Asset value sensitivity			
- Increase by	10.00%	2,013.76	1,104.90
- Decrease by	-10.00%	(2,013.76)	(1,104.90)

(ii) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments when a counterparty defaults on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from loans extended, security deposits, balances with bankers, investments in bonds, non-convertible debentures and fixed deposits other than banks and trade and other receivables. The Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Company trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

(a) Exposure to credit risk:

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

(b) Credit risk concentration profile:

At the end of the reporting period, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposures to credit risk in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is represented by the carrying amount of each financial assets as indicated in the balance sheet.

(c) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired:

None of the Company's cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, security deposits and other receivables were past due or impaired as at 31 March 2022. Trade and other receivables including loans that are neither past due nor impaired are from creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. Cash and short-term deposits investment securities that are neither past due nor impaired, are placed with or entered with reputable banks financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

37. Financial Risk Management objectives and policies (continued)

(d) Financial assets that are either past due or impaired:

The Company doesn't have any significant trade receivables or other financial assets which are impaired. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, the Management also evaluates the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk and country in which the customers operate. The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some case bank references. The Company's receivables turnover is quick and historically, there was no significant default on account of trade and other receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

(iii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as of 31 March 2022:

	On Demand	upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	After 3 years
Borrowings	-	9,424.88	6,615.00	3,244.98
Trade payables	-	5,214.81	-	-
Financial guarantee contracts*	7,000.00	-	-	-
Derivative liability	-	124.84	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	8,016.75	11.20	-
	7,000.00	**22,781.28**	**6,626.20**	**3,244.98**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as of 31 March 2021:

	On Demand	upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	After 3 years
Borrowings	-	3,574.85	7,349.33	6,546.28
Trade payables	-	4,119.64	-	-
Financial guarantee contracts*	7,000.00	-	-	-
Derivative liability	-	191.96	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	3,454.69	11.20	-
	7,000.00	**11,341.14**	**7,360.53**	**6,546.28**

*Based on maximum amount that can be called for under the financial guarantee contract.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

38. Segment Information

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on "Operating Segments", segment information has been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and therefore no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these standalone financial statements.

39. Capital Management

Capital includes equity capital and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the capital management is to ensure that it maintain an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder's value. The Company manages its capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a debt to capital employed ratio which is debt divided by total capital plus debt. The Company's policy is to keep this ratio at an optimal level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings #	19,284.86	17,470.46
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	18,652.69	6,366.31
Net Debt	**632.17**	**11,104.15**
Total equity	3,29,856.46	2,97,676.03
Equity and net debt	**3,30,488.63**	**3,08,780.18**
Gearing ratio	0.19%	3.60%

Total Borrowings include long-term borrowing, current maturities of long-term borrowings and working capital loans like cash credit and buyer's credit.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets the financial covenants attached to interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call back loans and borrowings.

There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing the capital during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

40. Analytical Ratios

Particulars	Metric	As at		Variance %
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
Current Assets (a)	₹	1,16,660.69	70,262.20	
Current Liabilities (b)	₹	27,759.55	18,297.58	
Current Ratio (a/b)	Times	**4.20**	**3.84**	**9.44%**
Total Debt (Non-current borrowings + current borrowings) (c)	₹	19,284.86	17,470.46	
Shareholder's Equity (d)	₹	3,29,856.46	2,97,676.03	
Debt Equity Ratio (c/d)	Times	**0.06**	**0.06**	**-0.38%**
Earnings available for Debt Service (Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation and amortization expense + Interest expense + loss on sale of Fixed assets) (e)	₹	60,909.24	28,827.49	

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

40. Analytical Ratios (continued)

Particulars	Metric	As at		Variance %
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
Debt Service (Current borrowings) (f)	₹	9,424.88	3,574.85	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (e/f)	Times	**6.46**	**8.06**	**-19.86%**
Net Profit after taxes (g)	₹	38,190.71	15,460.16	
Average Shareholder's Equity ((Opening + Closing balance)/2) (h)	₹	3,13,766.25	2,96,505.07	
Return on Equity Ratio (g/h)	Times	**0.12**	**0.05**	**133.44%**
Cost of goods sold (i)	₹	78,157.44	53,353.39	
Average Inventory ((Opening + Closing balance)/2) (j)	₹	23,468.57	25,849.94	
Inventory turnover ratio (i/j)	Times	**3.33**	**2.06**	**61.35%**
Net Credit Sales (Total sales) (k)	₹	1,67,846.53	1,02,699.31	
Average Account Receivables ((Opening + Closing balance)/2) (l)	₹	17,925.27	17,509.95	
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (k/l)	Times	**9.36**	**5.87**	**59.65%**
Net Credit Purchases (Total purchases) (m)	₹	88,674.12	48,105.46	
Average Trade Payables ((Opening + Closing balance)/2) (n)	₹	4,667.23	4,607.12	
Trade payables turnover ratio (m/n)	Times	**19.00**	**10.44**	**81.96%**
Net Sales (o)	₹	1,75,635.57	1,06,721.45	
Working Capital (Current assets - current liabilities) (p)	₹	88,901.14	51,964.62	
Net capital turnover ratio (o/p)	Times	**1.98**	**2.05**	**-3.80%**
Net Profit (q)	₹	38,190.71	15,460.16	
Net Sales (r)	₹	1,75,635.57	1,06,721.45	
Net profit ratio (q/r)	%	**21.74%**	**14.49%**	**50.10%**
Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (s)	₹	57,619.45	25,582.94	
Capital Employed (Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred tax liability) (t)	₹	3,58,691.99	3,15,384.03	
Return on Capital employed (s/t)	%	**16.06%**	**8.11%**	**98.03%**
Net Profit (u)	₹	38,190.71	15,460.16	
Net Worth (v)	₹	3,29,856.46	2,97,676.03	
Return on investment (u/v)	%	**11.58%**	**5.19%**	**122.93%**

40. Analytical Ratios (continued)

Notes:

i. **Return on equity Ratio:** Improvement in ratio was led by increased sales volumes of both ferro alloys and power business followed by significant improvement in the sale prices, resulting in significantly higher profits for the year.

ii. **Inventory turnover ratio:** In line with the improvement in sales, the quantum of raw materials consumed has also increased, whilst the inventories held being maintained at the same level and thus resulting in the improvement in inventory turnover ratio.

iii. **Trade Receivables turnover ratio:** Owing significant improvement in sales as mentioned above followed by better realisation during the period, whilst the balance of receivables held being maintained at the same level, the resultant improvement in ratio was noted.

iv. **Trade payables turnover ratio:** In line with the improvement in sales, the quantum of raw materials purchased and consumed and other expenses incurred has also increased, whilst the payables balance held being maintained at the same level, owing to timely payment of dues to vendor due to significant cash being realised from the operations, the resulting impact on ratio is noted.

v. **Net profit ratio:** Improvement in ratio was largely owing to increased sales volumes of both ferro alloys and power business followed by significant improvement in the sale prices whilst the consumption cost remaining at similar levels when compared to previous year.

vi. **Return on Capital employed and Return on investment:** Improvement in ratios is owing to the reasons mentioned in points (i) to (v) above.

41. Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company

As at 31 March 2022

<table>
<tr><th>Relevant item in the Balance sheet</th><th>Description of item of property</th><th>Gross Carrying value</th><th>Title deeds held in the name of</th><th>Whether the title deed holder is a promoter, director or a relative of a promoter/ director or employee of he promoter/ director</th><th>Property held since</th><th>Reason for not held in the name of the Company along with disputes, if any</th></tr>
<tr><td>Property, Plant and Equipment</td><td>Land</td><td>1.27</td><td>The Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Limited</td><td>No</td><td>33 years</td><td rowspan="2">These land parcels were acquired pursuant to amalgamation of other companies with Nava Bharat Venture Limited and are legally owned by the Company. However, the land records are pending for suitable change to update the name of the Company from the erstwhile transferor companies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Property, Plant and Equipment</td><td>Land</td><td>39.48</td><td>Nav Chrome Limited</td><td>No</td><td>26 years</td></tr>
</table>

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

41. Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company (continued)

As at 31 March 2021

Relevant item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether the title deed holder is a promoter, director or a relative of a promoter/ director or employee of he promoter/ director	Property held since	Reason for not held in the name of the Company along with disputes, if any
Property, Plant and Equipment	Land	1.27	The Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Limited	No	33 years	These land parcels were acquired pursuant to amalgamation of other companies with Nava Bharat Venture Limited and are legally owned by the Company. However, the land records are pending for suitable change to update the name of the Company from the erstwhile transferor companies.
Property, Plant and Equipment	Land	39.48	Nav Chrome Limited	No	26 years	

42. Discontinued operations

Pursuant to a resolution passed at their meeting held on 2 March 2020, the Board of Directors have resolved to cease the sugar operations of the Company at its sugar manufacturing facility located at Samalkot, Andhra Pradesh, ('Sugar division') after completion of the crushing season during March 2020, owing to non-availability of sugar cane and unviable sugar operations. The Board of Directors have also resolved to dispose the non-current assets of the said sugar division comprising of the underlying land available in Samalkot and the assets pertaining to the sugar manufacturing facility. Accordingly, these non-current assets have been classified as assets held for sale in these financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. Further, owing to the aforesaid resolution, the financial performance of the sugar division have been presented as discontinued operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 105 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

(a) The results of Sugar division are presented below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income:		
Revenue from contracts with customers including other operating income	3,635.73	9,194.83
Other income	602.89	220.94
Expenses:		
Cost of materials consumed	50.50	-
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	2,701.14	7,991.86

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

42. Discontinued operations (continued)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Other manufacturing expenses	33.02	164.04
Employee benefits expense	70.09	345.81
Finance costs	11.35	173.25
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-
Impairment losses	-	962.53
Other expenses	227.86	359.54
Loss before tax from a discontinued operation	**1,144.66**	**(581.26)**
Tax expenses/(benefit):		
- Related to current pre-tax loss	399.99	(203.12)
Loss for the year from a discontinued operation	**744.67**	**(378.14)**

(b) The net cash (outflows)/inflows of Sugar division are presented below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
- Operating activities	3,706.06	7,581.59
- Financing activities	(5,424.48)	(7,784.21)
- Investing activities	1,755.52	53.02
Net cash outflow	**37.10**	**(149.60)**

(c) The major classes of non-current assets of Sugar division held for sale are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	2,634.82	3,941.99
Inventories - Stores and spares	110.32	156.76
Assets held for sale directly related to the disposal group	**2,745.14**	**4,098.75**

Pursuant to the overall plan of disposal of the non-current assets of the sugar division at Samalkot, management has already commenced necessary actions in this regard by assessing the realisable values of the underlying plant and equipment and certain buildings located in the said sugar manufacturing facility by engaging an independent valuer and by seeking necessary quotations from independent prospects. On the basis of the aforesaid exercise, management has recorded an impairment charge of ₹ 588.03 towards a diminution in the carrying values of these assets held for sale and is confident of being able to sell these assets by the financial year ending 31 March 2023. Further, in accordance with the aforesaid plan, management has also re-classified the carrying values of land and certain other buildings as Property, plant and equipment in these standalone financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

43. Subsequent events

Proposed distribution

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2022: ₹ 6.00 (31 March 2021: ₹ 2.50) per share*	8,706.04	3,627.64

* These amounts has been computed on the basis of the equity shares outstanding as at the date of recommendation of the proposed dividend by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability in accordance with the applicable accounting principles.

44. Disclosure pursuant to requirements of Rule 11(e) (i) & (ii) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

(i) Details of funds that have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries):

(a) date and amount of fund advanced or loaned or invested in Intermediaries with complete details of each Intermediary:

Purpose	Date of Remittance	Name of the Intermediary	Amount in US$	Amount in ₹
For onward investment/lending to Tiash Pte Limited	28-Apr-21	Nava Holding Pte Limited	5.00	371.80
	17-Sep-21		5.00	367.38
	10-Mar-21		5.00	372.40
For onward investment in "Alto Series E Extension" of Nahkoda Capital Opportunity Fund LLC	28-Mar-22	Nava Holding Pte Limited	15.00	1,145.22
For onward investment in Kawambwa Sugar Limited	21-Sep-21	Nava Agro Pte Limited	2.50	184.03
	18-Jan-22		10.00	745.80
			42.50	**3,186.62**

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

44. Disclosure pursuant to requirements of Rule 11(e) (i) & (ii) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (continued)

(b) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries along with complete details of the ultimate beneficiaries

Particulars	Date of Remittance	Name of the Intermediary	Name of the Beneficiary	Amount in US$
Loan extended	03-May-21	Nava Holding Pte Limited	Tiash Pte Limited	1.62
	18-Jun-21			0.84
	12-Jul-21			1.70
	13-Aug-21			1.24
	23-Sep-21			0.64
	12-Oct-21			1.28
	19-Nov-21			1.12
	20-Dec-21			0.91
	13-Jan-22			0.07
	11-Feb-22			0.42
	15-Mar-22			0.74
				10.60
Loan extended	30-Mar-22	Nava Holding Pte Limited	Nahkoda Capital Opportunity Fund LLC	15.00
				15.00
Loan extended	03-May-21	Nava Agro Pte Limited	Kawambwa Sugar Limited	0.40
	18-Jun-21			0.30
	12-Jul-21			0.60
	13-Aug-21			1.00
	23-Sep-21			0.60
	12-Oct-21			0.80
	19-Nov-21			1.78
	15-Mar-22			3.75
				9.23
				34.83

(c) Relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act have been duly complied.

(ii) The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

NOTES

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

45. Disclosures pursuant to the requirement as specified under Paragraph 6(L)(ix)(a) and (b) of the General Instruction for preparation as per Balance Sheet of Schedule III to the Act:

(i) Working capital facility with consortium of banks is secured against all the chargeable current assets of the Company including raw materials, stock in progress, finished goods, stores and spares and receivables both present and future. To comply with the provisions of loan arrangement, select information relating to trade receivables, inventories, and creditors for purchases are considered relevant. Further, information furnished to the lenders are restricted such as creditors limited to purchase of inventories, specified receivables aged less than 60-90 days. The differences as reported above is mainly attributed to use of information extracted from books prior to book closures. Management has taken necessary steps to minimise such differences by way of seeking extension for submission of information only after formal book closures for the relevant periods.

Quarter ended	Inventories			Trade Receivables			Trade payables		
	Amount as per Books	Amount as reported to the lenders	Short/ (Excess)	Amount as per Books	Amount as reported to the lenders	Short/ (Excess)	Amount as per Books	Amount as reported to the lenders	Short/ (Excess)
31 March 2022	27,823.65	26,815.53	1,008.12	14,250.57	15,907.60	(1,657.03)	5,074.41	2,583.54	2,490.87
31 December 2021	25,965.65	25,877.70	87.95	15,621.47	16,251.40	(629.93)	6,392.83	3,519.37	2,873.46
30 September 2021	23,654.69	23,534.14	120.55	14,434.27	14,608.36	(174.09)	4,345.17	2,441.75	1,903.42
30 June 2021	25,765.61	25,773.99	(8.38)	10,814.45	11,204.40	(389.95)	5,084.71	2,648.39	2,436.32
31 March 2021	19,380.58	19,532.32	(151.74)	11,089.84	12,939.36	(1,849.52)	4,119.64	2,764.48	1,355.16
31 December 2020	28,110.73	27,757.87	352.86	8,759.37	8,871.52	(112.15)	3,999.38	2,123.19	1,876.19
30 September 2020	30,335.60	30,140.92	194.68	11,051.80	11,219.13	(167.33)	3,698.78	1,235.46	2,463.32
30 June 2020	29,587.80	29,975.98	(388.18)	8,866.22	9,249.58	(383.36)	3,988.29	1,917.63	2,070.66

Note: Consortium of bankers led by State Bank of India have been considered as lenders for the purpose of this disclosure.

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G.R.K. Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Emerging stronger

Consolidated Financials

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at 31 March 2022, and their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 16 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters – Litigations

4. We draw attention to:
   a. note 36(a)(iv) to the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of the lawsuit filed by and against a subsidiary Company, Brahmani Infratech Private Limited. Pending final outcome of the aforesaid matter, which is presently unascertainable, the Holding Company has considered this matter as contingent liability/asset and have not recorded any adjustment in the consolidated financial statements.
   b. note 36(a)(v) to the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of proceedings against a subsidiary Company, Nava Bharat Projects Limited, regarding the attachment of the equity shares invested in by such subsidiary Company in a step-down subsidiary Company, Nava Bharat Energy India Limited. Pending final outcome of the aforesaid matter, which is presently unascertainable, no adjustments have been recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

6. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recoverability of trade receivables from ZESCO and Expected Credit Losses (ECL) - The matter is related to the step-down subsidiary, Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL): Refer note 11 for the related disclosures. ZESCO trade receivable balance amounted to ₹428,406.18 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹317,639.26 Lakhs) including interest is significant to the financial statements of MCL as it represents 99% (2021: 99%) of the total receivables balance of MCL and 45% (2021: 46%) of total assets. Interest income accrued as a result of default by ZESCO recognised in the statement of profit and loss amounted to ₹17,011.94 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹12,435.76 Lakhs). In accordance with the ESCROW Agreement, ZESCO is required to deposit an amount equal to the required amount applicable to the next following billing amount. ZESCO has failed to fund the ESCROW account, breaching the provisions of the agreement. These receivable balances have been increasing over the years which raises uncertainty on its recoverability. The collectability of trade receivables is a key element of MCL's working capital management, which is managed on an ongoing basis by local management. The allowance for impairment losses (Expected Credit Losses (ECL)) on trade receivable balances is a significant matter as it requires the application of judgement and use of subjective assumptions by management. An ECL provision of ₹89,225.72 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹54,841.54 Lakhs) has been recognised in the consolidated financial statements. The identification of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amount are an inherently uncertain process involving various assumptions and factors including the financial condition of the counterparty and the timing and amount of expected future cash flows. MCL records allowances of trade receivable balances. In accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, impairment provisions are measured according to a credit -loss impairment model under which each financial asset is classified based on the past due status. IFRS 9 also requires an estimation of expected credit losses to be unbiased and probability weighted, including information about the past, current conditions, and reasonable supportable forecasts of future events at the reporting date.	In view of the significance of the matter, the auditor of MCL has reported that the following audit procedures were applied in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: • Review of the ESCROW Security agreement and the related government guarantees, and conditions for its enforcement • Review of the assumptions which included the probability of calling in the government guarantee and the arbitration process • Review the various scenarios applied and assessed the probability of the outcomes and the impact on the related expected credit loss • In respect to Expected Credit Losses, the audit procedures adopted by component auditor included: - Assessing the reasonableness of the expected credit loss model methodology and related parameters developed by management, which included: • probability of default • loss given default • gross domestic product rates • significant increase in credit risk • recovery rates, and • projected or expected cash receipts amongst other factors - Assessing the forward-looking information management used to determine expected credit losses, including forecasts of macroeconomic variables and the assumptions of multiple macroeconomic scenarios - Evaluating the models and the related assumptions used in individual impairment assessment and analysed the amount, timing and likelihood of management's estimated future cash flows, especially cash flows from collateral of IFRS9 - Review the adequacy of the expected credit losses recognised by the component in respect of ZESCO receivable as at 31 March 2022.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Going concern - The matter related to the audit of MCL: Refer note 2(d)(xxi) for the accounting policy. As at 31 March 2022, MCL had a significant breach of the Common Terms Agreement (CTA) section 10 paragraph 24, which defines key events or circumstances that will result in events of default. MCL is required to make semiannual repayments to the lenders of the project finance on 25 September and 25 March. Failure to meet this requirement, could result in the lenders declaring that all or part of the Loans be payable on demand resulting in the project finance obligations being reclassified as current liabilities. The availability of sufficient funding and the testing of whether MCL will be able to continue meeting its obligations under the financing covenants are important for the going concern assumption and, as such, are significant aspects of our audit. This test or assessment is largely based on the expectations of and the estimates made by management. The expectations and estimates can be influenced by subjective elements such as estimated future cash flows, forecasted results and margins from operations.	In view of the significance of the matter the auditor of MCL has reported that the following audit procedures were applied in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: • Review lenders correspondence (specifically the reservation of rights letter) in respect to material breaches noted in note 15(j) of the consolidated financial statements • Review the insurance policies issued in favor of the lenders • Evaluate the assumptions and forecasts made by management in the future budgets • Reviewed and evaluated the security documents applicable to this facility (project finance); • Devoted attention to the assumptions made with respect to the ability of the MCL to continue as a going concern, the results and the cash flows in order to assess the MCL's ability to continue meeting its payment obligations and its obligations under the financing covenants in the year ahead.
Classification of the borrowings of MCL: Refer note 16(j) for the related disclosures. In accordance with the Common Terms Agreement (CTA) between MCL and its lenders in connection with the term loans availed, certain key events or circumstances is defined that will result in events of default. On and at any time after the occurrence of an event of default, which is continuing, the Inter-creditor agent may exercise or, as appropriate, instruct the security trustee to exercise any or all of the remedies in accordance with the terms of the CTA. A breach in one or more of the "events of default" clauses could lead to making significant management judgements with respect to the assessment of the classification of the borrowings between long-term and short-term, the legal rights available with MCL and the other consequences in accordance with the CTA. Accordingly, owing to these factors, the classification of the balance of borrowings of MCL has been assessed as a significant risk and considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to the following: • Understanding the provisions of the CTA between MCL and its lenders with respect to the legal and other rights available; • Review of the communications between MCL and its lenders and between MCL and its customer, ZESCO and Government of Zambia; • Testing the management assessment of the classification of borrowings, including review of the terms of the insurance cover and the sovereign guarantee issued by the Government of Zambia; • Review of the independent legal advise sought by the management in relation to the various legal rights available to MCL and the time frame associated with each of the options; • Testing the management assessment of the outcome of the arbitration; • Evaluating the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recoverability of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit asset Refer notes 2(d)(viii) and 2(x) for the accounting policy and 19 for the related disclosures. As detailed in note 19 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, Nava Bharat Energy India Limited, a subsidiary has deferred tax assets aggregating to ₹7,379.16 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹7,379.16 Lakhs) in the nature of credit of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) as at 31 March 2022. The ability to recover the deferred tax asset is assessed by the management at each reporting date which depends on the estimates of future operations and taxable profits, the subsidiary expects to earn within the period of by which such MAT balance can be utilized as governed by the Income-tax Act, 1961. We have identified the recoverability of MAT Credit as a key audit matter owing to the materiality of the amounts involved and inherent subjectivity involved in determination of utilization of MAT credit through estimation of future taxable profits.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls implemented over recognition of MAT credit; • Obtained management's analyses for MAT credit realizability and evaluated the analyses and workings in relation to the recognition of deferred tax assets taking into account the status of recent income-tax audits and enquiries, changes to the tax laws etc; • Evaluated the reasonability of future projected profitability by assessing the forecasts against past results and our knowledge of the industry; • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in respect of deferred tax assets in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.
Contingent liabilities relating to ongoing litigation: Refer notes 2(d)(v), 2(w) for the accounting policy and note 36(a)(i) to (vi) for the related disclosures. As disclosed in note 36(a)(i) to (vi) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Holding Company is involved in various taxes and regulatory cases ('litigations'). Whether a liability is recognised as a provision or disclosed as a contingent liability in the financial statements involves inherent judgments dependent on a number of significant assumptions and assessments. These include assumptions relating to the likelihood and/or timing of the cash outflows from the business and the interpretation of local laws and pending assessments at various levels of the statute. The amounts involved are significant and due to the range of possible outcomes and considerable uncertainty around the various litigations, the determination of the need for creating a provision in the financial statements is inherently subjective and therefore is considered to be a key audit matter in the current year.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to the following: • Obtained an understanding of the management process for - identification of legal and indirect tax matters initiated against the Holding Company. - assessment of accounting treatment for each such litigation identified as per the applicable accounting standards; and - measurement of amounts involved. • Tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls put in place by the management in relation to assessment of the outcome of these pending litigations; • Obtained an understanding of the nature of litigations pending against the Holding Company and discussed the key developments during the year for these litigations with the management, in-house legal team; • Where relevant, we read the external legal advice obtained by the management; • Obtained relevant third-party legal confirmations, together with follow up discussions where appropriate on certain cases; • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made relating to provisions and contingent liabilities in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of Goodwill: Refer note 2(d)(i) for the accounting policy and note 6 for the related disclosures. The Group has a carrying value of Goodwill as on 31 March 2022 to the tune of ₹42,013.06 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹40,648.03 Lakhs) in relation to a business acquisition. This carrying value of the Goodwill is subject to an annual test for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36, Impairment of Assets. As at 31 March 2022, management has assessed that the value of goodwill will be recovered through future cash flows of the acquired business. However, there is a potential risk that the Goodwill could be impaired if the projected cash flows are not met. The impairment assessment performed by the management based on projected future cash flows involves use of significant judgements and estimates such as budgeted volumes, operating margins, long-term growth rates and the discount rate used. Changes in these assumptions could lead to an impairment in the carrying value of Goodwill. We identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit owing to the materiality of the amounts involved and inherent subjectivity involved in the determination of recoverable value through estimation of future cash flows.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to the following: • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Holding Company's controls over recognition of impairment assessment process; • Obtained the impairment analyses performed by the management and tested the appropriateness of the impairment model and reasonableness of the key assumptions used by obtaining management approved strategy plans, customer contracts for growth rates used in the analyses, selection of the discount rates. • Compared the prior year budgets with the actual results to determine the efficacy of the management's budgeting process. • Performed sensitivity analysis on the key assumptions to determine the impact of estimation uncertainty on the carrying value. • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.
Judgment and disclosure with respect to deferred tax - The matter related to the audit of MCL: Refer note 2(x) for the accounting policy and note 19 for the related disclosures. MCL computed a deferred tax liability of ₹30,819.55 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹27,531.33 Lakhs) on the power plant in the period under review. The computation has taken into account the 10-year tax holiday on the power plant. Significant judgement is applied in estimating the taxable profit, the reversal of the temporary differences in each tax year. At 31 March 2022, the deferred tax liabilities in the mining division were valued at ₹1,926.87 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹290.26 Lakhs). This was significant to our audit because the assessment process is complex and judgmental and is based on assumptions that are affected by expected future market or economic conditions. Significant judgement is required in estimating if there will be future taxable profits from which the tax losses will be utilised, also taking in to account the expiry and timing of the utilisation of the related tax losses.	In view of the significance of the matter, the auditor of MCL has reported that the following audit procedures in this area were applied, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: • Evaluating the assumptions, such as expected future taxable income and methodologies used by MCL; • This entailed reviewing the MCL's latest tax planning strategy and ascertaining that it was derived from the latest approved strategic business plan, which is subject to an internal management review process; • Reviewed opinions sought from the local taxation authorities and legal opinions in respect to tax positions taken by MCL on the utilisation of tax losses; • Discussed and challenged the business plan to determine the appropriateness that the deferred tax assets may be recoverable within the statutory limited timeframe of 10 years.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Estimation of decommissioning, dismantling and restoration provisions- The matter related to the audit of MCL: Refer note 2(d)(xviii) and 2(d)(xix) for the accounting policy and note 18(a) for the related disclosures. MCL has made a provision for restoration, decommissioning and dismantling of the mining and power plant amounting to ₹3,344.26 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹3,063.22 Lakhs). The calculation of decommissioning, dismantling and restoration provisions, which are primarily in respect of mining and power plant assets, require significant management judgement because of the inherent complexity in estimating future costs. The decommissioning of power plant infrastructure is a relatively new activity and consequently there is limited historical precedent in Zambia against which to benchmark estimates of future cost. These factors increase the complexity involved in determining accurate accounting provisions that are material to the component's statement of financial position. MCL will review decommissioning, dismantling and restoration provisions annually. This review incorporates the effects of any changes in local regulations, management's expected approach to decommissioning, dismantling and discount rates, along with the effects of changes in exchange rates.	In view of the significance of the matter, the auditor of MCL has reported that the following audit procedures were applied in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: • Performing detailed testing of the provision recorded in respect of certain assets based on the associated risk and materiality. • Testing involved understanding the mandatory or constructive obligations with respect to the decommissioning and dismantling of each asset based on the contractual arrangements and relevant local regulation to validate the appropriateness of the method of decommissioning, and dismantling underpinning the cost estimates • For those assets we considered the competence of the experts to MCL, who produced the cost estimates. We tested the accuracy of calculations and evaluated the appropriateness of the discount rate applied.

