

**CHHATTISGARH STATE
POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED**

CPTCL

छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट पॉवर ट्रांसमिशन कंपनी लिमिटेड

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON
31ST MARCH 2025**



**STATUTORY AUDITOR'S
BEGANI AND BEGANI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
TAGORE NAGAR
RAIPUR (C.G.) 492001**

BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



N.C.BEGANI M.Com., L.L.B., F.C.A
SUDIP BACHHAWAT B.Com. (Hons.), F.C.A
SUMIT BACHHAWAT B.Com., F.C.A.
SANDHYA RAJESH BEGANI B.Com., F.C.A., DISA
- DEEPIKA NATHANI B.Com., F.C.A.
MAHAVIR S. JAIN B.Com., F.C.A
AMIT AGRAWAL B.Com., F.C.A
- ANSHUL BEGANI B.Com., F.C.A
SANKALP SOHANEY B.Com., F.C.A

H.O. : 2ND FLOOR, C – 34.1
NEAR DIGAMBAR JAIN MANDIR
TAGORE NAGAR
RAIPUR-492001(C.G.)
Phone : 0771-2227242
0771-4099889(O)
Telefax : 0771-4099888
E-Mail : beganis@hotmail.com
Cell : 098266-06500
: 098265-93300

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHHATTISGARH STATE POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

QUALIFIED OPINION

We have audited the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited ("the Company") which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as the standalone Ind AS financial statements).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the **effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015(as amended), of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025 and **its Profit** (including total comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.



BASIS FOR QUALIFIED OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Major comments and observations, based on our audit, which in our opinion are significant and required provisions in the financial statements in certain cases mentioned herein. The net aggregate impact of non-provision on the Profit for the year and/or on the assets/liabilities and also there are cases as stated in Para below wherein the quantum of impact though material is unascertainable due to Lack of Sufficient & Appropriate Audit Evidence. The distinguished reasons have been mentioned in our note below:

a. Revenue

i. Discrepancies of Revenue:

During the course of our audit, we observed that the Company has recognized revenue amounting to Rs.2.55Crores under the head "Transmission Charges billed to other parties" for the year ended 31st March 2025. The said amount has been received directly into the Escrow Account maintained with IDBI Bank by Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited (CSPTCL).

However, the Company has not produced any invoices or supporting documents for our verification in respect of the above receipts. Further, we noted that the Company has recorded an overbooking of revenue from CSPDCL and under-booking from Transmission Charges billed to other parties to the extent of Rs.2.55Crores. Further, the management has adjusted the aforesaid amount by netting it off from trade receivables without issuing the requisite credit notes.

In the absence of adequate documentary evidence and appropriate accounting treatment in compliance with the applicable **Accounting Standards (including Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)**, we are unable to ascertain the correctness and appropriateness of the revenue recognition, related trade receivables, and the consequential impact, if any, on the Statement of Profit and Loss, trade receivables, and other related financial statement disclosures for the year ended 31st March 2025.

ii. **Non-compliance with Revenue Recognition Requirements:**

As per the provisions of Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (CSERC) Order No. 62 dated 04/03/2011 (Page No. 43), the revenue earned by the State Transmission Utility (STU)/Transmission Licensee from short-term open access (STOA) customers — for both bilateral and collective transactions — is required to be directly passed on to long-term and medium-term open access (LTOA & MTOA) customers. This disbursement must be made in proportion to their monthly payable charges, thereby reducing their transmission charges in subsequent months.

On examination, it was noted that while the company has maintained separate accounts for STOA revenue as required (GL code I130510), CSPTCL has not carried out the necessary bifurcation of STOA charges into State Transmission Utility (STU) hiring charges and revenue accounting from the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) within the SAP accounting Software. Additionally, in the balance sheet provided, STOA revenue has not been bifurcated to clearly distinguish revenue received from CSPDCL and from other parties.

These deficiencies in accounting and revenue recognition not only reflect non-compliance with the CSERC regulatory requirements but also indicate a lack of adherence to the fundamental principles of **Ind AS 115** in terms of revenue disaggregation and proper financial reporting. The absence of accurate classification and accounting for STOA revenue undermines the reliability and transparency of the financial statements.

iii. **Incorrect Basis for Revenue Recognition:**

CSPTCL's practice of booking revenue from major Short-Term Open Access (STOA) customers, such as Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) on a cash basis further exacerbates the issue. This approach does not comply with the accrual basis of accounting mandated by **Ind AS 115**, which requires revenue to be recognized when the control of goods or services is transferred to the customer, not merely when cash is received.

Additionally, we noted that revenue from certain Long-Term Open Access (LTOA) customers is recognized in the books of accounts (SAP) one month