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

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

8. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, covered under the Act are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are

free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. These financial statements have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

9. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

10. Those Charged with Governance are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

12. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
    - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern; and
    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

13. 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.

14. 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.

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

reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

16. We did not audit the financial statements of eleven subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹ 962,718.67 Lakhs and net assets of ₹ 404,583.14 Lakhs as at 31 March 2022, total revenues of ₹ 208,928.28 Lakhs and net cash outflows amounting to ₹ 15,103.75 Lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    Further, all of these subsidiaries are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

    Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

17. We did not audit the financial information of one subsidiary and the separate annual financial statements of the entities included in the Group, include the annual financial information of one branch, which have not been reviewed/audited, whose financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 27.54 Lakhs and net assets of ₹ 27.54 Lakhs as at 31 March 2022, total revenues of ₹ Nil Lakhs and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 17.85 Lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the aforesaid subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary and branch, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

    Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the financial information certified by the management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

18. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Holding Company and 2 subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that 1 subsidiary Company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable in respect of such subsidiary Company.

19. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 and covered under the Act we report that following are the qualifications remarks reported by us in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 for which such Order reports have been issued till date:

S No	Name	CIN	Holding Company / subsidiary	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified
1	Nava Bharat Ventures Limited	L27101TG1972PLC001549	Holding Company	i(c), ii(b), iii(c), vii(b)
2	Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	U40106TG2008PLC058560	Subsidiary Company	ii(b)
3	Nava Bharat Projects Limited	U70102TG2007PLC052362	Subsidiary Company	vii(b)
4	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	U40109TG1999PTC032289	Subsidiary Company	xvii

20. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;

c) The consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

d) in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, covered under the Act, are disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group as detailed in Note 36(a) to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as detailed in note 17(b) to the consolidated financial statements;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies during the year ended 31 March 2022;

iv. a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief , other than as disclosed in note 46(i) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 46(ii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed by us as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2022 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. As stated in note 40 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 22207660AJAMFV6941

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 16 May 2022

Annexure 1

List of entities included in the Statement

1. Nava Bharat Energy India Limited, India
2. Nava Bharat Projects Limited, India
3. Brahmani Infratech Private Limited, India
4. Maamba Collieries Limited, Zambia
5. Nava Energy Zambia Limited, Zambia
6. Kawambwa Sugar Limited, Zambia
7. Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Limited, Singapore
8. Nava Energy Pte. Limited, Singapore
9. Nava Agro Pte. Limited, Singapore
10. Nava Holding Pte. Limited, Singapore
11. Tiash Pte. Limited, Singapore
12. The Iron Suites Pte. Limited, Singapore
13. Compai Pharma Pte. Limited, Singapore
14. Compai Healthcare Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia
15. Nava Resources CI, Cote d'Ivoire

Annexure A

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660
UDIN: 22207660AJAMFV6941

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 16 May 2022

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022 (All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	5,06,573.90	5,17,261.83
Right of use assets	43	935.61	706.69
Capital work-in-progress	4	1,663.38	1,661.96
Investment property	5	4,813.27	4,905.49
Goodwill	6	42,013.06	40,648.03
Other intangible assets	6	292.51	413.83
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7(a)	3,121.59	1,726.53
(ii) Trade receivables	11(a)	2,52,461.76	1,87,407.14
(iii) Other financial assets	8(a)	2,205.88	2,174.65
Deferred tax assets	19	4,489.29	5,446.93
Non-current tax assets, (net)		1,483.38	1,577.71
Other non-current assets	9(a)	406.46	389.59
		8,20,460.09	**7,64,320.38**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	37,066.74	29,533.74
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7(b)	49,779.91	29,682.49
(ii) Trade receivables	11(b)	1,07,498.72	91,423.95
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	32,756.84	34,675.36
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		1,451.39	1,238.72
(v) Loans	13	25.42	12.16
(vi) Other financial assets	8(b)	2,479.30	940.32
Other current assets	9(b)	20,319.33	13,071.54
Assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale	42.(c)	2,745.14	4,098.75
		2,54,122.79	**2,04,677.03**
Total Assets		**10,74,582.88**	**9,68,997.41**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2,903.27	2,959.70
Other equity	15	4,92,420.77	4,38,186.50
Equity attributable to equity holders of holding Company		**4,95,324.04**	**4,41,146.20**
Non-controlling interests	45	72,300.13	66,420.41
		5,67,624.17	**5,07,566.61**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16(a)	1,85,556.32	2,24,279.04
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17(a)	7,757.97	6,167.75
(iii) Lease liabilities	43	539.37	470.87
Provisions	18(a)	6,084.45	5,581.25
Deferred tax liabilities	19	42,487.58	28,238.58
Other non-current liabilities	21(a)	38,226.80	15,664.18
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16(b)	1,72,411.33	1,14,443.52
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	20	122.32	850.69
(b) total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above		8,468.15	6,464.71
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17(b)	20,056.64	33,591.59
(iv) Lease liabilities	43	185.87	26.58
Other current liabilities	21(b)	19,951.18	18,552.74
Provisions	18(b)	2,828.55	2,463.26
Current tax liabilities, (net)		2,282.18	4,636.04
Total Liabilities		**5,06,958.71**	**4,61,430.80**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**10,74,582.88**	**9,68,997.41**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

This is the Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G.R.K. Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except earnings per equity shares)

	Notes	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from operations	22	3,34,766.09	2,54,850.46
Other income	23	29,775.71	24,901.77
Total income		**3,64,541.80**	**2,79,752.23**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	24	89,724.98	54,480.02
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	25	1,419.82	(384.61)
Manufacturing expenses	26	33,428.20	26,164.27
Employee benefits expense	27	19,879.12	16,133.93
Finance costs	28	33,807.78	34,814.80
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	29,531.63	29,977.62
Allowance for credit loss	11(c)	32,226.82	33,617.24
Other expenses	30	26,201.14	17,910.37
Total expenses		**2,66,219.49**	**2,12,713.64**
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**98,322.31**	**67,038.59**
Exceptional items	31	(9,427.38)	116.48
Profit before tax		**88,894.93**	**67,155.07**
Tax expense of continuing operations			
(a) Current tax	32	27,614.81	15,311.50
(b) Deferred tax benefit		4,696.43	(3,602.09)
		32,311.24	**11,709.41**
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**56,583.69**	**55,445.66**
Discontinued operations			
Profit /(Loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations	42.(a)	1,144.64	(581.26)
Tax benefit of discontinued operations		399.99	(203.12)
Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations		**744.65**	**(378.14)**
Profit for the year		**57,328.34**	**55,067.52**
Net profit for the year attributable to:			
- Shareholders of the Company		51,770.44	42,323.69
- Non-controlling interest		5,557.90	12,743.83
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of income taxes	33	2,215.22	(1,071.53)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of income taxes		8,452.16	(6,609.69)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**10,667.38**	**(7,681.22)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**67,995.72**	**47,386.30**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
- Shareholders of the Company		60,255.46	36,036.61
- Non-controlling interest		7,740.26	11,349.69
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Holding Company from:			
- Continuing operations		59,510.81	36,414.75
- Discontinuing operations		744.65	(378.14)
Earnings per equity share (EPES) (In absolute ₹ terms)			
- Basic and diluted EPES - continuing operations		35.14	26.23
- Basic and diluted EPES - discontinued operations		0.51	(0.23)
- Basic and diluted EPES - continuing and discontinued operations		35.65	26.00
Weighted average number of equity shares considered for EPES		14,52,25,851	16,27,72,634
Nominal value per equity share		2	2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G.R.K. Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	88,894.93	67,155.07
Profit / (Loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations	1,144.64	(581.26)
Profit before tax	**90,039.57**	**66,573.81**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29,531.63	29,977.62
Impairment loss on assets held for sale	-	962.53
Employee benefits expense	245.99	300.28
Provision for decommissioning and restoration cost	364.28	379.40
Provision for litigation	3,120.30	1,266.39
Allowance for credit loss	32,226.82	33,617.24
Liabilities no longer required written back	(64.24)	(1,262.77)
Unrealised loss/(gain) on forward contracts	(9,422.44)	(4,765.75)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)	4,591.78	4,700.76
Interest income from bank deposits and others	(18,172.36)	(12,717.94)
Changes in fair value of investments	(1,101.40)	(1,007.58)
Gains on sale of investments	(380.34)	(474.85)
Dividend Income	(52.22)	(8.20)
Bad debts written-off	10.08	8.51
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	22.21	(495.13)
Interest expense	32,832.47	34,043.56
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	**1,63,792.13**	**1,51,097.88**
Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(7,329.52)	10,248.62
Increase in trade receivables	(90,225.40)	(86,203.25)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(1,353.03)	466.12
Increase in other assets	(7,173.18)	(361.05)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	1,105.42	(1,278.57)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	7,612.94	(256.58)
Decrease in other provisions	(3,039.86)	-
Increase in other current liabilities	19,051.62	9,948.80
	(81,351.01)	**(67,435.91)**
Cash generated from operations	**82,441.12**	**83,661.97**
Income taxes paid	(21,624.30)	(7,893.96)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**60,816.82**	**75,768.01**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,268.30)	(3,281.90)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.22
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	1,668.59	-
Receipt/(payment) of loans from/to related party	(5.25)	82.27
Changes in other bank balances	(193.40)	(520.93)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Investments made during the year	(64,489.18)	(58,860.16)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	44,489.59	41,354.60
Dividend received	149.87	8.20
Interest received	4,359.42	250.44
Acquisition of stake in subsidiary	(1,900.00)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(22,188.66)**	**(20,967.26)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	9,596.22
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(3,740.70)	(7,664.15)
Proceeds from /(repayment) of short-term borrowings, net	6,441.94	(10,885.38)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(249.70)	(220.71)
Dividends paid	(3,607.55)	-
Buyback of equity shares, including taxes	(2,497.11)	(12,031.65)
Interest paid	(37,846.89)	(26,099.69)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(41,500.01)**	**(47,305.36)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,871.85)**	**7,495.39**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	34,675.36	27,813.97
Foreign currency translation reserve	953.33	(634.00)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**32,756.84**	**34,675.36**
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	23.41	9.23
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	32,733.43	34,666.13
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 12)	**32,756.84**	**34,675.36**

This is the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G.R.K. Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data)

(a) Equity Share Capital

	Notes	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of ₹2 each					
Balance at the beginning of the year		14,79,21,828	2,959.70	17,62,17,020	3,525.60
Shares extinguished on account of buy-back	14(e)	(28,21,190)	(56.42)	(70,76,203)	(141.52)
Buy-back shares, extinguished after balance sheet date	14(e)	-	-	(84,71,969)	(169.44)
Shares extinguished on account of reduction of capital		-	-	(1,27,47,020)	(254.94)
Balance at the end of the year		**14,51,00,638**	**2,903.27**	**14,79,21,828**	**2,959.70**

(b) Other Equity

	Reserves And Surplus							Other Comprehensive Income		Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of Holding Company	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Other Reserve	Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	Treasury Shares	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Actuarial Gain/ (Loss)			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**60.20**	**873.56**	**24,012.44**	**87,519.48**	**33.60**	**2,65,974.60**	**(2,745.67)**	**39,325.56**	**(64.69)**	**4,14,989.08**	**55,070.72**	**4,70,059.80**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021												
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	42,323.69	-	-	-	**42,323.69**	12,743.83	**55,067.52**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,609.69)	322.61	**(6,287.08)**	(1,394.14)	**(7,681.22)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42,323.69**	**-**	**(6,609.69)**	**322.61**	**36,036.61**	**11,349.69**	**47,386.30**
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(10,570.03)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(10,570.03)**	-	**(10,570.03)**
Transaction costs towards Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(24.07)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(24.07)**	-	**(24.07)**
Tax paid on Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(2,500.03)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,500.03)**	-	**(2,500.03)**
Transfer from general reserves on account of buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	310.96	-	(310.96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve utilised on account of scheme of capital reduction during the year	-	-	-	(2,490.73)	-	-	2,745.67	-	-	**254.94**	-	**254.94**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**60.20**	**1,184.52**	**10,918.31**	**84,717.79**	**33.60**	**3,08,298.29**	**-**	**32,715.87**	**257.92**	**4,38,186.50**	**66,420.41**	**5,04,606.91**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022												
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	51,770.44	-	-	-	**51,770.44**	5,557.90	**57,328.34**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	8,452.16	32.86	**8,485.02**	2,182.36	**10,667.38**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,770.44**	**-**	**8,452.16**	**32.86**	**60,255.46**	**7,740.26**	**67,995.72**
Adjustment pursuant to the acquisition of minority stake	-	-	-	-	-	(50.65)	-	-	-	**(50.65)**	(1,860.54)	**(1,911.19)**
Dividend on equity capital	-	-	-	-	-	(3,627.41)	-	-	-	**(3,627.41)**	-	**(3,627.41)**
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(2,416.71)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,416.71)**	-	**(2,416.71)**
Transaction costs towards Buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	-	(24.07)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(24.07)**	-	**(24.07)**
Transfer from general reserves on account of buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	-	56.42	-	(56.42)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend received from Employee welfare trust	-	-	-	97.65	-	-	-	-	-	**97.65**	-	**97.65**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**60.20**	**1,240.94**	**8,477.53**	**84,759.02**	**33.60**	**3,56,390.67**	**-**	**41,168.03**	**290.78**	**4,92,420.77**	**72,300.13**	**5,64,720.90**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G.R.K. Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

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Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

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Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information:

Nava Bharat Ventures Limited ("the Company") together with its subsidiaries (collectively termed as "the Group") is a Company domiciled in India, and it was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company's registered office is situated at Nava Bharat Chambers, 6-3-1109/1 Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad – 500 082, India. The Company's equity shares are listed on BSE Limited (BSE) and The National Stock Exchange Limited (NSE). The Group is principally engaged in the business of manufacture and selling of ferro alloys, Generation and trading of Power, Coal Mining, and operating and maintenance of power generating assets; and it has its principal operations located in India, Singapore, and Zambia.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies:

a) Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, including the amendments to Schedule III notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide its notification dated 24 March 2021. The Group has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

These financial statements have been prepared by the Group as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind-AS that are effective or elected for early adoption at the Group's annual reporting date, 31 March 2022.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention, except for the following material items:

(a) Financial assets are measured at either at fair value or at amortised cost depending upon the classification.

(b) Employee defined benefits assets / (liability) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

(c) Long-term borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method; and

(d) Right-of-use assets are recognised at present value of lease payments, that are not paid at that date, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives received and initial direct cost incurred, if any.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

b) Consolidation procedure:

i. Subsidiaries:
Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) that are controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in these consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. For the purpose of preparing these consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

ii. Transactions eliminated on consolidation:
Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full while preparing these consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the investee.

iii. Acquisition of non-controlling interests (NCI):
Acquisition of some or all of the NCI is accounted for as a transaction with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders. Consequently, the difference arising between the fair value of the purchase consideration paid and the carrying value of the NCI is recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings that is attributable to the Company. The associated cash flows are classified as financing activities. No goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions.

iv. Loss of Control:
Upon loss of control, the Company derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. If the Company retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as a fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) financial asset, depending on the level of influence retained.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

c) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the financial statements of the following subsidiaries and step-down subsidiaries.

S. No	Name of the subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	% of effective holding	% of holding by immediate parent entity
1.	Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	India	100%	100%
2.	Nava Bharat Projects Limited	India	100%	100%
3.	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	India	86.53%	86.53%
4.	Maamba Collieries Limited	Zambia	64.69%	64.69%
5.	Nava Energy Zambia Limited	Zambia	100%	100%
6.	Kawambwa Sugar Limited	Zambia	100%	100%
7.	Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
8.	Nava Energy Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
9.	Nava Agro Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
10.	Nava Holding Pte. Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
11.	Tiash Pte. Limited	Singapore	65%	65%
12.	The Iron Suites Pte. Limited	Singapore	65%	65%
13.	Compai Pharma Pte Ltd	Singapore	65%	65%
14.	Compai Healthcare Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	65%	65%
15.	Nava Resources CI	Cote D'Ivoire	100%	100%

d) Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures of contingencies at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group, based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. Impairment of non-current assets:

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a "Discounted Cash Flow" (DCF) model.

ii. Defined benefit plans:

The present value of the gratuity obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, rate of increment in salaries and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All the assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

iii. Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities on reporting date cannot

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets.

iv. **Life-time expected credit loss on trade and other receivables:**

Trade receivables/Contract assets are stated at their transaction value as reduced by lifetime expected credit losses ("LTECL"). As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. This amount is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount. The information about the ECLs on the group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 11.

v. **Contingencies:**

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible inflow/outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claims/litigations against the Group/by the Group as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

vi. **Assessment of useful lives of property, plant and equipment:**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis/written down value based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. The management believes that useful lives currently considered fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. **Intangibles:**

Internal technical or user team assess the useful lives of Intangible assets. Management believes that assigned useful lives are reasonable.

viii. **Income taxes:**

Deferred tax assets including Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) Credit Entitlement is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

ix. **Existence of inventories:**

The Management estimates the existence of its inventories of raw material and finished goods of its ferro alloys and power division by engaging an external volumetric expert. The said expert does compute the quantity of physical inventories by measuring the areas over which the inventories are spread and its methodology of stacking them and after consideration of the density of the underlying material. These techniques involve use of significant judgements which are based on certain qualitative characteristics of the underlying inventory and accordingly any changes to these estimates would have a significant effect on the quantity of inventory available and its carrying amount

x. Refer note 42 for the estimates relating to classification and assessment of net realisable values of assets pertaining to discontinued operations.

xi. Refer note 2(m)(ii) Sale of power/energy, 2(l) inventories and 2(aa) Financial instruments – Impairment of financial assets for the other judgements and estimates

xii. **Coal reserve:**

A coal reserve estimate is an estimate of the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's properties. In order to calculate coal reserve, estimates and assumptions are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, transport costs, commodity demand, commodity prices and exchange rates. Estimating the quantity and/or grade of coal reserve requires the size, shape and depth of coal bodies to be determined by analysing geological data such as the logging and assaying of drill samples. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgments and calculations to interpret the data.

xiii. Brahmani Infratech Private Limited (BIPL), a group Company, have its principal objectives of undertake business activities relating to infrastructure development. However, owing to the ongoing litigations, as further detailed in note 36(a)(iv), and due to implicit limitations, on account of the pending litigations, management could not pursue and undertake its principal activities. Pending settlement of litigations, management has invested its funds in investment properties and temporarily parked part of its available funds in certain interest-bearing securities. Basis, internal assessment, duly supported by an independent legal opinion, management is satisfied that the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to BIPL as the current investments are temporary in nature and is not intended to undertake as principal business activities. Further, during the year ended 31 March 2022, BIPL and one of its shareholders had settled the litigation and has withdrawn all the cases against BIPL and its majority shareholders. Management is confident of resolving amicably, the remaining shareholder litigation.

xiv. Nava Bharat Projects Limited (NBPL), a component's principal objectives are to undertake business activities relating to provision of operation and maintenance services to power generating assets and to undertake infrastructure project support services. However, owing to the ongoing litigations as detailed in note 36(a)(v), and further due to implicit limitations, on account of the pending litigations, management could not pursue and undertake its principal activities in entirety. Pending settlement of litigations, management has temporarily parked its surplus funds in interest-bearing securities. Basis, internal assessment, duly supported by an independent legal opinion, management is satisfied that the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to NBPL as the current investments are temporary in nature and is not intended to undertake as principal business activities.

xv. One of the shareholders of MCL, ZCCM-IH, commenced legal proceedings against the MCL for the recovery of ₹7,597.31 (equivalent to US$ 10 Million) advanced in March 2019. The advance was made to MCL under a short-term working capital arrangement. An agreement had been entered into with ZCCM-IH to settle the short-term advance within a period of 60 days from the date the funds were received by MCL. MCL has not been able to settle the amount. MCL's defence currently hinges on the financing agreements executed between MCL, ZCCM-IH and Lenders, which subordinated shareholder loans to the loan facility. The case is still before the courts and a determination remains pending at the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

xvi. In accordance with the Escrow agreement, ZESCO or the Government of Zambia is required to fund the Escrow account to an amount of ₹24,493.73 (equivalent to US$ 32.24 Million). This ESCROW account has not been funded in line with agreement. MCL on 28 April 2020 issued a demand notice to ZESCO for the regularisation of the Escrow account pursuant to the ESCROW agreement. A response has not yet been received from ZESCO as at the date of signing these consolidated financial statements.

xvii. Water drawing rights:

The Group has obtained the water drawings rights, for its power projects, from Government authorities initially for a period of 5 - 10 years as the case may be. The management of the Group believes that the water drawing rights will be extended further. Hence, the Group has considered the useful life of water pipelines as 40 years to amortise the erection cost of pipeline, in line with the useful life of power generating assets.

xviii. Environmental Rehabilitation obligations:

The Group has long-term remediation obligations comprising decommissioning, dismantling and restoration liabilities relating to its past operations which are based on the Group's environmental management plans, in compliance with current environmental and regulatory requirements. Provisions for non-recurring remediation costs are made when there is a present obligation, it is probable that expenditure on remediation work will be required and the cost can be estimated within a reasonable range of possible outcomes. The costs are based on currently available facts, technology expected to be available at the time of the clean-up, laws and regulations presently or virtually certain to be enacted and prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites.

The Group has recognised a provision for environmental restoration costs based on an independent environmental impact assessment report by an independent consultant. The value recognised is the present value of the estimated future restoration costs attributable to the current period.

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

xix. Decommissioning and dismantling cost:

Provision is made for costs associated with restoration of the land in which the power generating assets of the group are situated. The restoration/dismantling costs are estimated on the basis of the management plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities. The costs of restoration are capitalised when incurred reflecting the group's obligations at that time.

A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the asset through depreciation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period via unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements. The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology.

xx. Revenue from contracts with customers:

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- Identifying performance obligations in the sale of goods and provision of services.
- Determining the timing of satisfaction of goods and services.

Consideration of significant financing component in a contract

Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL), a step-down subsidiary of the Holding Company sells power generated by the power plant and the coal to customers for which there is no manufacturing lead time. This type of contract includes two alternative payment options for the customer. i.e., payment of the transaction price equal to the cash selling price upon delivery of the power generated by the power plant and the coal sold to customers or payment of a lower transaction price when the contract is signed. MCL concluded that there is no significant financing component for contracts where the customer elects to pay in advance considering the length of time between the customer's payment and the transfer of power generated by the power plant and the coal sold to customers, as well as the prevailing interest rates in the market.

xxi. Going Concern assessment of a material subsidiary of the group:

The step-down subsidiary MCL is in breach of a significant clause of a material loan arrangement, leading to an event of default as defined under the loan agreement. As at the reporting date, aggregate amount of principal due is ₹112,019.93 (equivalent of US$ 147.45 Million). The loans are material to the financial statements of MCL. The conditions of the loan agreement provide the lenders the ability to recall the loans in the event of a breach, hence the loan would be payable on demand. The following material clause of the of the Common Terms Agreement (CTA) has been breached by MCL:

Clause 24.1.2 - Non-payment of contractual payments on the due dates. Failure to cure the default in five business days, as defined by clause 24.1.2 of the CTA

As at 31 March 2022, the lenders did not provide a waiver letter in respect to the material breach, however the lenders provided a reservation of rights letter on 25 March 2022.

The Board of Directors of MCL have not classified the amounts due to the lenders as short term for reasons highlighted below:

If the loan facilities were reclassified as short term that would adversely affect MCL's:

- Financial ratio's as defined by clause 24.2 of the CTA.

  However, the Directors of MCL do not believe that a material uncertainty exists for the following reasons:

- Certain lenders have insurance cover on their loans, which is 65% of the total loans of the Company's Coal & Power Project. In the event the Company defaults on payments to the lenders due to the impact on the Company's cash flows, the lenders can call in the insurance claim. The insurance Company would make payment of due amounts to lenders as per the provisions of the insurance policy and the financing documents and then will be one of the financing parties. As such the tenure of the loans is unlikely to be advanced.

- The Government of Zambia issued a Sovereign Guarantee for all the payment obligation of ZESCO under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). In the event of ZESCO's default on payments owing to MCL, the Company has an option to enforce the guarantee and the Government of Zambia would be required to pay the specified amounts due from ZESCO as per the provisions of the guarantee, thus mitigating the material uncertainty concerning the debt service of the project loans.

- During the previous year, MCL has started arbitration proceedings against ZESCO in which the security trustee, as a representative of the lenders, is a co-claimant. Arbitration proceeding may take 12-18 months to conclude.
- On 5th April 2022, MCL and ZESCO had held a "without prejudice" meeting to agree on revised prospective tariff and resolved that the revised prospective tariff (split in to two-part tariff capacity/ transmission and energy charge) will be USc 9.06/KWh plus taxes effective from 1 May 2022 and ZESCO will pay MCL US$ 16.5 Million gross/month which is about 245.5MW monthly for the full invoice of power supplied to be secured by an irrevocable standing order on ZESCO's general collection bank account in favour of MCL and MCL can sell the balance of 22MW capacity to outside customers. Both MCL and ZESCO agreed in the meeting that applicability of revised tariff will require approval of lenders and key stakeholders from both sides.
- With this revised prospective tariff agreement, MCL is getting the full invoice monthly payment assurance for energy supply which increases cash available for debt service.
- The lenders have not yet demanded for repayment of the entire outstanding loan. Management do not believe that the lenders will demand immediate repayment of the loans as discussions with lenders are currently underway concerning restructuring of the loans. Further arbitration proceedings are also underway, in which lenders through their Security Trustee is also a party. Favourable conclusion of these discussions and finalisation of secured revised tariff with ZESCO will further substantially reduce some of the material uncertainties surrounding Company's ability to service the project loans.
- MCL continues to engage the lenders with a view to restructuring the Debt. The Lenders are open to restructuring the debt. MCL has submitted restructuring proposal to lenders based on agreed revised tariff with ZESCO. MCL is in process of submitting revised banking case model based on revised prospective tariff.
- The Directors of the step-down subsidiary have considered the relevant factors and believe it is appropriate to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis. The going concern basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

e) Current vs non-current classifications:

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

An asset is treated as current when it satisfies the below mentioned criteria:

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies the below mentioned criteria:

i. Expected to settle the liability in normal operating cycle;

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

iii. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

f) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to put to use.

The Group adopted cost model as its accounting

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policy, in recognition of the property, plant and equipment and recognises transaction value as the cost. The Company had applied for the one-time transition exemption of considering the previous GAAP carrying cost on the transition date i.e. 1 April 2015 as the deemed cost under Ind AS. Hence regarded thereafter as historical cost.

Direct expenditure incurred and other attributable costs on projects under implementation are treated as unallocated capital expenditure pending allocation to the assets and under construction or in the process of installation are termed as Capital work-in-progress and shown at cost in the Balance Sheet.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The improvements/modifications carried on the lease hold land/property are recognised as lease hold improvements and are written off over the primary lease period or the life of such improvement whichever is lower.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use which is generally on commissioning. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated in a manner that amortizes the cost of the assets after commissioning, less its residual value, over their useful lives as estimated by the management. Land is not depreciated.

The details of the useful lives as estimated by the management, the useful lives as per the Act and the method of computation of depreciation is as follows:

Category of asset	Method of depreciation	Estimated useful lives as assessed by management	Useful lives as per Schedule II to the Act
Buildings	Straight line method (SLM)	10-60 years	30-60 years
Temporary structures	SLM	3-5 years	3 years
Plant and Equipment	SLM	3-40 years	15-40 years
Furniture and Fixtures	SLM	8-10 years	8-10 years
Vehicles	Written down value method (WDV)	8-10 years	10 years
Office equipment	SLM	5-15 years	5 years
Computers	SLM	3 years	3 years
Air conditioners and Coolers	SLM	5 years	5 years
Railway sidings	SLM	15 years	15 years
Power evacuation lines	SLM	40 years	40 years
Aircraft	SLM	10 years	20 years
Other assets	WDV	3-40 years	15 years

Stripping cost:

As part of its coal mining operations, the Group incurs stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development phase and production phase of its operations. Stripping costs incurred in the development phase of a mine, before the production phase commences (development stripping), are capitalised as part of the cost of constructing the mine and subsequently amortised over its useful life using a units of production method. The capitalisation of development stripping costs ceases when the mine/component is commissioned and ready for use as intended by management.

Stripping activities undertaken during the production phase of a surface mine (production stripping) are accounted for as set out below. After the commencement of production, further development of the mine may require a phase of unusually high stripping that is similar in nature to development phase stripping. The costs of such stripping are accounted for in the same way as development stripping (as outlined above). Stripping costs incurred during the production phase are generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the coal to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories, Where the benefits are realised in the form of improved access to coal to be mined in the future, the costs are recognised as a non-current asset, referred to as a stripping activity asset, if the following criteria are met:

a) Future economic benefits (being improved access to the coal body) are probable;

b) The component of the coal body for which access will be improved can be accurately identified;

c) The costs associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

If all of the criteria are not met, the production stripping costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as operating costs as they are incurred. In identifying components of the coal body, the Group works closely with the mining operations personnel for each mining operation to analyse each of the mine plans. Generally, a component will be a subset of the total coal body, and a mine may have several components. The mine plans, and therefore the identification of components, can vary between mines for a number of reasons. These include, but are not limited to: the type of commodity, the geological characteristics of the coal body, the geographical location, and/or financial considerations. Given the nature of the Group's operations, components are generally either major pushbacks or phases and they generally form part of a larger investment decision which requires board approval.

The stripping activity asset is initially measured at cost, which is the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of coal, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs. If incidental operations are occurring at the same time as the production stripping activity, but are not necessary for the production stripping activity to continue as planned, these costs are not included in the cost of the stripping activity asset. If the costs of the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset are not separately identifiable, a relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. This production measure is calculated for the identified component of the coal body and is used as a benchmark to identify the extent to which the additional activity of creating a future benefit has taken place.

The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to, or an enhancement of, an existing asset, being the mine asset, and is presented as part of deferred stripping cost in the Statement of Property, plant and equipment. This forms part of the total investment in the relevant cash generating units, which are reviewed for impairment if events or changes of circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated using the units of production method over the life of the identified component of the coal body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. Economically recoverable reserves, which comprise proven and probable reserves, are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the coal body, the stripping activity asset is then carried at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses.

g) **Investment properties**:

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Group, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The Group had applied for the one-time transition exemption of considering the previous GAAP carrying cost on the transition date i.e. 1 April 2015 as the deemed cost under Ind AS. Hence regarded thereafter as historical cost.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The useful life of buildings, classified as Investment properties, is considered as 30 years. The useful life has been determined based on technical evaluation performed by the management's expert.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their use. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of de-recognition.

h) **Intangible assets**:

Computer software:

Costs incurred towards purchase of computer

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software are amortised over the useful life as estimated by the Management which in the range of 3 to 5 years for all of the intangible computer software assets.

Water drawing rights:

Cost incurred towards obtaining the initial water drawings rights, for its power projects, from Government and the cost incurred by the Group in erecting water pipelines to draw water from the resources which are recognised as intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful life of 40 years.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company had applied for the one-time transition exemption of considering the previous GAAP carrying cost on the transition date i.e. 1 April 2015 as the deemed cost under Ind AS. Hence regarded thereafter as historical cost.

i) Goodwill:

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase consideration over the net book value of assets acquired of the subsidiary companies as on the date of investment. Goodwill on consolidation and acquisition is not amortized but is tested for impairment on a periodic basis and impairment losses are recognized where applicable.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets:

i. The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

ii. Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the asset are no longer existing or have decreased.

k) Leases:

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group has adopted Ind AS 116 - Leases, using "Modified retrospective approach" with effect from 1 April 2019 and accordingly these consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Ind AS 116. Also, the application of Ind AS 116 did not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements considering the number of assets under operating lease arrangements of the Group.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets:

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the balance lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (j) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease Liabilities:

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii. **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**:

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l) **Inventories**:

Inventories consisting of raw materials, stores and spares, work-in-progress and finished goods are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of all categories of inventories is based on the weighted average method. Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Stores and spares, that do not qualify to be recognised as property, plant and equipment is classified as inventory to be used by the Group.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The factors that the Group considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory include estimated shelf life, planned product discontinuances, price changes, ageing of inventory and introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Group business and markets. The Group considers all these factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

m) **Revenue recognition**:

Revenue comprises of sale of goods, sale of power and rendering of services and other operating revenues comprise of export benefits and other miscellaneous incomes. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the group expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

i. the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the group's performance as the group performs; or

ii. the group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

iii. the group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the group and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract asset while collections in excess of revenues are

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classified as contract liabilities. Further, at the time of revenue recognition, the entity also determines whether there are any material unsatisfied performance obligations and determines the portion of the aggregate consideration, if any, that needs to be allocated and deferred.

Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Group has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less and in respect of contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Group's performance completed to date.

Specifically, the following basis is adopted for various sources of income:

i. **Sale of goods**:

Revenue is recognised at a point in time, on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products which generally coincides with delivery and on the date of bill of lading in case of domestic sales and export sales, respectively. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and exclusive of goods and services tax.

ii. **Sale of power / energy**:

Revenue from energy units sold is recognized at a point in time, on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control i.e., based on the units of energy delivered and in accordance with the terms of arrangement with customers and based on the rate agreed with customers. Claims for delayed payment charges and other claims, if any, are recognised as per the terms of power purchase agreements only when there is no uncertainty associated with the collectability of these claims and upon acknowledgement of the claims by the customer.

iii. **Income from services**:

Sale of services comprises of Revenue from conversion of ferro alloys on behalf of a customer. The revenue from conversion of ferro alloys is recognised on the basis of completion of conversion work on the underlying quantity in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements as accepted and agreed with the customers wherein, the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. The amount of conversion works completed which is yet to be billed has been presented as accrued conversion charges in other financial assets / trade receivables, as the case may be.

iv. **Interest / dividend**:

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

v. **Export benefits**:

Export benefits in the form of duty drawback and Merchandise Exports from India and other schemes are recognised on accrual basis.

vi. **Other sundry incomes**:

Insurance claims and conversion escalations are accounted for on realisation.

n) **Foreign currency**:

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

a) **Initial recognition**:

Foreign currency transactions are recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

b) **Conversion**:

Foreign currency monetary items are reported at functional currency spot rate of exchange at reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c) **Exchange differences**:

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

d) Group companies:

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Indian rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their Statements of Profit and Loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognized in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

o) Restoration, environment rehabilitation, decommissioning and dismantling costs:

Restoration, environment rehabilitation, decommissioning and dismantling costs are recognised at the net present value of the amounts estimated by the management expert engaged in this regard. The cost estimates are arrived at after consideration of certain key factors such as the planned duration of the operations, the appropriate discount rates, the cost inflation index of the respective geography, restoration technology, etc. Such costs are capitalised at the start of each project with the recognition of a corresponding liability, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The cost estimates are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost estimates or life of operations. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, changes to lives of operations, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown as finance cost in Statement of Profit and Loss. Costs for the restoration of subsequent site damage, which is caused on an ongoing basis during production, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss as extraction progresses. Where the costs of site restoration are not anticipated to be material, they are expensed as incurred.

p) Government Grant:

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other income. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

q) Retirement and other employee benefits:

i. Employer's contribution to provident fund/ employee state insurance/ National Pension Scheme Authority (NAPSA) which are in the nature of defined contribution scheme is expensed off when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund.

ii. Gratuity liability is in the nature of defined benefit obligation. Such liability is provided based on independent actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year as per the requirements of Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits".

iii. Actuarial gain/(loss) in the valuation are recognised as other comprehensive income for the period.

iv. Compensated absences are provided for based on estimates of independent actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year as per the requirements of Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits".

r) Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

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s) Operating segment:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Executive Management/Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The Board of Directors of the Group has identified the Chief Executive Officer as the CODM.

t) Dividends:

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividend is approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in equity.

u) Earnings per equity share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, net off treasury shares.

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

v) Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Any reimbursement that the Group can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provisions.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provisions are reversed. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

w) Contingencies:

Where it is not probable that an inflow or an outflow of economic resources will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the asset or the obligation is not recognised in the statements of balance sheet and is disclosed as a contingent asset or contingent liability. Possible outcomes on obligations/rights, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent assets or contingent liabilities.

x) Taxes on income:

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the income tax regulations prevalent in the respective geographies. Current tax includes taxes to be paid on the profit earned during the year.

Deferred income taxes are provided based on the balance sheet approach considering the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situations where a component has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that they can be utilised against future taxable profits.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Group writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Group has a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority. The power generating assets in the group are entitled for certain income tax benefits in the form of an income tax exemption for the proportion of profits earned by these assets, as specified in the income tax regulations of the underlying geography. The Group has not recognised deferred tax on temporary differences relating to depreciation which originate and reverse during the tax holiday period and on the unutilised tax losses which are not eligible to be carried forward after the tax holiday period.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement.

y) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For this purpose, "short-term" means investments having maturity of three months or less from the date of investment.

z) Fair value measurement:

The Group measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for such asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market which is accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

a. Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted market prices) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

b. Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements is directly or indirectly observable.

c. Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

aa) Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets:

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into following categories:

a. Debt instruments at amortised cost

b. Debt instruments at FVTPL

c. Equity instruments at FVTPL

a. Debt Instruments:

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

i. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Debt instruments at FVTPL:

As per the Ind AS 101 and Ind AS 109,

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the Group is permitted to designate the previously recognised financial asset at initial recognition irrevocably at FVTPL on the basis of facts and circumstances that exists on the date of transition to Ind AS. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. **Equity instruments**:

Equity instruments/Mutual funds in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Subsequent changes in the fair values at each reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments/Mutual funds are classified as FVTPL.

c) **De-recognition**:

A financial asset or where applicable, a part of a financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement.

Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the debt instruments, that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

The management uses a provision matrix to determine the impairment loss on the portfolio of trade and other receivables. Provision matrix is based on its historically observed expected credit loss rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates.

Expected credit loss allowance or reversal recognised during the period is recognised as income or expense, as the case may be, in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of balance sheet, it is shown as reduction from the specific financial asset.

Financial liabilities:

a) **Initial recognition and measurement**:

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities are recognised at fair value and in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

b) **Subsequent measurement**:

i. **Financial liabilities at FVTPL**:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Gain or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Group has not designated any financial liability at FVTPL.

ii. **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**:

Amortised cost, in case of financial liabilities with maturity more than one year, is calculated by discounting the future cash flows with effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liability with maturity of less than one year is shown at transaction value.

c) **De-recognition**:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income or finance costs.

ab) Financial guarantee contracts:

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

The Group measures any financial guarantee on initial recognition at their fair value.

Subsequently these contracts are measured at the higher of:

a. the amount of the loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, and

b. the amount initially recognised, less where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

ac) Derivatives financial instruments:

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations and interest rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at contract/ agreed rate on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

ad) Hedging activities and derivatives:

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

The Group uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions generally from one to 6 months.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if, and only if all the following conditions are met.

a. At the inception of the hedge there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the entity's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation shall include the identification of hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk.

b. The hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk, consistently with the originally documented risk management strategy for that particular hedging relationship.

c. For cash flow hedges, a forecast transaction that is the subject of the hedge must be highly probable and must present an exposure to various cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

d. The effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured i.e.; the fair values or the cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk and the fair value of the hedging instrument can be reliably measured.

e. The hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and determined actually to have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which the hedge was designated.

As at 31 March 2022, the Group's hedging instruments did not qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with the Group's policy. Hence the interest rate swap contracts and the foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at FVTPL.

The Group uses foreign currency denominated borrowings, foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions generally from one to 6 months. The Group's policy is to use interest rate swaps to convert a proportion of its fixed rate debt to floating rates to hedge the interest rate risk arising, principally, from capital market borrowings. These Interest rate swaps are entered into for periods consistent with the period of the underlying exposure. As these interest rate saps are not designated as cash flow hedge, all the gains and losses on remeasurement of these instruments is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

ae) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations:

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

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An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

af) Recent pronouncements:

MCA vide its notification dated 23 March 2022 has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 to further amend the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, which are effective from 1 April 2022. The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant And Equipment	Furniture And Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Air Conditioners And Coolers	Railway Sidings	Power Evacuation Lines**	Air Craft	Deferred Stripping Costs	Bearer Plant	Leasehold Improvements	Other Assets	Total
Gross block																
As at 31 March 2020	3,239.52	82,210.11	5,21,963.99	157.12	2,902.85	278.14	241.35	31.01	358.72	7,009.01	2,887.52	15,908.46	334.98	25,717.75	522.77	6,63,763.30
Additions during the year	-	58.80	3,015.68	10.96	204.79	117.98	5.57	2.90	-	-	-	-	2.21	-	19.83	3,438.72
Less: Disposals	-	-	26.40	6.51	43.50	28.96	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	12.18	-	2.53	126.61
Add/(less): Adjustments#	251.07	937.30	(670.32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150.28)	-	-	367.77
Foreign currency translation adjustments***	-	(5,037.42)	(7,147.51)	0.05	(54.56)	(1.27)	0.05	-	-	-	(72.06)	(396.98)	(8.26)	(5.21)	0.08	(12,723.09)
As at 31 March 2021	**3,490.59**	**78,168.79**	**5,17,135.44**	**161.62**	**3,009.58**	**365.89**	**240.44**	**33.91**	**358.72**	**7,009.01**	**2,815.46**	**15,511.48**	**166.47**	**25,712.54**	**540.15**	**6,54,720.09**
Additions during the year	97.09	315.42	3,580.89	15.86	90.96	49.07	36.95	6.34	-	-	-	-	-	182.28	53.88	4,428.74
Less: Disposals	46.45	-	1,655.87	10.82	302.74	60.79	10.09	0.47	-	-	-	-	166.47	-	5.51	2,259.21
Add/(less): Adjustments#	-	-	(298.14)	-	298.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments***	-	2,701.23	14,236.59	(2.39)	84.08	(0.90)	0.80	-	-	-	94.55	520.90	-	(27.07)	0.08	17,607.87
As at 31 March 2022	**3,541.23**	**81,185.44**	**5,32,998.91**	**164.27**	**3,180.02**	**353.27**	**268.10**	**39.78**	**358.72**	**7,009.01**	**2,910.01**	**16,032.38**	**-**	**25,867.75**	**588.60**	**6,74,497.49**
Accumulated depreciation																
Up to 31 March 2020	-	13,503.78	86,209.87	157.12	2,003.96	110.47	157.97	16.02	188.55	1,105.48	1,841.09	3,698.86	107.00	283.75	374.62	1,09,758.54
Charge for the year	-	4,122.42	23,693.83	8.04	260.52	91.83	40.40	2.99	37.71	263.52	284.48	671.48	14.68	11.72	48.78	29,552.40
Less: Disposals	-	-	12.30	6.16	41.81	28.26	6.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	97.19
Add: Adjustments (note 42)#	-	521.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521.28
Foreign currency translation adjustments***	-	(263.67)	(1,722.99)	(0.01)	(132.31)	(1.21)	(0.68)	-	-	-	(48.87)	(99.22)	(2.82)	(5.05)	0.06	(2,276.77)
Up to 31 March 2021	**-**	**17,883.81**	**1,08,168.41**	**158.99**	**2,090.36**	**172.83**	**191.53**	**19.01**	**226.26**	**1,369.00**	**2,076.70**	**4,271.12**	**118.86**	**290.42**	**420.96**	**1,37,458.26**
Charge for the year	-	4,097.72	23,406.74	8.78	255.90	91.15	57.14	3.54	37.71	255.04	288.16	487.82	-	41.27	54.74	29,085.71
Less: Disposals	-	-	1,631	10	262	67	10	0	-	-	-	-	119	-	5	2,104.98
Add: Adjustments (note 42)#	-	-	(72.05)	-	72.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments***	-	439.09	2,790.55	(1.73)	47.94	0.05	9.89	-	-	-	72.58	153.36	-	(27.88)	0.75	3,484.60
Up to 31 March 2022	**-**	**22,420.62**	**1,32,662.67**	**155.72**	**2,204.65**	**196.64**	**248.47**	**22.08**	**263.97**	**1,624.04**	**2,437.44**	**4,912.30**	**-**	**303.81**	**471.18**	**1,67,923.59**
Net block																
As at 31 March 2022	3,541.23	58,764.82	4,00,336.24	8.55	975.37	156.63	19.63	17.70	94.75	5,384.97	472.57	11,120.08	-	25,563.94	117.42	5,06,573.90
As at 31 March 2021	3,490.59	60,284.98	4,08,967.03	2.63	919.22	193.06	48.91	14.90	132.46	5,640.01	738.76	11,240.36	47.61	25,422.12	119.19	5,17,261.83

** Represents the cost incurred towards laying the power evacuation lines, the ownership of which vests with the State Owned Power Distribution Company. However, these assets are exclusively available to the group for its utilisation and accordingly, the amounts spent have been capitalised in the accordance with the provisions of the accounting principles.

*** Represents adjustments on account of translation of financial information of foreign operations.

(i) The written down value of property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2022 includes amount of ₹7,250.09 (31 March 2021: ₹7,484.92) pertaining to the 20 MW thermal power generation station located at Dharmavaram. This unit is non-operational owing to the mis-match in the demand and supply of power in the underlying jurisdiction in which it operates. The management has assessed that the carrying value of the aforesaid assets are fully recoverable on the basis of the expected realizable value on sale/disposal. This involves making significant assumptions over the realizable value of the underlying asset which, on the basis of the management, reasonably reflects the future outcome of the planned business efforts. Consequently, no adjustments have been made to the carrying values of these assets in this regard.

(ii) Includes adjustments to the tune of (i) Refer note 42 for details of assets classified/reclassified to/from assets held for sale. (ii) ₹Nil (31 March 2021: ₹670.32) representing the balance of capital creditors which has been written back during the year ended pursuant to a settlement agreement with them.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

4. Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Projects in progress	1,663.38	1,650.79
Projects temporarily suspended	-	11.17
	1,663.38	**1,661.96**

(a) CWIP ageing schedule

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a Period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	1,561.37	96.12	5.89	-	1,663.38
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	1,561.37	96.12	5.89	-	1,663.38

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a Period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	1,106.70	544.09	-	-	1,650.79
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	11.17	11.17
	1,106.70	544.09	-	11.17	1,661.96

(b) The Company has no CWIP whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

5. Investment Property

	Land	Building	Total
Gross block			
As at 31 March 2020	2,149.76	2,905.87	5,055.63
Additions during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**2,149.76**	**2,905.87**	**5,055.63**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**2,149.76**	**2,905.87**	**5,055.63**
Accumulated depreciation			
Up to 31 March 2020	-	57.92	57.92
Charge for the year	-	92.22	92.22
Up to 31 March 2021	**-**	**150.14**	**150.14**
Charge for the year	-	92.22	92.22
Up to 31 March 2022	**-**	**242.36**	**242.36**
Net block			
As at 31 March 2022	2,149.76	2,663.51	4,813.27
As at 31 March 2021	2,149.76	2,755.73	4,905.49

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

5. Investment Property (continued)

(a) Fair value disclosure

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Investment property		
- Land	4,280.00	3,120.00
- Building	2,852.00	2,630.00

Estimation of Fair Value

The Company performs valuations for its investment properties at least annually by an external consultant who is a registered valuer. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties.

The fair value of investment properties have been determined by the management on the basis of their expertise in this field and by engaging an external valuer. The main inputs used are the relevant prices of comparable transactions and industry data. All resulting fair value estimates for investment properties are included in level 3.

6. Other Intangible Assets and Goodwill

	Other Intangible Assets			Goodwill***
	Computer Software	Water Drawing Rights	Total	
Gross block				
As at 31 March 2020	767.62	422.21	1,189.82	41,688.33
Additions during the year	33.78	-	33.78	-
Less: Disposals	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments*	(11.24)	-	(11.24)	(1,040.30)
As at 31 March 2021	**790.13**	**422.21**	**1,212.33**	**40,648.03**
Additions during the year	4.11	-	4.11	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments*	13.83	-	13.83	1,365.03
As at 31 March 2022	**808.07**	**422.21**	**1,230.27**	**42,013.06**
Accumulated amortization / Impairment				
Up to 31 March 2020	508.36	171.03	679.39	-
Charge for the year	119.31	7.21	126.52	-
Less: Disposals	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments*	(7.38)	-	(7.38)	-
Up to 31 March 2021	**620.27**	**178.24**	**798.50**	**-**
Charge for the year	123.13	7.96	131.09	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments*	8.17	-	8.17	-
Up to 31 March 2022	**751.57**	**186.20**	**937.76**	**-**
Net block				
As at 31 March 2022	56.50	236.01	292.51	42,013.06
As at 31 March 2021	169.86	243.97	413.83	40,648.03

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
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6. Other Intangible Assets and Goodwill (continued)

* Represents adjustments on account of translation of financial information of foreign operations.

*** The recoverable amount of goodwill has been assessed by using a value-in-use model of the underlying cash generating unit ("CGU"). The recoverable value is computed based on the net present value of the projected post-tax cash flows to which the goodwill is allocated. Initially a post-tax discount rate is applied to calculate the net present value of the post-tax cash flows. The cash flow projections include specific estimates developed using internal forecasts based on contractual agreements entered. The planning horizon reflects the assumptions for short-to-mid term market developments which are based on key assumptions such as margins, expected growth rates based on past experience and management's expectations / extrapolation of normal increase in growth rate and tariff from customer. Discount rate reflects the current market assessment of the risks. The discount rate is estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital for the CGU. Post-tax discount rate used is 20.00% for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 19.12%). The cash flows projections have been considered for a period of 20 years which is in line with the contractual period of the long term power purchase agreement entered into in by MCL with its customer. The management believes that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

7. Investments

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, units of mutual funds, bonds and unless otherwise stated)

		Face Value	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non current**			
(i)	**Investments in equity shares (fully paid-up)**			
(a)	**Quoted - designated at FVTPL (Non-Trade)**			
	76,830 (31 March 2021: 76,830) shares in NB Footware Limited	₹10	2.44	1.10
	9,600 (31 March 2021: 9,600) shares in Avathi Feeds Limited	₹2	39.59	39.79
	8,000 (31 March 2021: 8,000) shares in IDBI Bank Limited	₹10	3.42	3.08
	7,410 (31 March 2021: 7,410) shares in Union Bank of India Limited	₹10	2.87	2.52
	24,568 (31 March 2021: 24,568) shares in TATA Consultancy Services Limited	₹1	918.83	780.73
	19,302 (31 March 2021: 19,302) shares in MOIL Limited	₹10	35.58	29.06
	200 (31 March 2021: 200) shares in Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Limited	₹10	0.07	0.05
	2,857 (31 March 2021: 2,857) shares in The Jeypore Sugar Company Limited	₹10	-	-
(b)	**Unquoted**			
(i)	**Investments carried at FVTPL - Others**			
	"Alto Series E Extension" of Nahkoda Capital Opportunity Fund LLC		1,139.60	-
	Nava Resources CI, Ivory Coast		-	26.86
(ii)	**Investments designated at FVTPL - Others**			
	75,000 (31 March 2021: 75,000) shares in Srinivasa Cystine Limited	₹10	979.09	843.04
(iii)	**Investment in government Securities (at amortised cost)**			
	- 6 years National Savings Certificates		0.10	0.30
			3,121.59	**1,726.53**
	Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments		1,002.80	856.33
	Aggregate amount of Un-Quoted Investments		2,118.79	870.20
	Aggregate amount of Impairment in Value of Investments		95.49	95.49

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, units of mutual funds, bonds and unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments (continued)

		Face Value	As at	
			31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(b)	**Current Investments**			
	Unquoted - designated at FVTPL - Others (Non-Trade)			
(i)	**Investments in mutual funds**			
	21,263 (31 March 2021: 26,044) units in SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund Regular - Growth		600.28	717.50
	Nil (31 March 2021: 2,992,125) units in SBI Short Term Debt Fund		-	748.70
	28,863 (31 March 2021: 28,863) units in Kotak Money Market Fund - Growth		1,039.22	1,000.67
	301,871 (31 March 2021: 301,871) units in Aditya Birla Sun Life Floating Rate Fund - Growth Regular		838.94	802.42
	62,985 (31 March 2021: 45,283) units in HDFC Money Market Fund Growth		3,091.82	2,000.90
	245,968 (31 March 2021: 245,968) units in ICICI Prudential Savings Fund Growth		1,065.93	1,023.23
	703,708 (31 March 2021: 853,606) units in ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund		2,140.93	2,001.59
	445,208 (31 March 2021: 993,001) units in ICICI Prudential Short Term Fund		212.75	455.44
	Nil (31 March 2021: 4,705,762) units in IDFC Money Manager Fund Regular Growth		-	1,501.24
	65,232(31 March 2021: 41,209) units in TATA Money Market Fund Regular Growth		2,469.63	1,500.71
	67,083 (31 March 2021: 62,600) units in Nippon India Money Market Fund - Growth Plan Growth Option		2,228.16	2,000.77
	10,953,778 (31 March 2021: Nil) ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund Growth		2,455.86	-
	580,215 (31 March 2021:169,513) Aditya Birla Sunlife Savings Fund Regular Growth		2,554.81	691.42
	19,606 (31 March 2021: Nil) IDFC Cash Fund Regular Growth		501.25	-
	14,153 (31 March 2021: Nil) Kotak Money Market Fund Growth		509.60	-
	16,889 (31 March 2021: Nil)Nippon India Low Duration Fund-Growth Plan-Growth Option		514.56	-
	18,292 (31 March 2021: Nil)Nippon India Ultra Short Duration Fund - Growth Option - Growth Plan		600.18	-
	24,927 (31 March 2021: Nil)UTI Money Market Fund-Regular Plan Growth		615.04	-
	66,68,051 (31 March 2021: Nil) HDFC Ultra Short Term Fund - Regular Growth		818.68	-
	239,677 (31 March 2021: Nil) Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund Growth - Regular Plan		710.11	-
	Nil (31 March 2021: 1,701,483) units in ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund		-	386.03

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, units of mutual funds, bonds and unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments (continued)

		Face Value	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	240,286 (31 March 2021: 240,286) units in ICICI Prudential Credit Risk Fund		60.49	56.69
	Nil (31 March 2021: 20,788) units in Kotak Low Duration Fund		-	602.97
	Nil (31 March 2021: 5,984,292) units in ICICI Prudential Bond Fund		-	1,759.39
	Nil (31 March 2021: 2,317,956) units in HDFC Corporate Bond Fund		-	577.82
	Nil (31 March 2021: 2,018,559) units in IDFC Dynamic Bond Fund		-	543.06
	Nil (31 March 2021: 992,034) units inKotak Banking and PSU Debt Fund		-	499.14
	Nil (31 March 2021: 3,731,044) units in Nippon India Banking and PSU Debt Fund		-	601.24
	Nil (31 March 2021: 307,005) units in SBI Savings Fund		-	100.00
	2,116 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in SBI Magnum Ultra Short Duration Fund		102.55	-
	85,369 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in Birla Sunlife Money Manager Fund		252.93	-
	Nil (31 March 2021: 3,961,055) units in IDFC Corporate Bond Fund Regular Plan		-	595.07
	Nil (31 March 2021: 987,544) units in HDFC Short Term Debt Fund		-	245.07
	981,260 (31 March 2021: 981,260) units in IDFC Low Duration Fund Regular Plan - Growth		307.70	296.78
	2,708,956 (31 March 2021: 2,708,956) units in ICICI Prudential Banking & PSU Fund		707.98	676.74
	1,228,839 (31 March 2021: 1,228,839) units in IDFC Bond Growth Fund		571.08	548.87
	16,486 (31 March 2021: 22,514) units in Axis Treasury Advantage Fund		411.67	540.55
	145,060 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in IDFC Ultra Short Term Fund		17.89	-
	1,848,865 (31 March 2021: 1,848,865) units in Nippon India Short Term Fund		791.25	754.24
(ii)	**Investments in Bonds**			
	70 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 9.5%UP Power Corporation Limited - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		725.67	-
	20 (31 March 2021:10) units in 7.74% State Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		210.20	210.20
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in 7.73% State Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		506.58	-
	20 (31 March 2021: 20) units in 8.73% Union Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		211.06	211.06
	3 (31 March 2021: 3) units in 8.64% Union Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS1CR		299.31	299.31
	30 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in10.5% Indusind Bank Ltd - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		312.98	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in 10.5% ICICI Bank Ltd - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		553.20	-

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, units of mutual funds, bonds and unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments (continued)

		Face Value	As at	
			31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(iii)	**Investment in Non-convertible debentures**			
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.13% LIC Housing Finance Limited		515.60	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.10% TATA Capital Financial Services Limited		514.81	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.10% Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited		515.76	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 7.09% Food Corporation of India		520.97	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 8.75% LIC Housing Finance Limited		541.02	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 9.05% Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited		545.92	-
	50 (31 March 2021: Nil) in units of 8.58% PNB Housing Finance Limited		506.38	-
	150 (31 March 2021:150) 7.74% units in State Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		1,576.47	1,576.47
	50 (31 March 2021 :Nil) 7.73% units in State Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		504.76	-
	50 (31 March 2021: nil)9.56% units in State Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		533.69	-
	97 (31 March 2021 : 97) 8.73% units in Union Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		1,015.01	1,023.65
	4 (31 March 2021 : 4) 8.64%units in Union Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS1CR		407.72	399.08
	20 (31 March 2021 : 20) 8.50% units in Canara Bank - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		198.81	198.81
	40 (31 March 2021 : 40) 8.50% in units in Bank of Baroda - Perpetual - 8.5 - FVRS10LAC		414.30	414.30
	30 (31 March 2021 : 30) 8.15% in units in Bank of Baroda - Perpetual - 8.15 FVRS10LAC		300.89	300.89
	Nil (31 March 2021 : 30) 9.5% in units of Indusind Bank Limited - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		-	299.94
	100 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 9.15% in units of ICICI Bank Limited - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		1,042.81	-
	50 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 8.85% in units of HDFC Bank Limited - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		511.88	-
	50 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 11.5% in units of JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Co Ltd- Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		515.62	-
	63 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 8.35% in units of Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Ltd- Perpetual - FVRS8LAC		512.81	-
	20,000 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 8.35%in units of Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Ltd- Perpetual - FVRS1000		203.69	-
	5 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 7.73%units in State Bank of India - Perpetual - FVRS1CR		510.79	-

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data, units of mutual funds, bonds and unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments (continued)

		Face Value	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	2 (31 March 2021 : Nil)8.4% units in Canara Bank - Perpetual - FVRS1CR		205.35	-
	10 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 9.18% units in Navi Finserve Pvt Ltd - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		102.01	-
	20 (31 March 2021 : Nil) 7.5%units in Shriram City Union Finance Ltd - Perpetual - FVRS10LAC		202.36	-
(iv)	**Investments in Market Linked Debentures**			
	20(31 March 2021: 20) units in Shriram Transport Finance Company		228.26	209.08
	40 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Limited		431.72	-
	40 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in ARKA Fincap Limited		415.56	-
	90 (31 March 2021: 50) units in JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited		524.11	103.59
	10 (31 March 2021: Nil) units in JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited		100.37	-
	20 (31 March 2021:20) units in Adani Enterprises Limited		200.19	207.86
(v)	**Investments carried at amortised cost - Others - Non-Trade**			
	Deposits in LIC Housing Finance Limited		2,000.00	500.00
	Deposits in PNB Housing Finance Limited		3,500.00	-
	Deposits in Bajaj Finance Limited		950.00	500.00
			49,779.91	**29,682.49**
	Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments		-	-
	Aggregate amount of Un-Quoted Investments		49,779.91	29,682.49
	Aggregate amount of Impairment in Value of Investments		-	-

8. Other Financial Assets

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good)			
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Security deposits	976.81	926.86
	Loans to employees	31.94	31.39
	Fixed deposits with banks*	1,190.45	1,098.77
	Margin money deposits	6.68	117.63
		2,205.88	**2,174.65**

* Represents bank deposit amounting to ₹1,190.45 (31 March 2021: ₹1,098.77) with maturity period of more than 12 months, held under Debt Service Reserve Account against the term loan availed.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

8. Other Financial Assets (continued)

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(b)	**Current**		
	Restricted bank balances		
	- Unpaid dividend accounts	157.94	194.97
	Loans to employees	1,370.06	27.32
	Security deposits	108.61	121.08
	Interest accrued	426.85	195.91
	Accrued conversion charges	282.66	314.28
	Other receivables	133.18	86.76
		2,479.30	**940.32**

9. Other Assets

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good)			
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Capital advances	31.56	31.50
	Payments made under protest*	213.19	201.24
	Prepaid expenses	118.91	120.51
	Others	42.80	36.34
		406.46	**389.59**
(b)	**Current**		
	Deposits paid under protest (refer note 36(a)(iv))**	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Advances to vendors	14,290.38	8,320.57
	Balances with government authorities	3,818.66	2,378.49
	Prepaid expenses	1,003.97	1,111.09
	Other advances	206.32	261.39
		20,319.33	**13,071.54**

* Represents payments made to government authorities in protest in connection with the ongoing disputes.

** Represents amounts deposited under protest against ongoing litigation (refer note 36(a)(iv)).

10. Inventories (Valued at Lower of Cost or Net Realisable Value)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Raw materials (including materials-in-transit aggregating to ₹ 929.59 (31 March 2021: ₹ Nil)	24,232.77	13,657.52
Work-in-progress	455.54	316.43
Finished goods	4,512.14	8,437.86
Stock-in-trade	-	5.57
Stores and spares	7,757.64	7,051.92
Others	108.65	64.44
	37,066.74	**29,533.74**

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

11. Trade Receivables

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Secured, Considered good	-	-
	Unsecured, Considered good		
	- From related parties	-	-
	- From others	3,37,550.78	2,38,254.19
	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	Less: Expected credit loss on financial assets	(85,089.02)	(50,847.05)
		2,52,461.76	**1,87,407.14**
(b)	**Current**		
	Secured, Considered good	-	-
	Unsecured, Considered good		
	- From related parties	-	-
	- From others	1,11,635.42	95,608.34
	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	Unsecured, considered doubtful	189.93	189.93
	Less: Expected credit loss on financial assets	(4,326.63)	(4,374.32)
		1,07,498.72	**91,423.95**

(i) Trade receivables as at 31 March 2022 include receivables amounting to ₹428,406.18 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹317,639.26 Lakhs) representing dues from a customer named ZESCO against sale of power and interest on delayed payments. Though there have been significant delays in realization, however, these receivables have been considered good and recoverable in full by management on the basis of specific acknowledgement of the entire outstanding dues by the customer, and also in view of the dues being secured by way of a sovereign guarantee issued by the Government of Zambia. Further, in accordance with the terms of Power Purchase Agreement with the customer, management has initiated necessary arbitration proceedings for realisation of outstanding dues during the year ended 31 March 2021 against which, in January 2022, the Arbitration Tribunal had issued an interim partial payment award directing ZESCO for payment of US$ 250 Million, by 31 January 2022. However, the partial order issued by the Arbitration Tribunal has been challenged by the customer. Taking cognizance of delays in collection of dues from the customer, management, has recognized allowances for credit losses in these consolidated financial statements.

(c) **Reconciliation of Expected credit loss on financial assets at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	55,221.37	22,315.26
Increase during the year	32,226.82	33,617.24
Impact of foreign currency fluctuations*	1,967.46	(711.13)
Balance at the end of the year	**89,415.65**	**55,221.37**

* Represents adjustments on account of translation of financial information of foreign operations.

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

11. Trade Receivables (continued)

(d) Trade receivables ageing schedule

Ageing as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	20,765.92	13.42	-	0.68	189.93	20,969.95
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	1,22,826.25	69,876.80	1,98,724.65	36,978.47	-	4,28,406.18
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(89,415.65)
Total	**1,43,592.17**	**69,890.22**	**1,98,724.65**	**36,979.15**	**189.93**	**3,59,960.48**

Ageing as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	16,123.67	14.88	11.21	6.57	256.87	16,413.20
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	1,04,671.56	98,616.75	1,14,350.95	-	-	3,17,639.26
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(55,221.37)
Total	**1,20,795.23**	**98,631.63**	**1,14,362.16**	**6.57**	**256.87**	**2,78,831.09**

12. Cash and Bank Balances

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with bank		
- on current accounts	32,733.43	34,666.13
Cash on hand	23.41	9.23
	32,756.84	**34,675.36**
Bank balances other than above		
Deposits with bank with maturity period from 3 to 12 months	22.30	61.42
Margin money deposits *	1,435.77	1,294.93
Less: Amounts reclassified to other non-current financial assets as the same represents margin money deposits with maturity period of more than 12 months	(6.68)	(117.63)
	1,451.39	**1,238.72**
	34,208.23	**35,914.08**

* Represents deposits held with banks as security against borrowings, guarantees and other arrangements of the group.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

13. Loans

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good - to others	25.42	12.16
Loans receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	25.42	**12.16**

14. Equity Share Capital

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹ except equity shares data)

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorized share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	25,00,00,000	5,000.00	25,00,00,000	5,000.00
	25,00,00,000	**5,000.00**	**25,00,00,000**	**5,000.00**
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	14,53,52,113	2,907.04	14,81,73,303	2,963.47
	14,53,52,113	**2,907.04**	**14,81,73,303**	**2,963.47**
Fully paid-up share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	14,51,00,638	2,902.01	14,79,21,828	2,958.44
Add: Forfeited shares of ₹ 2 each (amount originally paid up)	-	1.26	-	1.26
	14,51,00,638	**2,903.27**	**14,79,21,828**	**2,959.70**

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period (Refer note (14(d))

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,79,21,828	2,958.44	17,62,17,020	3,524.34
Less: Shares extinguished on account of buy-back (refer (e) below)	-	-	(70,76,203)	(141.52)
Less: Shares yet to be extinguished on account of buy-back (refer (e) below)	(28,21,190)	(56.42)	(84,71,969)	(169.44)
Less: Shares extinguished on account of reduction of capital	-	-	(1,27,47,020)	(254.94)
Balance at the end of the year	**14,51,00,638**	**2,902.01**	**14,79,21,828**	**2,958.44**

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 2/- per share with one vote per each share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

14. Equity Share Capital (continued)

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	% age	Number	% age
NAV Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	11.09%	1,60,93,517	10.88%
A N Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	6.53%	94,79,825	6.41%
S R T Investments Private Limited	77,79,856	5.36%	73,79,756	4.99%
D Bhaktapriya	98,17,900	6.77%	98,12,900	6.63%

(d) Scheme of Capital Reduction

In August 2019, the Board of Directors ('Board') had approved a Scheme of Capital Reduction (Scheme) in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Act. Pursuant to the said scheme equity shares aggregating to 9,947,020 and 2,800,000 then held by Nav Energy Private Limited and Nava Bharat Ventures Employees Welfare Trust, respectively were proposed to be cancelled upon obtaining requisite regulatory approvals. As the Company has obtained all the requisite regulatory approvals, including an order of the Honourable NCLT, Hyderabad Bench vide their order dated 19 January 2021, the scheme was given effect to in the accompanying standalone financial statements during the year ended 31 March 2021 by way of adjustments to the balance in equity share capital, treasury shares and general reserves to the tune of ₹254.94, ₹2,745.67 and ₹2,490.73, respectively.

(e) Buy-Back of Shares During the Year

The Board of Directors of the Company had approved the buy-back of fully paid-up equity shares of the Company at its meeting held during February 2021 for an amount not exceeding ₹15,000.00 Lakhs, excluding taxes and transaction costs. The buy-back got completed during the quarter ended 30 September 2021 and in accordance with the said plan, the Company bought back 18,369,362 equity shares as at 31 March 2022 for an aggregate price of ₹15,900.87 Lakhs, including taxes and transaction costs. These amounts have been adjusted against the balance of securities premium. Further, the number of equity shares considered for computation of Basic and Diluted EPES for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been adjusted for the effects of the equity shares bought back. Further, as required under the relevant provisions of the Act, required amounts were transferred to capital redemption reserve with a corresponding debit to balance in general reserves. Further, the Company had also bought back 2,358,462 equity shares during the year ended 31 March 2020. Accordingly, the Company has bought back in aggregate 20,727,824 shares in the preceding 5 years.

(f) Details of shareholding by the promoters in the Company at the end of the year

Promoter Name	Number of Equity Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the Year
As at the end of 31 March 2022			
Promoter			
Mr. Ashok Devineni	23,26,000	1.60%	0.10%
Promoter Group			
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni	27,50,488	1.90%	-0.23%
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni (HUF)	7,02,730	0.48%	0.01%
Mrs. Ramaa Devineni	5,23,230	0.36%	0.01%
Mrs. Rajashree Pinnamaneni	69,97,656	4.82%	0.09%
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	44,79,212	3.09%	0.27%
Mr. Devineni Nikhil	25,50,000	1.76%	0.03%
Mrs. Devineni Bhaktapriya	98,17,900	6.77%	0.13%

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹ except equity shares data)

14. Equity Share Capital (continued)

Promoter Name	Number of Equity Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the Year
Dr. Rajasekhar Devineni jointly with Mr. Ashok Devineni	15,630	0.01%	0.00%
Mrs. Nilima Alluri	10,50,000	0.72%	0.01%
Mrs. Rituparna Jawahar	1,29,370	0.09%	0.09%
Nav Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	11.09%	0.21%
A.N. Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	6.53%	0.12%
S.R.T. Investments Private Limited	77,79,856	5.36%	0.37%
A9 Homes Private Limited	25,74,100	1.77%	0.03%
V9 Avenues Private Limited	22,39,980	1.54%	0.04%
AV Dwellings Private Limited	23,23,767	1.60%	0.08%
As at the end of 31 March 2021			
Promoter			
Mr. Ashok Devineni	22,26,000	1.50%	0.24%
Promoter Group			
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni	31,50,488	2.13%	-0.06%
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni (HUF)	7,02,630	0.48%	0.08%
Mrs. Ramaa Devineni	5,23,230	0.35%	0.06%
Mrs. Rajashree Pinnamaneni	69,97,556	4.73%	0.76%
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	41,72,789	2.82%	0.45%
Mr. Devineni Nikhil	25,50,000	1.72%	0.28%
Mrs. Devineni Bhaktapriya	98,12,900	6.63%	1.07%
Dr. Rajasekhar Devineni jointly with Mr. Ashok Devineni	15,630	0.01%	0.00%
Mrs. Nilima Alluri	10,50,000	0.71%	0.11%
Mrs. Rituparna Jawahar	-	0.00%	0.00%
Nav Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	10.88%	1.75%
A.N. Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	6.41%	1.03%
S.R.T. Investments Private Limited	73,79,756	4.99%	0.84%
A9 Homes Private Limited	25,74,000	1.74%	0.37%
V9 Avenues Private Limited	22,19,980	1.50%	0.24%
AV Dwellings Private Limited	22,56,000	1.53%	0.26%
Nav Energy Private Limited (Holding Shares of the Company for the benefit of the Company (NBVL))	-	-	-5.64%
As at the end of 31 March 2020			
Promoter			
Mr. Ashok Devineni	22,26,000	1.26%	NA
Promoter Group			
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni	38,50,488	2.19%	NA
Mr. Trivikrama Prasad Pinnamaneni (HUF)	7,02,630	0.40%	NA
Mrs. Ramaa Devineni	5,23,230	0.30%	NA
Mrs. Rajashree Pinnamaneni	69,97,556	3.97%	NA

14. Equity Share Capital (continued)

Promoter Name	Number of Equity Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the Year
Mr. Ashwin Devineni	41,72,789	2.37%	NA
Mr. Devineni Nikhil	25,50,000	1.45%	NA
Mrs. Devineni Bhaktapriya	98,02,900	5.56%	NA
Dr. Rajasekhar Devineni jointly with Mr. Ashok Devineni	15,630	0.01%	NA
Mrs. Nilima Alluri	10,50,000	0.60%	NA
Mrs. Rituparna Jawahar	-	0.00%	NA
Nav Developers Limited	1,60,93,517	9.13%	NA
A.N. Investments Private Limited	94,79,825	5.38%	NA
S.R.T. Investments Private Limited	73,19,756	4.15%	NA
A9 Homes Private Limited	24,14,000	1.37%	NA
V9 Avenues Private Limited	22,19,980	1.26%	NA
AV Dwellings Private Limited	22,26,000	1.26%	NA
Nav Energy Private Limited (Holding Shares of the Company for the benefit of the Company (NBVL))	99,47,020	5.64%	NA

15. Other Equity

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	**60.20**	**60.20**
Capital redemption reserve		
At the beginning of the year	**1,184.52**	**873.56**
Add: Transfer from general reserve on account of buyback of equity shares (refer note 14(e))	56.42	310.96
At the end of the year	**1,240.94**	**1,184.52**
Securities premium		
At the beginning of the year	**10,918.31**	**24,012.44**
Less: Adjustments (refer note 14(e))	(2,440.78)	(13,094.13)
At the end of the year	**8,477.53**	**10,918.31**
Treasury Shares		
At the beginning of the year	-	(2,745.67)
Less: Adjustments	-	2,745.67
At the end of the year	-	-
General reserve		
At the beginning of the year	**84,717.79**	**87,519.48**
Add: Dividend received from Employee welfare trust	97.65	-
Less: Adjustments (refer note 14(e))	(56.42)	(2,801.69)
At the end of the year	**84,759.02**	**84,717.79**
Other reserves		

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data and unless otherwise stated)

15. Other Equity (continued)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Subsidies - Balance at the beginning and end of the year	33.60	33.60
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss		
At the beginning of the year	3,08,298.29	2,65,974.60
Adjustment pursuant to the acquisition of minority stake	(50.65)	-
Profit for the year	51,770.44	42,323.69
At the end of the year	**3,60,018.08**	**3,08,298.29**
Appropriations		
Dividend on Equity Share Capital*	(3,627.41)	-
At the end of the year	**3,56,390.67**	**3,08,298.29**
Other comprehensive income		
(i) Actuarial gain/(loss) on post employment benefits		
At the beginning of the year	257.92	(64.69)
for the year	32.86	322.61
At the end of the year	**290.78**	**257.92**
(ii) On Foreign currency translation reserve		
At the beginning of the year	32,715.87	39,325.56
Gain/(loss) for the year	8,452.16	(6,609.69)
At the end of the year	**41,168.03**	**32,715.87**
	4,92,420.77	**4,38,186.50**

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

(a) Capital Redemption Reserve

Capital redemption reserve was created in earlier years for the purpose of redemption of preference shares and in the current year on account of buy-back of equity shares. The Holding Company uses capital redemption reserve for transactions in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) Securities Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) General Reserve

General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. This reserve is freely available for use by the Company.

(d) Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Employment Benefits

The reserve represents the remeasurement gains/(losses) arising from the actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligations of the Group. The remeasurement gains/(losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under this reserve within equity. The amounts recognized under this reserve are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

(e) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(f) Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss

Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss represents the profits that the Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distribution to shareholders.

* Represents amounts distributed towards final dividend at the rate of ₹2.50 per equity share for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

16. Borrowings

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non current borrowings**		
	Secured		
	Term loans		
	- From banks (refer notes (a) to (e) and (j))	2,60,503.05	2,51,144.47
	- From others (refer notes (f) to (h) and (j))	55,862.50	53,499.89
	Unsecured		
	- From related parties (refer note (i))	26,764.93	25,895.31
		3,43,130.48	**3,30,539.67**
	Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	1,57,574.16	1,06,260.63
		1,85,556.32	**2,24,279.04**
(b)	**Current borrowings**		
	Secured		
	Loans repayable on demand		
	- Working capital loan From banks (refer notes (k) and (m))	4,568.42	280.78
	- Buyers credit (refer note (l))	2,671.44	551.64
	Current maturities of long-term borrowings	1,57,574.16	1,06,260.63
	Unsecured		
	Loans from related parties (refer note (n))	7,597.31	7,350.47
		1,72,411.33	**1,14,443.52**

Details of security and other terms of borrowings:

(a) Term loan outstanding to the tune of ₹10,229.97 (31 March 2021: ₹12,787.48) is secured by the pari passu first charge on fixed assets of the Holding Company, both present and future excluding 38 acres of land at Paloncha and a second pari-passu charge on the present and future current assets of the Holding Company. The loan is further secured by way of exclusive charge on the Debt Service Reserve Account of the Holding Company. The loan is repayable in 32 unequal quarterly instalments from the date of first disbursement with final maturity date being 31 March 2026.

(b) Term loan outstanding to the tune of Nil (31 March 2021: ₹1,115.63) is secured by the pari passu first charge on fixed assets including immovable and movable properties of the Holding Company and a second charge on the current assets of the Holding Company, both present and future along with the existing term lenders. The loan is repayable in 16 structured quarterly repayments of ₹96.85 each, commencing from June 2020 and has been fully repaid during the current year.

(c) Term loan outstanding to the tune of ₹2,937.50 (31 March 2021: ₹3,000.00) is secured by the pari pasu second charge on fixed assets of the Holding Company, both present and future excluding 38 acres of land at Paloncha and a second pari-pasu charge on the present and future current assets of the Holding Company. The loan is repayable in 48 structured monthly repayments of ₹62.50 each, commencing from March 2022.

(d) All the above loans carry interest rates ranging from 4% to 8.10% per annum (31 March 2021: 4% to 10.15%).

(e) Term loans availed by MCL and outstanding to the tune of ₹10,453.27, ₹184,732.94 and ₹52,149.37 (31 March 2021: ₹10,038.38, ₹174,164.72 and ₹50,038.26) availed from Absa Bank Zambia Plc, lenders covered under the ECA facility and from Development Bank of South Africa carry an interest rates of 5%, 5% and 6.50% above LIBOR p.a. (31 March 2021: 5%, 5% and 6.50% above LIBOR p.a.), respectively. These loans are repayable in 20 half yearly instalments. As at 31 March 2022, MCL has repaid six instalments.

(f) Term loans availed by MCL from financial institutions and outstanding to the tune of ₹54,281.84 (31 March 2021: ₹51,930.97) carry an interest in the range of 6.60% to 7.75% above LIBOR p.a. (31 March 2021: 6.60% to 7.75% above LIBOR p.a.), respectively.

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

16. Borrowings (continued)

These loans are repayable in 20 half yearly instalments. As at 31 March 2022, MCL has repaid six instalments.

(g) Term loans availed by MCL and outstanding to the tune of ₹1,580.66 (31 March 2021: ₹1,568.92) carry an interest rate of 1.50% p.a. and is repayable over a period of 20 years, which includes a grace period of 5 years. MCL had signed an agreement in 2015 with the Government of Zambia to consolidate all the Government loans into one loan. The loans included were granted by Zambia Development Agency (Zambia Privatisation Agency), International Development Agency, Government Republic Zambia, Scheme of arrangement loans. The fair values of the Government loans have been stated as the present value of all future cash payments discounted using the prevailing market rate of interest for similar instruments. The difference between the fair value, other government loan and their settlement amount has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss.

(h) All the term loans of MCL, are secured by way of mortgage of all immovable properties including leasehold buildings, fixtures and fittings, hypothecation of all movable properties including movable plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories, book debts, stocks and fixed charge over all accounts including DSRA, licenses, monetary claims, investments, intellectual property, insurance policies of MCL. Further secured by assignment of specific contracts like EPC, O&M Contracts, PPA, Insurance Contracts, Hedging Agreements etc executed by MCL and by assignment of sub-ordinated shareholder loans including security over shares held by all the shareholders of MCL.

(i) Term loans from related parties represents loans availed by MCL from ZCCM Investments Holding Plc carrying an interest rate of 6% p.a. These loans are sub-ordinate to the project related loans availed by MCL and was originally repayable in 5 annual instalments commencing a year after the Commercial Operations Date (COD) of the power plant of MCL. However, owing to non-completion of certain agreed events in accordance with the terms of the lending arrangement between MCL and the lenders and pending receipt of lender's approval in relation to the repayment of these loans in accordance with the agreed repayment schedule, the repayment of these loans have not commenced as at 31 March 2022.

(j) Owing to non-receipt of sale consideration in full, MCL has defaulted in repayment of loan starting from 25 March 2020, amounting to ₹112,019.93 (equivalent to $147.45 Million) (31 March 2021: ₹65,051.64 (equivalent to $88.50 Million)). Consequently, the lenders had served a Reservation of Rights letter, duly reserving their rights in accordance with the terms of the Common Terms Agreement entered with them. These loans are primarily secured by the assets of MCL, a sovereign guarantee issued by the Government of Zambia (To the extent of monies owed to MCL by ZESCO) and an insurance cover for a majority portion of the outstanding balance. Pursuant to an approval from the lenders and in accordance with the terms of the power purchase agreement, the management of MCL has invoked necessary arbitration proceedings against ZESCO, in pursuit of strengthening its efforts to realise the amounts due and also to ensure the repayment of the instalment defaulted.
While the management has secured a formal approval from the lenders in relation to invoking the government guarantee, the invocation of the insurance claim does mandate completion of an arbitration proceedings in accordance with the terms of the power purchase agreement and the arbitration award being in favor of MCL. In accordance with the terms of the underlying insurance policy, the insurer would make good to the lenders only the amount of instalments which have been defaulted and the rest of the instalment would be paid in accordance with the terms of the original repayment schedule agreed between MCL and the lenders. Consequently, on the basis of a collective assessment of the status of the discussions with lenders, the arbitration process initiated with ZESCO, the acknowledgement by ZESCO of the amounts owed to MCL, the legal advise received from an independent attorney on the time frame for completion of the arbitration proceedings and the ability of the Government of Zambia to honor its sovereign guarantee, the management has continued to classify the outstanding balance of borrowings owed to these lenders in accordance with the terms of the underlying common terms agreement as at 31 March 2022.

(k) Working capital loans from banks outstanding to the tune of ₹3,445.94 (31 March 2021: ₹15.71) represents cash credit facility availed from banks and carry an interest linked to the respective Bank's prime/base lending rates, ranging from 8.00% to 10.75% per annum (31 March 2021: 8.00% to 10.75% per annum). The said facility is secured by hypothecation of all chargeable current assets of the Holding Company, including raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stores and spares and receivables both present and future and rank pari pasu with the other lenders. The

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

16. Borrowings (continued)

facility is further secured by a pari pasu second charge on all fixed assets of the Holding Company both present and future.

(l) Suppliers credit outstanding to the tune of ₹2,671.44 (31 March 2021: ₹551.64) was availed from banks and carried an interest rate linked to the US$ libor ranging from 0.50% to 2.00% per annum (31 March 2021: 0.55% per annum). The said facility was secured by hypothecation of all chargeable current assets of the Holding Company and ranked pari pasu with the other lenders. The facility was further secured by a pari pasu second charge on all fixed assets of the Holding Company both present and future.

(m) Current borrowings from bank to the tune of ₹1,122.48 (31 March 2021: ₹265.07), representing cash credit facility availed which is secured by way of a first charge created in favour of security trustee on the present and future fixed assets and currents assets of the subsidiary, Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL) and an equitable mortgage on the lease rights of land of 170 acres obtained from Nava Bharat Ventures Limited. It carries an interest rate linked to the respective Bank's prime/base lending rate and ranges from 8.65% to 9.35% per annum (31 March 2021: 8.65% to 9.35% per annum). Further, the facility is secured by way of corporate guarantee to the tune of ₹7,200.00 extended by Nava Bharat Ventures Limited in favour of the bank.

(n) Represents interest free amounts due to related parties, which are repayable on demand. Refer note 38 for the same.

(o) Refer note 39(iii) for details of disclosure of maturity profile of the borrowings.

17. Other Financial Liabilities

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Employee deposits	0.95	1.40
	Retention deposits	11.20	11.20
	Interest accrued - related party (refer note 38)	7,745.82	6,155.15
		7,757.97	**6,167.75**
(b)	**Current**		
	Dues to		
	- Directors	2,420.82	1,035.60
	- Employees	2,388.55	2,274.67
	Security deposits - from vendors	4,636.39	4,313.15
	Forward contract liability	524.70	9,718.77
	Interest accrued**	989.11	13,107.37
	Unpaid dividends	157.94	194.97
	Accrual for expenses	8,728.36	2,112.91
	Amounts due to related parties	1.64	3.01
	Creditors for capital goods	206.29	831.14
	Other liabilities	2.84	-
		20,056.64	**33,591.59**

**including interest and other charges of ₹Nil (31 March 2021: ₹11,238.10 (equivalent to US$ 15.30 Million) which was due on 25 March 2021 and defaulted by MCL as referred to in note 16(j). Further the same was paid subsequent to 31 March 2021).

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

18. Provisions

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated absence, unfunded	797.13	719.37
	- Gratuity, partly funded	819.26	758.10
	Provision for decommissioning costs (refer note (a))	3,814.53	3,492.48
	Provision for environment rehabilitation costs (refer note (b))	653.53	611.30
		6,084.45	**5,581.25**
(b)	**Current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated absence, unfunded	503.02	479.49
	- Gratuity, partly funded	757.17	717.38
	Other provisions (refer note 36(a)(i) and 36(a)(ii))	1,568.36	1,266.39
		2,828.55	**2,463.26**

(a) Reconciliation of provision for decommissioning costs

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	**3,492.48**	**3,218.04**
Revision in estimates - Capitalized / (adjusted) during the year	-	-
Unwinding of discount	238.19	356.82
Foreign currency translation adjustments	83.86	(82.38)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**3,814.53**	**3,492.48**

(b) Reconciliation of provision for environment rehabilitation costs

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	**611.30**	**581.58**
Additions/ (adjustments) during the year	-	-
Unwinding of discount	21.49	21.21
Foreign currency translation adjustments	20.74	8.51
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**653.53**	**611.30**

(c) Change in other provisions

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,266.39	-
Additions during the year (refer note 36(a)(i) and 36(a)(ii))	3,120.30	2,532.78
Payments made during the year (refer note 36(a)(i) and 36(a)(ii))	(2,818.33)	(1,266.39)
Obligation at the end of the year	**1,568.36**	**1,266.39**

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

18. Provisions (continued)

(d) Gratuity

The Company and the subsidiaries incorporated in India provides for gratuity for its employees as per the Payment of the Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is equivalent to employee's 15 days of last drawn basic salary for each completed years of service. The gratuity plan is partly funded as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

The following table set out the reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value and defined benefit obligation:

(i) Changes in Projected Benefit Obligation

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Present value of obligation at the beginning of year	2,022.21	2,038.00
Current service cost	134.27	137.54
Interest cost	96.83	108.31
Benefits paid	(5.92)	(35.24)
Benefits paid directly by the Company	(75.30)	(115.66)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(17.92)	(110.74)
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	**2,154.17**	**2,022.21**

(ii) Change in Plan Assets

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	546.73	536.08
Adjustments to opening balance of plan assets	(220.33)	-
Return of plan assets (excl. int. income)	19.91	9.14
Interest income	-	18.71
Contributions during the year	234.09	15.32
Benefits paid during the year	(2.66)	(32.52)
Fair value of planned assets at the end of the year	**577.74**	**546.73**

(iii) Reconciliation of present value of obligation on the fair value of plan assets

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Present value of projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	2,154.17	2,022.21
Funded status of plan	(577.74)	(546.73)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	**1,576.43**	**1,475.48**

(iv) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Current service cost	132.13	137.54
Net interest cost	96.83	89.60
Adjustments to opening liability	-	-
Expense for the year	**228.96**	**227.14**

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

18. Provisions (continued)

Recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Actuarial gain for the year	(17.92)	(108.99)
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	(19.91)	(9.14)
Total expenditure recognised	**(37.83)**	**(118.13)**

(v) Key actuarial assumptions

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Discount rate	6.35% to 7.35%	5.00% to 6.74%
Salary escalation	6% and 3%	3% to 6%
Attrition rate	1% to 13.33%	1% to 13.33%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.29%	7.29%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2012-14) Ult.
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	7.59%	7.59%

The estimates of future salary increase considered in actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The Company and the subsidiaries incorporated in India evaluates these assumptions annually based on its long-term plans of growth and industry standards.

(vi) Impact on defined benefit obligations

The impact ((increase)/decrease) on the Group's profit before tax due to changes in the discount rate and future salary is given below:

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Assumptions		
Sensitivity level		
- Discount rate : 1% increase	(53.00)	(66.10)
- Discount rate : 1% decrease	108.57	107.42
- Future salary : 1% increase	90.64	90.20
- Future salary : 1% decrease	(39.52)	(40.64)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

(vii) The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Maturity Profile		
Year 1	757.64	717.38
Year 2	304.55	190.57
Year 3	217.65	264.17
Year (4 - 5)	324.56	300.95
Year (6 -10)	658.01	593.83
More than 10 years	690.49	664.27

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

19. Break-Up of Amounts Disclosed on the Face of Balance Sheet

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets	4,489.29	5,446.93
Deferred tax liabilities	42,487.58	28,238.58
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets, net	**(37,998.29)**	**(22,791.65)**

(a) Deferred tax assets, net

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):		
- Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement	7,379.16	16,458.09
- On carried forward business losses	4,906.90	4,905.45
- Employee benefits	2,585.05	1,937.88
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(53,882.79)	(47,911.66)
- Financial assets reported at fair value	44.60	(141.25)
- Unrealised foreign exchange loss	178.72	1,358.98
- Others	790.08	600.85
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets, net	**(37,998.29)**	**(22,791.65)**

(b) Movement in deferred tax assets

	As at 1 April 2021	(Charge) / credited to		MAT credit utilisation	Others*	As at31 March 2022
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Other Com-prehensive Income			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(47,911.66)	(4,477.95)	-	-	(1,493.18)	(53,882.79)
Employee benefits	1,937.88	656.70	(9.53)	-	-	2,585.05
Financial assets - at fair value	(141.25)	185.85	-	-	-	44.60
Carried forward business losses	4,905.45	1.45	-	-	-	4,906.90
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)	16,458.09	-	-	(9,078.93)	-	7,379.16
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	1,358.98	(1,180.27)	-	-	-	178.72
Others	600.85	117.79	-	-	71.44	790.08

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

19. Break-Up of Amounts Disclosed on the Face of Balance Sheet (continued)

(c) Movement in deferred tax assets

	As at 1 April 2020	(Charge) / credited to		MAT credit utilisation	Others*	As at 31 March 2021
		Statement of Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(72,453.87)	23,524.15	-	-	1,018.07	(47,911.66)
Employee benefits	1,936.34	158.40	(156.85)	-	-	1,937.88
Financial assets -at fair value	(261.02)	119.77	-	-	-	(141.25)
Carried forward business losses	26,486.12	(21,402.86)	-	-	(177.81)	4,905.45
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)	20,757.35	-	-	(4,299.26)	-	16,458.09
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	1,403.67	-	-	(44.68)	1,358.98
Others	801.88	(201.04)	-	-	-	600.85

*Represents adjustments on account of foreign exchange fluctuations

(i) Deferred tax assets as at 31 March 2022 includes an amounts of ₹7,379.16 (31 March 2021: ₹16,458.09), representing the credit of minimum alternative taxes paid and recognised by the Company and one of its' component in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing income tax regulations. Based on the assessment of the financial projections of the Company and its' component, the projected profitability and the history of achieving significant operational profits in the past, the management is confident of earning sufficient taxable profits in the future in order to be able to realise the aforesaid tax credits within the timelines prescribed under the income tax regulations.

20. Trade Payables

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	122.32	850.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,468.15	6,464.71
	8,590.47	**7,315.40**

(a) Trade payables ageing schedule

Ageing as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Tears	
Micro and Small Enterprises	122.32	-	-	-	122.32
Others	7,602.32	167.39	372.47	325.97	8,468.15
Total	**7724.64**	**167.39**	**372.47**	**325.97**	**8590.47**

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, and unless otherwise stated)

20. Trade Payables (continued)

Ageing as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Micro and Small Enterprises	850.69	-	-	-	850.69
Others	6,165.94	112.85	74.37	111.55	6,464.71
Total	**7,016.63**	**112.85**	**74.37**	**111.55**	**7,315.40**

(b) Dues to Micro and small enterprises

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company and its' subsidiaries incorporated in India (Covered entities). This has been relied upon by the auditors. Dues to such parties are given below:

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	122.32	850.69
(b)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(c)	Amount of interest paid by the Covered entities in terms of Section 16, of (MSMED Act, 2006) along with the amounts of payments made beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(d)	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment without the interest specified under the (MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-
(e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the (MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-

21. Other Current Liabilities

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Non-current**		
	Statutory dues*	38,226.80	15,664.18
		38,226.80	**15,664.18**
(b)	**Current**		
	Advance from customers (refer note 22(d))	679.49	681.89
	Statutory dues*	19,204.87	17,776.65
	Other liabilities	66.82	94.20
		19,951.18	**18,552.74**

*With effect from 11 January 2019, Maamba Collieries Limited has been registered as a VAT supplier engaged in the electricity generation subsector. It accounts for tax on supplies effected and deducts input tax on the basis of payments received from the customers i.e., on cash basis. Accordingly, the statutory dues expected to be remitted to the statutory authorities after 12 months from the reporting date in accordance with the expected realisations from the customers has been classified as non-current liabilities.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data earnings per equity shares)

22. Revenue from Operations

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
(a) Sale of goods		
- Ferro alloys	1,01,672.96	65,137.69
- Power*	1,83,524.25	1,54,192.85
- Coal	22,677.54	15,014.96
(b) Sale of services		
- Ferro alloys conversion charges	22,526.48	18,132.14
- Others	1,069.37	575.76
	3,31,470.60	**2,53,053.40**
Other operating revenues		
- Export incentives	817.81	516.86
- Sale of fly ash	202.17	243.96
- Scrap sales	296.15	386.65
- Others	1,979.36	649.59
	3,34,766.09	**2,54,850.46**

* Includes compensation received from customers to the tune of ₹Nil (31 March 2021: ₹3,543.56).

(a) Reconciliation of transaction price and amounts allocated to performance obligations

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
(a) Revenues at contracted price	3,36,530.15	2,56,292.77
Less: Adjustments		
- Customer deductions	1,988.31	170.16
- Regulatory dues	3,071.24	3,069.21
Total revenue from operations	**3,31,470.60**	**2,53,053.40**

(b) Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Revenue based on Geography		
- India	1,25,096.47	66,234.16
- Zambia	1,57,470.34	1,59,824.97
- Hongkong	16,305.19	5,044.41
- Japan	31,437.60	21,758.81
- Rest of the world	1,161.00	191.05
Total revenue from operations	**3,31,470.60**	**2,53,053.40**

(c) Refer note 37(a) for business segment wise details of the revenues.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data earnings per equity shares)

22. Revenue from Operations (continued)

(d) Contract balances

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade Receivables (refer note 11)	3,59,960.48	2,78,831.09
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 21 (b))	679.49	681.89

Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹679.49 (31 March 2021: ₹350.23) and performance obligations satisfied in previous years is ₹Nil (31 March 2021: ₹Nil). Total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2022 will be recognised in next 12 months.

23. Other Income

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	18,173.35	12,717.94
Income from investments		
- Changes in fair value	1,101.40	1,007.58
- Gain on sale of investments	380.34	474.85
- Dividend income	52.22	8.20
Other non-operating income		
Foreign exchange fluctuations, net	-	4,276.17
Gain on forward contracts	9,421.84	4,765.75
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	1,262.77
Others	646.56	388.51
	29,775.71	**24,901.77**

24. Cost of Materials Consumed

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year	13,657.52	16,582.69
Add: Purchases during the year#	1,00,300.23	51,554.85
	1,13,957.75	**68,137.54**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	24,232.77	13,657.52
	89,724.98	**54,480.02**
Adjustment for fluctuation in exchange rates	-	-
Cost of materials consumed	**89,724.98**	**54,480.02**

Disclosed on the basis of derived amounts rather than the actual records of consumption.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data earnings per equity shares)

25. Change In Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Stock-in-trade	5.57	10.67
Finished goods	8,437.86	16,137.83
Work-in-progress	316.43	314.22
	8,759.86	**16,462.72**
Inventory at the end of the year		
Stock-in-trade	-	5.57
Finished goods	4,512.14	8,437.86
Work-in-progress	455.54	316.43
	4,967.68	**8,759.86**
Less: Amount presented separately under discontinued operations (refer note 42)	**2,751.64**	**7,991.86**
	1,040.54	**(289.00)**
Adjustment for fluctuation in exchange rates	379.28	(95.61)
	1,419.82	**(384.61)**

26. Manufacturing Expenses

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	8,348.09	5,427.55
Mining expenses	10,572.97	8,228.82
Raw material handling charges	2,822.54	1,447.21
Operational and maintenance expenses	7,600.80	7,495.96
Sugar cane development expenses	-	-
Power and fuel	1,324.42	1,492.06
Finished product handling charges	854.26	687.32
Briquetting expenses	625.58	394.06
Others	1,279.54	991.29
	33,428.20	**26,164.27**

27. Employee Benefits Expense

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Salaries and wages	17,938.10	14,224.97
Contribution to provident and other funds (note a)	651.04	552.53
Staff welfare expenses	553.22	660.73
Gratuity and other compensated absences	736.76	695.70
	19,879.12	**16,133.93**

(a) During the current year ended 31 March 2022, the Group contributed ₹ 435.77 (31 March 2021: ₹ 564.08) to defined contribution plans. These amounts include contribution to defined contribution plans attributable to the discontinued operations amounting to ₹ 3.13 (31 March 2021: ₹ 11.55).

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data earnings per equity shares)

28. Finance Costs

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Interest cost on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	32,834.00	34,043.56
Unwinding of discount	259.68	378.03
Other borrowing cost		
- Bank charges and commission	714.10	393.21
	33,807.78	**34,814.80**

29. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	29,085.71	29,552.40
Amortisation of intangible assets	131.09	126.52
Depreciation on Right-of-use asset	222.61	206.48
Depreciation on investment property	92.22	92.22
	29,531.63	**29,977.62**

30. Other Expenses

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Rent	102.36	62.88
Repairs and maintenance		
- Machinery	4,422.41	2,896.60
- Buildings	699.67	554.83
- Others	720.89	687.90
Rates and taxes	3,498.28	2,115.87
Freight and transportation	3,351.32	2,220.08
Insurance	3,519.98	2,742.36
Advertisement and sales promotion	203.32	124.98
Communications expenses	123.74	99.84
Travelling and conveyance	503.48	394.99
Legal and professional charges	4,263.55	2,968.29
Payments to auditors		
as auditors	131.57	112.50
for other services	5.93	-
for reimbursement of expenses	0.46	-
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses	850.25	705.23
Loss on sale of assets/material	14.51	25.10
Ash disposal charges	1,726.04	1,064.92
Open access charges	311.41	-
Others	1,751.97	1,134.00
	26,201.14	**17,910.37**

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, except equity shares data earnings per equity shares)

31. Exceptional Items, Net

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Refund from government authorities (refer note (i))	-	2,649.26
Foreign exchange fluctuations, net (refer note (ii))	(6,307.08)	-
Provision for litigation (refer note 36(a)(i) and 36(a)(ii))	(3,120.30)	(2,532.78)
	(9,427.38)	**116.48**

Note:

(i) On the basis of an advice from the independent Goods and Services Tax (GST) expert, and management's assessment regarding recoverability of coal compensation cess expensed off in the statement of profit and loss in the previous years, management had lodged a claim of ₹ 2,649.26 with the GST authorities during the year ended 31 March 2020. During the previous year, the GST authorities assessed and acknowledged the claim, and authorised refund of the aforesaid amount. However, in view of the materiality of amount involved, and considering the non-recurring nature of the operating income, these amounts have been presented as an exceptional income.

(ii) During the current year, the local currency of MCL i.e., Kwacha witnessed an unprecedented appreciation against the US Dollars being the functional and reporting currency of MCL. The aforesaid development has led to unusually significant impact on the operational performance of MCL due to restatement of Kwacha denominated monetary assets and liabilities as required by the applicable Ind-AS. In view of the unusual nature of the above development, the net loss on account of restatement of Kwacha denominated assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been presented as an exceptional items in the consolidated financial statement. Further, the above development has also resulted in increase in tax expense by ₹ 4,187.21 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2022 due to restatement of income tax liabilities of MCL denominated in local currency.

32. Income Taxes

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax expense/(benefit)		
- For continuing operations	27,614.81	15,311.50
- For discontinued operations	399.99	(203.12)
Deferred tax benefit	4,696.43	(3,602.09)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**32,711.23**	**11,506.29**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic corporate tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2022:

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Profit for the year from continuing operations before tax expense	88,894.93	67,155.07
Profit for the year from discontinued operations before tax expense	1,144.64	(581.26)
Profit for the year before tax expense	90,039.57	66,573.81
Tax rate applicable to the Company	34.944%	34.944%
Tax expense on net profit	**31,463.43**	**23,263.55**

32. Income Taxes (continued)

		For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Increase/(decrease) in tax expenses on account of:			
(i)	Non-taxable income/exempt income	(907.65)	540.69
(ii)	Expenses inadmissible under income tax	522.85	2,383.01
(iii)	Deferred tax asset on unused tax losses	152.38	-
(iv)	Tax credited on business loss, depreciation and others	-	(1,038.70)
(v)	Foreign tax	1,057.00	811.15
(vi)	Difference in tax rates	(5.20)	(23.13)
(vii)	Difference in tax rates of overseas subsidiaries	(2,010.02)	(2,979.07)
(viii)	Income taxable at lower tax rates	(657.95)	(132.38)
(ix)	Adjustments on account of foreign currency fluctuations	4,385.64	(9,853.50)
(x)	Deferred tax on consolidation adjustments	(1,197.27)	(1,473.58)
(xi)	Other adjustments	(91.98)	8.25
		1,247.80	(11,757.27)
Tax as per normal provision under Income tax		**32,711.23**	**11,506.29**

33. Other Comprehensive Income

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Actuarial gain/(losses) on post employment benefit plans	42.39	479.46
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
- Holding Company	8,452.16	(6,609.69)
- Non-controlling interests	2,182.36	(1,394.14)
Effects of income taxes on above	(9.53)	(156.85)
	10,667.38	**(7,681.22)**

34. Fair Value Measurements

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Financial instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments	46,451.40	6,450.10	30,408.72	1,000.30
Security deposits	-	976.81	-	926.86
Employee loans	-	31.94	-	31.39
Trade receivables	-	3,59,960.48	-	2,78,831.09
Cash and cash equivalents	-	32,756.84	-	34,675.36
Other bank balances	-	1,451.39	-	1,238.72

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

34. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Other deposits	-	1,197.13	-	1,216.40
Loans	-	25.42	-	12.16
Other financial assets	-	2,479.30	-	940.32
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	3,57,967.65	-	3,38,722.56
Employee retention deposits	-	0.95	-	1.40
Interest accrued	-	8,734.93	-	19,262.52
Other deposits	-	4,647.59	-	4,324.35
Lease liabilities	-	725.24	-	497.45
Trade payables	-	8,590.47	-	7,315.40
Derivative liability	524.70	-	9,718.77	-
Other financial liabilities	-	13,906.44	-	6,452.30

The Group's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments and other bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds FVTPL (Fair value through profit and loss) investments.

(ii) The carrying amounts of current trade receivables, trade payables and other payables and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. Carrying value of non-current trade receivables is considered to be equivalent to the fair value the same is subject to interest for the time period untill the dues are received using an equivalent market rate and adequate expected credit losses have been provided in relation to the same. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank deposits, earmarked balances with banks, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and borrowings subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented. For all other amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

For the financial assets measured at fair values, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financials assets and liabilities is reported at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

a) The fair values of the quoted shares are based on price quotations at the reporting dates.

b) The fair value of unquoted equity shares are based on the net assets available for equity shareholders of the underlying Companies which was ascertained based on data available from the financial statements of the respective Companies.

c) The fair value of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in their published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund as well as the price at which issuers will redeem such units for the investors.

d) The fair values of the derivative financial instruments has been determined using valuation techniques with market observable inputs such as foreign exchange spot rates and forward rates as at end of reporting period, yield curves, volatility, etc., as applicable.

e) Management has assessed the fair value of the borrowings, which approximate their current value largely since they are carried at floating rate of interest.

(iv) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

34. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy, of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets measured at FVTPL			
Investments	1,002.80	45,448.60	-
Financial Liabilities measured at FVTPL			
Derivative liability	-	524.70	-

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets			
Investments	856.33	29,552.39	-
Financial Liability			
Derivative liability	-	9,718.77	-

35. Net Debt Reconciliation

The following table sets out an analysis of the movements in net debt for the year:

Particulars	Lease Liabilities	Current Borrowings	Non - Current Borrowings	Interest Accrued
Net debt as on 31 March 2020	**475.35**	**19,192.25**	**3,29,524.05**	**18,571.21**
Lease liabilities recognised during the year	217.78	-	-	-
Cash flows	(220.71)	(10,885.38)	1,932.07	-
Interest expense*	-	-	-	34,043.56
Interest paid	-	-	-	(26,099.69)
Other adjustments***	-	-	-	(6,758.99)
Foreign exchange adjustments**	25.03	(123.98)	(916.45)	(493.57)
Net debt as on 31 March 2021	**497.44**	**8,182.89**	**3,30,539.67**	**19,262.52**
Lease liabilities recognised during the year	227.80	-	-	-
Cash flows	(249.70)	6,441.94	(3,740.70)	-
Interest expense*	-	-	-	32,832.47
Interest paid	-	-	-	(37,846.89)
Other adjustments***	-	-	5,513.17	(5,513.17)
Foreign exchange adjustments**	-	212.34	10,818.34	-
Net debt as on 31 March 2022	**475.54**	**14,837.17**	**3,43,130.48**	**8,734.93**

* including interest expense attributable to discontinued operations amounting to ₹6.55 (31 March 2021: ₹140.60)

** Represents adjustment on account of foreign currency fluctuations.

*** Represents adjustment on account of accounting for interest cost under effective interest method.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

36. Contingent Liabilities, Commitments And Pending Litigations

Contingent Liabilities

(a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts:

(i) As of 31 March 2022, the Holding Company is a party to ongoing disputes in respect of cross-subsidy charges levied by the power utility authorities of the States of Odisha and Telangana, which are presently pending with the Honourable High Courts of the State of Odisha and Telangana, respectively. While the matters are sub-judice at appropriate forums, however, basis certain developments during financial year 2021 and duly supported by in-house legal advice, management had recognised and expensed off a sum of ₹2,532.78 in respect cross subsidy charges payable to power utility authorities in the State of Odisha. In respect of the claim of ₹1,486.00 (31 March 2021: ₹1,486.00) currently pending with the Honourable High Court of Telangana, management has re-assessed, and it continues to believe a favourable outcome of the proceedings. Accordingly, no further adjustments were considered in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) During the previous year, the Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited (NPDCL) levied a Grid Support Charge (GSC) on the Holding Company, the underlying grounds of which is duly and rightfully contested by way of an appeal with the Honourable High Court of Telangana. Having challenged the demand, management based on its internal assessment in consultation with in-house legal counsel, is of the opinion that the aforesaid litigation could result in a potential economic outflow towards the GSC, and out of abundant precaution provided a sum of ₹3,120.00 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Further, on consideration of stay order granted by the honourable High Court of Telangana, management is confident that the outcome of the proceedings is unlikely to result in payment of interest on GSC amounting to ₹8,689.60 as claimed by NPDCL, accordingly no further adjustments were considered necessary in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. A similar claim was lodged by Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited for a sum of ₹163.09 which is also contested by the Holding Company.

(iii) Pursuant to the income tax assessment for the years mentioned below, the Holding Company had received various demands from the income tax authorities in relation to the inadmissibility of certain expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the income tax law and compliances with the arm's length guidelines in relation to international transactions with associated enterprises. The management, on the basis of its internal assessment of the facts of the case, the underlying nature of transactions, the history of judgements made by the various appellate authorities and the necessary advise received from the independent expert engaged in this regard, is of the view that the probability of the case being settled against the Holding Company is remote and accordingly do not foresee any adjustment to the consolidated financial statements in this regard. The details of the relevant financial year which is subject to the dispute and the amount of demand along with the interest and penalties demanded is as follows:

Financial Year Ended	As At 31 March 2022	As At 31 March 2021
2004-05	311.60	311.60
2007-08	325.24	325.24
2008-09	114.94	114.94
2009-10	66.18	66.18
2010-11	264.77	264.77
2011-12	290.01	290.01
2012-13	85.19	85.19
2015-16	45.88	45.88
2017-18	-	2,531.68

(iv) Brahmani Infratech Private Limited (BIPL), a subsidiary of the Holding Company is a defendant in a proceedings against a claim lodged by Mantri Technology Parks Private Limited (MTPPL) regarding disputes, claims and counter claim in relation to the development agreement between BIPL and MTPPL being a co-developer of a project. The matter being sub-judice, BIPL has relied on an opinion from an independent legal advisor in its assessment of a favorable outcome of the matter. Accordingly, claims aggregating to ₹ 8,483.01 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹ 2,802.08 Lakhs) of MTPPL after adjustment of the balance of security deposit received as at 31 March 2022 and the claims receivable to BIPL to the tune of ₹ 5,524.77 Lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹ 543.27 Lakhs) have been considered as contingent liabilities and contingent asset, respectively as at 31 March 2022.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

36. Contingent Liabilities, Commitments And Pending Litigations (continued)

(v) The subsidiary Company, Nava Bharat Projects Limited had set up a joint venture for setting up of a power plant and it had then obtained various key clearances including coal linkage from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited along with allotment of a captive coal block. However, due to certain developments the interest in the said joint venture was transferred for a consideration of ₹ 14,800.00, net of tax, and the entire proceeds from such sale being invested in the equity shares of Nava Bharat Energy India Limited (NBEIL). Subsequently, based on the findings of investigation agencies, it was alleged that the aforesaid joint venture entity had made misrepresentation regarding allocation of coal block. Accordingly, necessary proceedings were initiated against the joint venture by the Enforcement Directorate, Government of India. Further, the ED has attached the entire equity shares held by NBPL in NBEIL. Management, on the basis of its internal assessment of the facts of the case, is of the view that the charges alleged and levied by the authorities are not tenable in law, and is confident of resolving the case in favour of the NBPL. The matter is currently sub-judice with the Special Court of Central Bureau of Investigation and there have been no further developments on the same during the year ended 31 March 2022.

(vi) Other Matters	As of 31 March, 2022	As of 31 March, 2021	Remarks
Levy of Electricity Duty, Dharmavaram	546.32	546.32	Pending with Honourable High Court of Andhra Pradesh
Claims for damages against the lease of land for sugar manufacturing facility	316.98	306.45	Sub-judice with the local court in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
Custom Duty, for import of Coal for Plant at Odisha	214.09	214.09	Pending with relevant appellate authorities
Electricity Wheeling Charges, and interest thereon	186.93	186.93	Pending with Honourable High Court of Telangana
Multiple demand notices towards levy Service Tax	7.61	71.76	Pending with various appellate authorities
Levy of Royalty on purchase of coal (NBVL and NBEIL)	53.82	53.82	Pending with Honourable High Court of Telangana
Telangana Sales Tax Authorities, levy of sales tax on sale of export entitlement licenses	-	144.23	Pending with concerned appellate authorities
Applicability of APERC, Renewable Power Purchase Obligation (Compliance by Purchase of Renewable Energy / Renewable Energy Certificates), Regulations 2012	1,824.36	1,589.14	Pending with Honourable High Court of Telangana
Other miscellaneous	263.50	229.86	00000.0Pending with relevant statutory authorities

The matters referred above are pending with various authorities and courts in India and are various stages of discussions. However, there were no significant developments during the current year in respect of the pending matters/litigations.

In addition to the above, the Holding Company is a petitioner to various litigation other matters relating to dues from statutory bodies, land encroachments and other matters, pending with civil courts or other appropriate authorities.

Other pending litigations - contingent assets:

(vii) The Holding Company, along with certain other petitioners, have filed a Special Leave Petition with the Honourable Supreme Court of India in relation to applicability of provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1939 to the captive power generation facility of the Holding Company situated at Samalkot, Andhra Pradesh for the period beginning 1 April 2003 until the 31 March 2013. The Holding Company has already recognised liabilities aggregating to ₹ 345.38 (31 March 2021: ₹ 345.38) towards electricity duty on the number of units of energy captively consumed. Pursuant to an interim order from the Honourable Supreme Court, the Holding Company has also paid a sum of ₹ 137.28 (31 March 2021: ₹ 137.28) towards the said levy. However, based on its assessment of the facts, status of the case and the underlying regulations on applicability of the electricity duty, the management does not foresee any further adjustments to these consolidated financial statements in this regard.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

36. Contingent Liabilities, Commitments And Pending Litigations (continued)

(viii) The Holding Company is a party to a dispute with the Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) in relation to amounts involving ₹ 2,582.00 (31 March 2021: ₹ 2,582.00) relating to sale of power during the earlier periods. While the Holding Company has received substantial part of the payment against the original dues, however, a sum of ₹189.93 is due as of 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: ₹ 189.93). The matter is currently pending with the Honourable Supreme Court of India, the Holding Company wrote off this amount in the earlier years. Basis management assessment, no further adjustment are considered necessary in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ix) The Holding Company had filed an appeal against the demand aggregating to ₹ 668.00 (31 March 2021: ₹668.00) from the electricity regulatory authorities of the state of Telangana towards the payment of Voltage Surcharge and additional charges for the period 1 March 1983 to 30 June 1987. The matter was awarded in favour of the Holding Company, however, bank guarantees furnished by the Holding Company to the tune of ₹ 409.00 (31 March 2021: ₹409.00) against the said demands were encashed by the authorities, against which management has filed necessary appeals with the Honourable High Court of the State of Telangana. Pending final outcome of the said petitions, the management has recognised adequate provision in relation to the said dues.

(x) MCL has several pending litigations as at 31 March 2022. Based on the assessment of lawyers and management of MCL, the likelihood of the claims against MCL being successful is unlikely and accordingly are of the view that the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 do not require any adjustments in this regard.

(xi) One of the shareholders of MCL, ZCCM-IH, commenced legal proceedings against MCL for the recovery of ₹ 7,597.31 (equivalent to US$ 10 Million) advanced in March 2019. The advance was made to MCL under a short term working capital arrangement. An agreement had been entered into with ZCCM-IH to settle the short term advance within a period of 60 days from the date the funds were received by MCL. MCL has not been able to settle the amount. MCL's defence currently hinges on the financing agreements executed between MCL, ZCCM-IH and Lenders, which subordinated shareholder loans to the loan facility. The case is still before the courts and a determination remains pending at the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

(xii) As mentioned in note16(j), the management of MCL has initiated an arbitration proceedings against its customer ZESCO Limited, in accordance with the terms of the power purchase agreement entered into with. On the basis of its assessment of the nature of arbitration, the underlying supporting information and the assessment of the status as at the reporting date, management is confident of settling the same in favour of MCL.

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(b)	Commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	554.74	34.92

37. Segment Information

For management purposes, the group is organized into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments as follows:

(i) Ferro alloys (FAP) Segment which produces various Alloy Metals viz., ferro chrome, silico manganese and ferro silicon and also carrying conversion work on job work basis to others.

(ii) Power Segment which generates Thermal energy for captive use and also for outside sale.

(iii) Mining Segment wherein coal is mined for captive use and also for outside sale.

Refer note 42 for details of disclosure of discontinuing sugar operations.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form above reportable operative segments.

The Executive Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. The Group manages its financing and income taxes separately, Group as a whole and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer pricing between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties wherever available.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

37. Segment Information (continued)

(a) Business Segment

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	FAP	Power	Mining	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue					
External sales	1,27,150.01	2,22,598.05	36,305.40	27,483.89	**4,13,537.36**
Inter segment sales	(355.56)	(38,072.75)	(13,627.87)	(26,715.09)	**(78,771.27)**
Total segment revenue	1,26,794.45	1,84,525.30	22,677.54	768.80	**3,34,766.09**
Expense					
Depreciation and amortisation expense	714.30	25,348.03	2,849.49	619.81	**29,531.63**
Results					
Segment result	33,315.97	31,578.26	16,652.75	11,380.02	**92,927.00**
Finance costs					33,807.78
Add: Interest income					29,775.71
Profit before tax					**88,894.93**
Other information as at 31 March 2022					
Segment assets	86,824.28	8,55,101.82	1,31,226.99	89,635.76	11,62,788.85
Segment liabilities	11,727.25	5,24,450.48	25,297.32	36,460.03	5,97,935.08
Additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets	586.76	2,964.00	1,939.04	1,209.67	6,699.47

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	FAP	Power	Mining	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue					
External sales	84,695.19	1,89,343.46	35,444.14	25,329.19	**3,34,811.98**
Inter segment sales	(299.88)	(34,480.37)	(20,429.18)	(24,752.09)	**(79,961.52)**
Total segment revenue	84,395.31	1,54,863.09	15,014.96	577.10	**2,54,850.46**
Expense					
Depreciation and amortisation expense	723.78	24,872.92	3,723.53	657.40	**29,977.62**
Results					
Segment result	8,236.51	36,784.88	20,946.39	11,100.32	**77,068.10**
Finance costs					34,814.80
Add: Interest income					24,901.77
Profit before tax					**67,155.07**

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

37. Segment Information (continued)

Particulars	FAP	Power	Mining	Unallocated	Total
Other information as at 31 March 2021					
Segment assets	61,751.32	7,90,383.91	1,19,880.42	56,449.36	10,28,465.01
Segment liabilities	7,524.07	4,65,901.97	24,837.76	28,912.11	5,27,175.91
Additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets	533.02	1,083.32	1,469.83	402.06	3,488.23

Reconciliation of segment assets and liabilities to total assets and liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Segment assets	11,62,788.85	10,28,465.01
Assets of discontinued operations	3,753.65	7,853.68
Inter segment eliminations	(91,959.62)	(67,321.28)
Total assets	**10,74,582.88**	**9,68,997.41**
Segment liabilities	5,97,935.08	5,27,175.91
Liabilities of discontinued operations	983.25	1,576.17
Inter segment eliminations	(91,959.62)	(67,321.28)
Total liabilities	**5,06,958.71**	**4,61,430.80**

(b) Other disclosures

(i) The Company is domiciled in India. The following table shows the distribution of the Group's revenues based on the location of the customers:

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Revenues from external customers		
- India	1,28,371.10	67,787.26
- Zambia	1,57,491.20	1,60,068.93
- Hongkong	16,305.19	5,044.41
- Japan	31,437.60	21,758.81
- Rest of the world	1,161.00	191.05

(ii) The following table shows the distribution of the Group's non-current assets other than financial assets and deferred tax assets based on the location of the assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
- India	1,23,797.54	1,28,131.09
- Zambia	3,88,830.92	3,96,934.36
- Rest of the world	44,069.74	40,961.47

(iii) Information about major customers:

(a) Revenues from two (31 March 2021: one) of the customers of the Group's Power segment were ₹170,618.46 (31 March 2021: ₹144,893.32) representing 51.85% (31 March 2021: 56.85%) of the Group's total revenues, for the year ended.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

38. Related Party Disclosures

(a) Name of related parties and nature of relationship

Names of the related parties	Nature of relationship
ZCCM Investments Holdings Plc	Shareholder with significant influence over subsidiary
Avanthi Feeds Limited	Entity in which director is interested
D. Ashok	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
P. Trivikrama Prasad	
G R K Prasad	
C V Durga Prasad	
Ashwin Devineni	
Sultan A. Baig (Chief Financial Officer)	
Balasubramaniam Srikanth (appointed from 17 June 2021)	Independent Directors
Dr. D. Nageswara Rao (upto 7 August 2021)	
Shanti Sree Bolleni	
Indra Kumar Alluri	
K. Durga Prasad	
G P Kundargi	
D. Nikhil	Relative of KMP
Dr. D. Rajasekhar	

(b) Transactions with related parties

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
ZCCM Investments Holdings Plc		
Interest expense	1,628.20	1,257.67
Transaction costs	-	65.70
Loan received	-	6,596.22
Avanthi Feeds Limited		
Rent Received	3.02	-
Transactions with key management personnel		
Managerial remuneration	4,938.44	3,211.98
Advance given to directors	-	742.69
Transactions with independent directors		
Commission and sitting fee	96.07	73.16
Relatives of key managerial personnel		
Rent paid		
Dr. D. Rajasekhar	13.60	13.60
Remuneration		
D. Nikhil	134.40	120.00

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

38. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

(c) Balances receivable / (payable)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Key management personnel	(2,421.39)	(1,022.06)
Commission payable to independent directors	(25.00)	(25.00)
ZCCM Investments Holdings Plc	(42,573.36)	(39,837.04)

(d) Key managerial personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Short-term employee benefits	4,840.99	3,111.25
Post-employment defined benefit	23.65	30.53
Compensated absences	-	-
Termination benefits	73.80	70.20

39. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group and seek to, where appropriate, minimize potential impact of the risk and to control and monitor such risks. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The following sections provide the details regarding the Group's exposure to the financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates and prices. The Group is exposed to market risk primarily related to interest rate risk, currency rate risk, and other price risks, such as equity risk. Thus, the Group's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenues generated and operating activities in foreign currencies.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group and the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the floating interest rate borrowings. The Group's investment in deposits with banks are for short durations and therefore do not expose the Group to significant interest rate risk.

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's outstanding floating rate debt. While most of the Group's outstanding debt are on floating rate basis and accordingly are subject to interest rate risk. A major portion of Group's debt is linked to international interest rate benchmarks like LIBOR. The Group also hedges a portion of these risks by way of derivative instruments like interest rate swaps and currency swaps.

The exposure of the Group to fixed rate and variable rate instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Fixed rate instruments		
Deposits with banks	2,648.52	2,455.12
Investment in deposits with others	6,450.00	1,000.00
Investment in bonds	2,819.00	720.57

39. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investment in non-convertible debentures	12,419.43	4,213.14
Other deposits	700.69	680.03
Borrowings		
- Fixed rate instruments	35,942.89	34,814.71
- Variable rate instruments*	3,22,024.76	3,03,907.85

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the variable rate instruments. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax (decrease/(increase)) is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings for the year ended:

	Change in basis points	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Increase in basis points	50.00	1,610.12	1,519.54
Decrease in basis points	(50.00)	(1,610.12)	(1,519.54)

* The Group has entered into interest rate swap arrangement against the variable rate borrowing amounting to ₹ 144,392.89 (31 March 2021: ₹ 179,442.91) and accordingly the impact of interest rate sensitivity as mentioned above is expected to be offset proportionately.

(b) Foreign Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group operates internationally in foreign currencies and is exposed to the risk of change in foreign exchange rates which relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency) and financing activities (when borrowings are denominated in foreign currency). Foreign exchange risk arises from transactions denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the relevant group entity.

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from services provided or availed that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency. The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly in US Dollars ($). The Group's trade receivable and trade payable balances at the end of the reporting period have similar exposures.

The Group uses financial derivatives such as foreign currency forward contracts and swaps.

Derivative financial instruments

The following table gives details in respect of outstanding derivative contracts against principle amount. The counter party for these contracts are banks and financial institutions:

(Amounts in Lakhs)

	United States Dollar ($)	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Forward contract	Buy	$44.53	$95.97
Forward contract	Sell	$130.00	$75.00
Interest rate swap	Buy	$1,858.50	$2,271.50

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
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39. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Unhedged foreign currency exposure as at each reporting date:

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Foreign Currency (in Lakhs)	₹	Foreign Currency (in Lakhs)	₹
United states dollar (US$):				
Financial assets				
- Trade and other receivables	54.35	4,119.25	35.60	2,602.83
- Cash and bank balances	196.97	14,928.62	78.42	5,732.99
- Others	0.14	10.75	-	-
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings	35.25	2,671.44	22.80	1,666.61
- Trade and other payables	0.50	37.90	0.78	57.15
- Derivative liability	-	124.84	-	191.96

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in United states dollar (US$) to the Indian Rupee with all other variables held constant. The impact (increase / (decrease)) on the Group's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities is given below:

Particulars	Change	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
United states dollar sensitivity			
₹/United states dollar - Increase by	5.00%	811.22	321.00
₹/United states dollar - Decrease by	-5.00%	(811.22)	(321.00)

(c) **Other Price Risk**

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group based on working capital requirement keeps its liquid funds in current accounts. Excess funds are invested in long-term/ short-term instruments. The Group has listed and non-listed equity securities that are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the management on a regular basis.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to the impact of increase/decrease of the index on the Group's equity and profit for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that index has increased or decreased by 10%, with all other variables held constant and that the Group's equity instruments moved in line with the index.

Particulars	Change	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
NSE Nifty 50 sensitivity			
- Increase by	10.00%	100.28	85.63
- Decrease by	-10.00%	(100.28)	(85.63)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's un-quoted investments on the profit for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that net asset values has increased or decrease by 10%, with all other variables held constant.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

39. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Particulars	Change	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
NSE Nifty 50 sensitivity			
- Increase by	10.00%	2,619.13	2,322.83
- Decrease by	-10.00%	(2,619.13)	(2,322.83)

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments when a counterparty defaults on its obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from loans extended, security deposits, balances with bankers, investments in bonds, non-convertible debentures and fixed deposits other than banks and trade and other receivables. The Group minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

(a) Exposure to Credit Risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

(b) Credit Risk Concentration Profile

At the end of the reporting period, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk expect for receivable from one customer of a subsidiary, against which relevant expected credit losses has been provided for in the consolidated financial statement (refer note 11(c) for details. The maximum exposures to credit risk in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is represented by the carrying amount of each financial assets as indicated in the balance sheet.

(c) Financial Assets that are Neither Past Due Nor Impaired

None of the Group's cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, security deposits and other receivables (including contract assets) were past due or impaired as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. Other receivables including loans that are neither past due nor impaired are from creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and short-term deposits, investment securities that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered with reputable banks, financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

(d) Financial Assets that are Either Past Due or Impaired

The Group's exposure to credit risk with regards to trade receivables is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, the Management also evaluates the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk and country in which the customers operate. The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, if available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some case bank references.
The Group assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Group recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Group's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as of 31 March 2022:

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
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39. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	After 3 years
Borrowings	1,72,411.33	96,263.26	1,01,658.17
Trade payables	8,590.47	-	-
Lease liability	185.87	539.37	-
Interest accrued	989.11	-	7,745.82
Other financial liabilities	19,067.08	12.60	-
	2,01,243.86	**96,815.23**	**1,09,403.99**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as of 31 March 2021:

	Upto 1 year	1 to 3 years	After 3 years
Borrowings	1,14,439.17	86,642.90	1,54,937.90
Trade payables	7,315.40	-	-
Lease liability	26.58	470.87	-
Interest accrued	13,107.37	-	6,155.15
Other financial liabilities	20,484.22	12.60	-
	1,55,372.74	**87,126.37**	**1,61,093.05**

40. Subsequent Events

Proposed distribution

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2022: ₹ 6.00 (31 March 2021: ₹ 2.50) per share*	8,706.04	3,627.64

* These amounts has been computed on the basis of the equity shares outstanding as at the date of recommendation of the proposed dividend by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

Proposed dividends on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability in accordance with the applicable accounting principles.

41. Capital Management

Capital includes equity share capital and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the capital management is to ensure that the group maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder's value. The Group manages its capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital using a debt to capital employed ratio which is debt divided by total capital plus debt. The Group's policy is to keep this ratio at an optimal level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings #	3,57,967.65	3,38,722.56
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	32,756.84	34,675.36
Net Debt	**3,25,210.81**	**3,04,047.20**
Equity attributable to equity holders of the holding Company	4,95,324.04	4,41,146.20
Equity and net debt	**8,20,534.85**	**7,45,193.40**
Gearing ratio	39.63%	40.80%

Total Borrowings include long-term borrowings, current maturities of long-term borrowings and working capital loans like cash credit and buyer's credit.

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

41. Capital Management (continued)

In order to achieve this overall objective, the group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets the financial covenants attached to interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call back loans and borrowings.

There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings of the Holding Company in the current period which have been uncured. Refer note 16(j) for details of breaches in financial covenants of borrowings of MCL. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing the capital during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

42. Discontinued Operations

Pursuant to a resolution passed at their meeting held on 2 March 2020, the Board of Directors of Holding Company have resolved to cease the sugar operations of the Company at its sugar manufacturing facility located at Samalkot, Andhra Pradesh, ('Sugar division') after completion of the crushing season during March 2020, owing to non-availability of sugar cane and unviable sugar operations. The Board of Directors of Holding Company have also resolved to dispose the non-current assets of the said sugar division comprising of the underlying land available in Samalkot and the assets pertaining to the sugar manufacturing facility. Accordingly, these non-current assets have been classified as assets held for sale in these consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. Further, owing to the aforesaid resolution, the financial performance of the sugar division have been presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 105 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

(a) The results of Sugar division are presented below:

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
Income		
Revenue from contracts with customers including other operating income	3,635.73	9,194.83
Other income	602.89	220.94
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed	50.50	-
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	2,701.14	7,991.86
Manufacturing expenses	33.02	164.04
Employee benefits expense	70.09	345.81
Finance costs	11.35	173.25
Impairment losses	-	962.53
Other expenses	227.86	359.54
Loss before tax from a discontinued operation	**1,144.66**	**(581.26)**
Tax expense/ (benefit)	399.99	(203.12)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year from a discontinued operation	**744.67**	**(378.14)**

(b) The net cash (outflows)/inflows of Sugar division are presented below:

	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022	For the Year Ended 31 March 2021
- Operating activities	3,706.06	7,582.58
- Financing activities	(5,424.48)	(7,784.21)
- Investing activities	1,755.52	52.04
Net cash outflow	**37.10**	**(149.59)**

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42. Discontinued Operations (continued)

(c) The major classes of non-current assets of Sugar division held for sale as at 31 March 2022 are, as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	2,634.82	3,941.99
Inventories - Stores and spares (refer note 10)	110.32	156.76
Assets held for sale directly related to the disposal group	**2,745.14**	**4,098.75**

(d) Pursuant to the overall plan of disposal of the non-current assets of the sugar division at Samalkot, management has already commenced necessary actions in this regard by assessing the realisable values of the underlying plant and equipment and certain buildings located in the said sugar manufacturing facility by engaging an independent valuer and by seeking necessary quotations from independent prospects. On the basis of the aforesaid exercise, management has already recorded an impairment charge of ₹588.03 towards a diminution in the carrying values of these assets held for sale and is confident of being able to sell these assets by the financial year ending 31 March 2023. Further, in accordance with the aforesaid plan, management has also accordingly re-classified the carrying values of land and certain other buildings as Property, plant and equipment in these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles.

43. The Carrying Amounts of Right-of-Use Assets Recognised and the Movements During the Period

	Land	Building	Total
Gross block			
As at 1 April 2020	**460.31**	**453.66**	**913.97**
Additions during the year	-	217.78	217.78
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(11.09)	2.56	(8.53)
As at 31 March 2021	**449.22**	**674.00**	**1,123.22**
Additions during the year	-	439.99	439.99
Disposals during the year	-	(75.60)	(75.60)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	14.55	2.92	17.47
As at 31 March 2022	**463.78**	**1,041.30**	**1,505.08**
Accumulated depreciation			
Up to 31 March 2020	10.49	199.56	210.05
Depreciation expense for the year	4.68	201.80	206.48
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-
Up to 31 March 2021	**15.17**	**401.36**	**416.53**
Depreciation expense for the year	4.24	218.37	222.61
Disposals during the year	-	(75.60)	(75.60)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1.80	4.12	5.92
Up to 31 March 2022	**21.22**	**548.25**	**569.47**
Net block as at 31 March 2022	442.56	493.06	935.61
Net block as at 31 March 2021	434.05	272.64	706.69

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

43. The Carrying Amounts of Right-of-Use Assets Recognised and the Movements During the Period (continued)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities recognised and the movements during the period:

	Amount
As at 1 April 2020	475.35
Additions during the year	217.78
Interest accrued for the year	25.03
Payments made during the year	(220.71)
As at 31 March 2021	**497.45**
Additions during the year	439.99
Interest accrued for the year	37.49
Payments made during the year	(249.70)
As at 31 March 2022	**725.24**

The maturity analysis are as disclosed in note 39(iii).

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is in the range of 5% to 9.5%, with maturity between 2022-2042.

Classification of lease liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current	185.87	26.58
Non-current	539.37	470.87
	725.24	**497.45**

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	222.61	206.48
Interest expense on lease liabilities	37.49	25.03
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	**260.10**	**231.51**

44. Additional Disclosure as Required Under Paragraph 2 of 'General Instructions for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements' of the Schedule III to the Act

(i) As at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., Total Assets Minus Total Liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated Profit	Amount	As % of Consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of Consolidated TCI	Amount
Parent								
1. Nava Bharat Ventures Limited	40.05%	3,29,856.36	71.09%	38,190.87	10.83%	16.69	70.92%	38,207.56
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1. Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	6.28%	51,761.18	3.40%	1,825.97	11.78%	18.15	3.42%	1,844.12
2. Nava Bharat Projects Limited	3.46%	28,473.92	2.16%	1,162.71	-1.09%	(1.68)	2.16%	1,161.03
3. Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	1.09%	8,953.35	-0.06%	(33.79)	0.62%	0.95	-0.06%	(32.84)
Foreign								
1. Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte Limited	23.27%	1,91,631.59	5.71%	3,066.76	0.00%	-	5.69%	3,066.76
2. Maamba Collieries Limited	24.88%	2,04,962.60	13.48%	7,239.89	0.00%	-	13.44%	7,239.89
3. Nava Energy Zambia Limited	0.19%	1,577.78	2.23%	1,199.97	0.00%	-	2.23%	1,199.97
4. Nava Energy Pte Limited	0.18%	1,454.84	4.19%	2,250.09	0.00%	-	4.18%	2,250.09
5. Nava Agro Pte Limited	0.27%	2,184.20	-0.01%	(3.57)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(3.57)
6. Kawambwa Sugar Limited	0.05%	447.84	-0.67%	(361.74)	0.00%	-	-0.67%	(361.74)
7. Nava Holding Pte Limited	0.64%	5,310.14	0.20%	107.42	0.00%	-	0.20%	107.42
8. Tiash Pte Limited	-0.10%	(803.94)	-0.37%	(201.17)	2.96%	4.57	-0.36%	(196.61)
9. Compai Pharma Pte Limited	-0.05%	(430.74)	-0.19%	(100.22)	65.04%	100.22	0.00%	-
10. Compai Healthcare Sdn. Bhd	-0.15%	(1,240.93)	-0.75%	(404.97)	8.60%	13.25	-0.73%	(391.72)
11. Nava Resources CI	0.00%	27.54	-0.10%	(53.27)	0.00%	-	-0.10%	(53.27)
12. The Iron Suites Pte Limited	-0.06%	(510.25)	-0.31%	(164.57)	1.26%	1.94	-0.30%	(162.63)
	100.00%	**8,23,655.49**	**100.00%**	**53,720.38**	**100.00%**	**154.08**	**100.00%**	**53,874.46**
Consolidation adjustments		(2,56,031.32)		3,607.96		10,513.30		14,121.26
Sub-total		**5,67,624.17**		**57,328.34**		**10,667.38**		**67,995.72**
Non-controlling Interests in all subsidiaries		72,300.13		5,557.90		2,182.36		7,740.26
Total		**4,95,324.04**		**51,770.44**		**8,485.02**		**60,255.46**

44. Additional Disclosure as Required Under Paragraph 2 of 'General Instructions for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements' of the Schedule III to the Act

(ii) As at and for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Name of the Entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., Total Assets Minus Total Liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated profit	Amount	As % of Consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of Consolidated TCI	Amount
Parent								
1. Nava Bharat Ventures Limited	39.32%	2,95,877.24	25.35%	13,661.37	-265.08%	286.86	24.71%	13,151.73
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1. Nava Bharat Energy India Limited	6.63%	49,917.07	-3.82%	(2,061.36)	-25.02%	27.08	-3.82%	(2,034.28)
2. Nava Bharat Projects Limited	3.63%	27,312.89	1.77%	955.25	-7.61%	8.23	1.81%	963.48
3. Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	1.19%	8,986.18	0.13%	68.11	-0.41%	0.44	0.13%	68.55
Foreign								
1. Nava Bharat (Singapore) Pte Limited	24.24%	1,82,409.04	5.76%	3,106.81	0.00%	-	5.84%	3,106.81
2. Maamba Collieries Limited	24.15%	1,81,702.20	67.86%	36,577.09	0.00%	-	68.73%	36,577.09
3. Nava Energy Zambia Limited	0.20%	1,503.94	1.56%	841.79	0.00%	-	1.58%	841.79
4. Nava Energy Pte Limited	0.38%	2,888.05	2.40%	1,291.10	0.00%	-	2.43%	1,291.10
5. Nava Agro Pte Limited	0.16%	1,197.92	-0.01%	(3.51)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(3.51)
6. Kawambwa Sugar Limited	0.01%	108.29	-0.39%	(210.44)	307.11%	(332.34)	-0.59%	(316.57)
7. Nava Holding Pte Limited	0.38%	2,827.52	0.12%	63.11	0.00%	-	0.12%	63.11
8. Tiash Pte Limited	-0.08%	(585.72)	0.07%	38.26	31.52%	(34.11)	0.01%	4.15
9. Compai Pharma Pte Limited	-0.04%	(321.24)	-0.22%	(119.39)	12.04%	(13.02)	-0.25%	(132.42)
10. Compai Healthcare Sdn. Bhd	-0.12%	(907.22)	-0.59%	(318.65)	22.87%	(24.75)	-0.65%	(343.40)
11. TIS Pte Limited	0.00%	-	-0.02%	(10.82)	-0.41%	0.44	-0.02%	(10.39)
12. The Iron Suites Pte Limited	-0.06%	(472.23)	0.04%	19.53	24.98%	(27.03)	-0.01%	(7.50)
	100.00%	**7,52,443.93**	**100.00%**	**53,898.26**	**100.00%**	**(108.21)**	**100.00%**	**53,219.76**
Consolidation adjustments		(2,44,877.32)		1,169.26		(7,573.01)		(5,833.46)
Sub-total		**5,07,566.61**		**55,067.52**		**(7,681.22)**		**47,386.30**
Non-controlling Interests in all subsidiaries		66,420.41		12,743.83		(1,394.14)		11,349.69
Total		**4,41,146.20**		**42,323.69**		**(6,287.08)**		**36,036.61**

NOTES

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

45. Non-controlling Interests (NCI)

The financial information of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests are as follows:

(a) Details of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Maamba Collieries Limited (MCL)	35.31%	35.31%
Brahmani Infratech Private Limited (BIPL)	13.47%	34.26%
Tiash Pte. Limited*	35.00%	35.00%
TIS Pte. Limited*	35.00%	35.00%
The Iron Suites Pte. Limited*	35.00%	41.50%
Compai Pharma Pte Ltd*	35.00%	35.00%
Compai Healthcare Sdn Bhd*	35.00%	35.00%

(b) Information about non-controlling interests

(i) Details of accumulated balances of non-controlling interest:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Maamba Collieries Limited	72,372.29	64,159.05
Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	1,206.01	3,079.05
Others*	(1,278.18)	(817.68)
	72,300.13	**66,420.41**

*As these amounts are not significant, no further disclosures in respect of these non-controlling interests have been furnished.

(ii) Details of Other Comprehensive income attributable to:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
- Shareholders of the Holding Company	8,485.02	(6,287.08)
- Non-controlling interest	2,182.36	(1,394.14)
	10,667.38	**(7,681.22)**

(iii) Details of Profit/loss allocated to material non-controlling interest:

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Maamba Collieries Limited	5,859.50	12,915.37
Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	2.89	23.72
Others*	(304.49)	(195.26)
	5,557.90	**12,743.83**

*As these amounts are not significant, no further disclosures in respect of these non-controlling interests have been furnished.

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations:

(All amounts in Lakhs of ₹, unless otherwise stated)

45. Non-controlling Interests (NCI) (continued)

Summarised Balance sheet

	BIPL		MCL	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Current assets	7,548.51	7,435.14	1,06,096.26	2,94,074.34
Current liabilities	3,041.94	3,024.84	2,86,345.39	1,62,878.99
Net current assets	**4,506.57**	**4,410.30**	**(1,80,249.13)**	**1,31,195.35**
Non-current assets	4,597.50	4,695.94	6,42,971.37	3,96,265.59
Non-current liabilities	150.73	118.94	2,57,759.65	3,45,758.75
Net non-current assets	**4,446.77**	**4,577.00**	**3,85,211.72**	**50,506.85**
Net assets	**8,953.34**	**8,987.30**	**2,04,962.60**	**1,81,702.20**

Summarised Statement of Profit and Loss

	BIPL		MCL	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Revenue	-	-	1,57,491.20	1,60,068.93
Profit for the year	(33.79)	68.11	16,594.46	36,577.09

Summarised Cash Flows

	BIPL		MCL	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cash flows from operating activities	(246.88)	(199.04)	27,166.82	20,950.18
Cash flows from investing activities	299.38	170.93	(3,539.15)	2,786.63
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-	(37,148.64)	(15,832.83)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**52.50**	**(28.11)**	**(13,520.97)**	**7,903.98**

46. Disclosure pursuant to requirements of Rule 11(e) (i) & (ii) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014:

(i) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(ii) The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date.

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

Sanjay Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 207660

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nava Bharat Ventures Limited

Sultan A. Baig
Chief Financial Officer

G.R.K. Prasad
Executive Director
DIN:00006852

P. Trivikrama Prasad
Managing Director
DIN: 00006887

Ashwin Devineni
Chief Executive Officer

VSN Raju
Company Secretary
& Vice President

D. Ashok
Chairman
DIN: 00006903

Place: Hyderabad, India
Date: 16 May 2022

NOTICE

NAVA BHARAT VENTURES LIMITED

Regd. Office: 6-3-1109/1, 'Nava Bharat Chambers', Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad–500082, Telangana.
CIN: L27101TG1972PLC001549 Tel : +91 40 23403501/40345999
e-Fax: +91 080 6688 6121; investorservices@nbv.in; www.nbventures.com

Notice is hereby given that the 50th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the members of Nava Bharat Ventures Limited will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 2022 at 10:00 a.m. (IST) through Video Conferencing ("VC") / Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

Item No.1: Adoption of financial statements:

To receive, consider, approve and adopt the audited financial statements of the Company (standalone and consolidated) for the year ended March 31, 2022 including audited balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the statement of profit & loss for the year ended on that date and the reports of the Board of directors and auditors thereon including the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and report of the auditors thereon, for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

Item No.2: Declaration of dividend on the equity shares:

To declare dividend at the rate of 300% i.e. ₹ 6.00 per equity share of ₹ 2/- each for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

Item No.3: Re-appointment of a director:

To appoint a director in place of Mr. D. Ashok, who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Item No.4: Re-appointment of statutory auditors and to fix their remuneration for the second term of five years

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

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 139, 141, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co.LLP, Chartered Accountants (Regn. No. 001076N/N500013) be and are hereby re-appointed as the statutory auditors of Company to hold office for second term of 5 (five) years from the conclusion of this annual general meeting (AGM) till the conclusion of the 55th AGM to be held in the calendar year 2027 at such remuneration, as recommended by the Audit Committee and as may be mutually agreed between the Board of directors of the Company and the statutory auditors from time to time."

Special Business:

Item No.5: Ratification of remuneration payable to Cost Auditors for the financial year 2022-23:

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

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) the remuneration payable to M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants (Registration no: 000042) Hyderabad, who was appointed as Cost Auditors by the Board of directors of the Company to conduct the cost audit of the cost records maintained by the Company in respect of the Company's products in all the units or plants relating to Electricity and Steel (ferro alloys) for the financial year 2022-23, amounting to ₹ 7,00,000/- (Rupees Seven Lakhs only) plus out of pocket expenses and applicable taxes thereon, be and is hereby ratified."

By Order of the Board
For **NAVA BHARAT VENTURES LIMITED**

VSN Raju
Company Secretary &
Vice President
Membership no.: A11701

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

NOTES

1. The explanatory statement in respect of the special business in the notice, pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 is annexed hereto.
2. In view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and pursuant to general circular No. 2/2022 dated May 5, 2022 (read with the earlier circulars) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA Circulars") the Company is convening its 50th AGM through Video Conferencing ("VC") or Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM"), without the physical presence of the members, on Wednesday, August 10, 2022, at 10:00 a.m. (IST). Since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the Route Map, proxy form and attendance slip are not attached to this Notice.
3. Pursuant to the Circulars dated April 08, 2020 and May 13, 2022 issued by MCA and SEBI respectively, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, the Body Corporates are entitled to appoint authorized representatives to participate and cast their votes through e-voting.
4. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended), MCA Circulars and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations &

Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended) the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its members in respect of the business to be transacted in the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as an authorized agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting system as well as e-voting during the AGM will be provided by NSDL.

5. The register of members and share transfer books will remain closed from August 3, 2022 to August 10, 2022 (both days inclusive) in connection with the AGM.

6. The Members can join the AGM in the VC / OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the meeting by following the procedure mentioned in this notice. The facility of participation in the AGM through VC/ OAVM will be made available for 1,000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), promoters, institutional investors, directors, key managerial personnel, the Chairpersons of the audit committee, Nomination and remuneration committee and stakeholders relationship committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.

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

8. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA and SEBI Circulars notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2021-22 is being sent only through electronic mode to those members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the notice and Annual Report 2021-22 is also be available on the Company's website https://www.nbventures.com/financials/, websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited and on the website of NSDL https://www.evoting.nsdl.com

9. As per Regulation 40 of SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended, securities of listed companies can be transferred only in dematerialized form with effect from, April 1, 2019, except in case of request received for transmission or transposition of securities. In view of this and to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares and for ease of portfolio management, members holding shares in physical form are requested to consider converting their holdings to dematerialized form. Members can contact the Company or Company's Registrars and Transfer Agents, KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as KFin Technologies Private Limited) ("KTL") for assistance in this regard.

10. The Board has recommended a final dividend of ₹ 6.00/- per equity share of ₹ 2/- each if declared at the meeting, will be paid to those members whose names appear in the Company's register of members after effecting valid transfers received upto the close of business hours on August 2, 2022, subject to deduction of tax at source pursuant to Finance Act, 2020. In respect of shares held in electronic form, the dividend will be payable on the basis of beneficial ownership as per the details provided as at the close of business hours on August 2, 2022 by NSDL and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for this purpose. The dividend on equity shares, if declared at the meeting, will be credited/ dispatched within one month from the date of this meeting.

    Members are requested to note that, pursuant to Finance Act, 2020, dividend income will be taxable in the hands of the members of the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2020 and the Company is required to deduct tax at source ("TDS") on dividend to be paid to the members at the rates prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1961.

11. The unclaimed equity dividend for the year ended March 31, 2015 will be transferred on or after September 28, 2022 to the 'Investor Education and Protection Fund' on expiry of 7 years from the date of transfer to the Unpaid Dividend Account, pursuant to Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Section 205A of the Companies Act, 1956). Members who have not encashed their dividend warrants for the said financial year or subsequent year(s) are requested to send the same to the Company or its Registrars and Share Transfer Agents ("RTA") for issue of fresh demand drafts.

12. Subsequent to the issue of various reminders to the respective members, the unclaimed physical share certificates with the RTA of the Company were transferred to unclaimed suspense account and dematerialized to the credit of "Nava Bharat Ventures Limited – Unclaimed Suspense Account". The dividend accruing on the said shares would be credited to the unpaid dividend account as the dividend is to be paid to the registered holders only. The details were placed on the website of the Company at https://www.nbventures.com/unclaimed-unpaid-dividend-shares/. The concerned members are requested to approach the RTA, KTL with their claim for the transfer of their shares to their respective demats account along with the dividends, if any.

13. As per the provisions of Section 124(6) of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Amended Rules, 2017 ("the IEPF Rules"), all shares, in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more (relevant shares), shall be transferred by the Company to IEPF along with statement containing such details as directed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs from time to time.

14. All shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more (relevant shares) upto and including the financial year 2013-14 were transferred by the Company in the name of IEPF from time to time as prescribed by the Act and rules made thereunder and the statement containing such details as may be prescribed is placed on Company's website: www.nbventures.com.

15. Members whose shareholding is in electronic mode are requested to notify any change in address or bank account details to their respective depository participant(s) (DP). Members whose shareholding is in physical mode are requested to opt for the Electronic Clearing System (ECS) mode to receive dividend on time and to promote green initiative, members who have not registered their email addresses are requested to register the same with their Depository Participants, in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and with KTL, in case the shares are held in physical form.

16. Members are requested to intimate changes, if any, pertaining to their name, postal address, email address, telephone/ mobile numbers, mandates, nominations, power of attorney, bank details such as, name of the bank and branch details, bank account number, MICR code, IFSC code, etc., to their Depository Participants in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and to KTL in case the shares are held by them in physical form.

17. Members can avail the facility of nomination in respect of securities held by them in physical form pursuant to the provision of Section 72 of the Act. Members desiring to avail this facility may send their nomination in the prescribed form duly filled-in to KTL. Members holding shares in electronic mode may contact their respective Depository Participant (DP) for availing this facility.

18. Members holding shares in identical order of names in more than one folio are requested to write to the Company's Registrars and Share Transfer Agents enclosing their share certificates to enable consolidation of their shareholdings in one folio. A consolidated share certificate will be issued to such members after making requisite changes.

19. Pursuant to the directions/notifications of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Depositories, the demat account holders can operate their accounts if they had already provided Income Tax Permanent Account Number either at the time of opening of the account or subsequently. In case they have not furnished the Income Tax Permanent Account Number to the Depository Participants, such demat account holders are requested to contact their DPs with a photocopy of the PAN Card (with original PAN Card for verification), so that the frozen demat accounts would be available for operation and further consequences of non-compliance with the aforesaid directives would be obviated. SEBI, vide Circular ref.no.MRD/Dop/Cir-05/2009 dated May 20, 2009 made it mandatory to have PAN particulars for registration of physical share transfer requests. Based on the directive contained in the said circulars, all share transfer requests are therefore to be accompanied with PAN details.

20. The register of directors and key managerial personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Act, and the register of contracts or arrangements in which the directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, will be available electronically for inspection by the members during the AGM.

21. Members seeking any information with regard to the accounts or any matter to be placed at the AGM, are requested to write to the Company on or before August 2, 2022 through email to investorservices@nbv.in. The same will be replied by the Company suitably.

22. Members at 45th AGM held on August 9, 2017 approved the appointment of M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of five years from the conclusion of that AGM till the conclusion of this 50th AGM.

23. Additional information pursuant to Regulation 26(4) and 36(3) of the Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standards on general meetings in respect of the Directors seeking appointment/ re-appointment at the annual general meeting is furnished in **Annexure - I** and forms part of the notice. The Directors have furnished the requisite consent / declaration for their appointment / re-appointment.

24. Retirement of Directors by rotation:

    Mr. D. Ashok, Chairman and Director in the whole-time employment of the Company, retires by rotation at the ensuing annual general meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

    The Board of directors commends the re-appointment of Mr. D. Ashok as a Director, liable to retire by rotation.

25. Instructions for e-voting and joining the AGM are as follows:

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND JOINING GENERAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER:-

i. The remote e-voting period begins on Saturday, August 6, 2022 at 09:00 a.m. (IST) and ends on Tuesday, August 9, 2022 at 05:00 p.m. (IST). The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. The members, whose names appear in the Register of members / beneficial owners as on the record date ("cut-off date") i.e., August 2, 2022, may cast their vote electronically. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, being August 2, 2022.

ii. The Board of Directors has appointed Mrs. D. Renuka, Practicing Company Secretary as the 'Scrutinizer' to scrutinize the remote e-voting process and voting during the AGM in a fair and transparent manner.

iii. The Scrutinizer will submit her report to the Chairman of the Company or to any other person authorized by him after completion of scrutiny of the e-voting (votes cast during the AGM and votes cast through remote e-voting). The result declared along with the Scrutinizer's report shall be communicated to the stock exchanges, NSDL and RTA, and will also be displayed on the Company's website, www.nbventures.com.

iv. The members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may also participate in the AGM through VC / OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.

v. Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a member of the Company after sending of the notice and holding shares as on the cut-off date, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in. However, if he/she is already registered with NSDL for remote e-voting then he/she can use his/her existing User ID and password for casting the vote.

vi. The details of the process and manner for remote e-voting are explained herein below:

The way to vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system consists of "Two Steps" which are mentioned below:

Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system

A) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode:

In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Existing **IDeAS** user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the **"Beneficial Owner"** icon under **"Login"** which is available under **'IDeAS'** section, this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-voting services under value added services. Click on **"Access to e-voting"** under e-voting services and you will be able to see e-voting page. Click on Company name or **e-voting service provider i.e. NSDL** and you will be re-directed to e-voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. If you are not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select **"Register Online for IDeAS Portal"** or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/ Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-voting page. Click on Company name or **e-voting service provider i.e. NSDL** and you will be redirected to e-voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App "**NSDL Speede**" facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience. NSDL Mobile App is available on App Store Google Play

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Existing users who have opted for Easi / Easiest, they can login through their user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or www.cdslindia.com and click on New System Myeasi. After successful login of Easi/Easiest the user will be also able to see the E Voting Menu. The Menu will have links of **e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL.** Click on **NSDL** to cast your vote. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP i.e. **NSDL** where the e-Voting is in progress.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on Company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID / Password are advised to use Forgot User ID and Forgot Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 or 022-23058542-43

B) Login Method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

1. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
2. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section.
3. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.

Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL e-services i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at https://eservices.nsdl.com/ with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL e-services after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

4. **Your User ID details are given below:**

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12****** then your user ID is IN300***12******.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12************** then your user ID is 12**************
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the Company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

5. Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:
   a) If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote.
   b) If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you need to retrieve the 'initial password', which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.
   c) How to retrieve your 'initial password'?
      (i) If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the Company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
      (ii) If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.

6. If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the " Initial password" or have forgotten your password:

7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.

8. Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.

9. After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

How to cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system?

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies "EVEN" in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.

2. Select "EVEN" of Company for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on "VC/OAVM" link placed under "Join General Meeting".

3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.

4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on "Submit" and also "Confirm" when prompted.

5. Upon confirmation, the message "Vote cast successfully" will be displayed.

6. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.

7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your **vote.**

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution / Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to prenukaacs@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in.

2. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the "Forgot User Details/Password?" or "Physical User Reset Password?" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.

3. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 or send a request to (Name of NSDL Official) at evoting@nsdl.co.in

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

1. In case shares are held in physical mode please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to investorservices@nbv.in.
2. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to investorservices@nbv.in. If you are an Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at **step 1 (A)** i.e. **Login method for e-voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode**.
3. Alternatively shareholder / members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
4. In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR e-VOTING ON THE DAY OF THE EGM/AGM ARE AS UNDER:-

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the EGM / AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
2. Only those Members / shareholders, who will be present in the EGM / AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system in the EGM/AGM.
3. Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the EGM/AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the EGM/AGM.
4. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the EGM/AGM shall be the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE EGM / AGM THROUGH VC / OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

Member will be provided with a facility to attend the EGM / AGM through VC / OAVM through the NSDL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for **Access to NSDL e-Voting system**. After successful login, you can see link of "VC / OAVM link" placed under **"Join General meeting"** menu against Company name. You are requested to click on VC / OAVM link placed under Join General Meeting menu. The link for VC / OAVM will be available in Shareholder / Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.

Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.

Further, Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

Members are encouraged to submit their questions in advance with regard to the financial statements or any other matter to be placed at the 50th AGM from their registered e-mail address, mentioning their name, DP ID and Client ID number / folio number and mobile number, to reach the Company's e-mail address at investorservices@nbv.in before 3:00 p.m. (IST) on August 2, 2022. Such questions by the members shall be suitably replied by the Company.

Members who would like to express their views or ask questions during the AGM may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request from their registered email address mentioning their name, DP ID and Client ID / folio number, PAN, mobile number at investorservices@nbv.in from July 20, 2022 (9:00 a.m. IST) to August 2, 2022, (5:00 p.m. IST). Those members who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views / ask questions during the AGM. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of speakers depending on the availability of time for the AGM.

Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 15(3) of the Companies (Meetings of Board and Its Powers) Rules, 2014.

Item No.5: Ratification of remuneration payable to Cost Auditors for the financial year 2022-23:

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, approved the appointment and remuneration payable to the cost auditors, M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants (Registration no.:000042), Hyderabad, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company across various segments, for the financial year 2022-23 as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Product	Fee for 2022-23 (₹)
1	Electricity (Eight Units)	5,20,000
2	Ferro Alloys (Steel) (Two Units)	1,80,000
	TOTAL	**7,00,000**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Act read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors as recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of directors, needs to be ratified by the members of the Company. Accordingly, consent of the members is sought for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year 2022-23.

The Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution for members' approval.

None of the directors, key managerial personnel of the Company and their relatives are in any way deemed to be interested or concerned in this Resolution.

By Order of the Board
for **NAVA BHARAT VENTURES LIMITED**

VSN Raju
Company Secretary & Vice President
Membership no.: A11701

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 16, 2022

Annexure – I

Details of Director seeking re-appointment (Pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and as per Secretarial Standards on general meetings.

The particulars of Mr. D. Ashok, Chairman, who is proposed to be re-appointed, are given below:

A	**Name**	**Mr. D. Ashok**
B	**Brief Resume**	
i)	Age	65 Years
ii)	Qualification	MBA from U.S.A.
iii)	Experience	40 years
iv)	Date of appointment on the Board of the Company (Nava Bharat Ventures Ltd.)	March 19, 1992
C	Nature of his expertise in specific functional areas	Top management experience as Chairman (Executive) of Nava Bharat Ventures Ltd, in planning and execution, project management and diversification. Expertise in managing and monitoring international operations.
D	Terms and Conditions along with details of remuneration sought to be paid	As mentioned in the resolution for his appointment approved by the shareholders in their meeting held on August 27, 2021.
E	Relationship between Directors inter se [(As per Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of Companies (Specification of Definition Rules, 2014)]	Mr. D. Ashok is father of Mr. Ashwin Devineni, CEO and whole-time director of the Company; and Related to Mr. P. Trivikrama Prasad, Managing Director, but not falling under section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013.
F	Name(s) of other companies in which directorships held	1. Nava Bharat Energy India Limited 2. AV Dwellings Private Limited 3. A9 Homes Private Limited
G	Name(s) of other companies in which Committee Membership(s) / Chairmanship(s) held	**Chairman** - Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of Nava Bharat Energy India Limited **Member** - Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Nava Bharat Energy India Limited
H	Listed entities from which resigned in the past three years	Nil
I	No. of shares of ₹ 2/- each held by (i) The Director (ii) His relatives **Total**	 23,26,000 2,55,62,998 **2,78,88,998**
J	Last Remuneration drawn	₹ 1,394.86 Lakhs (Total Remuneration [including Commission to be paid] drawn in FY 2021-22)
K	No. of Board Meetings attended during the year	5 (Five)

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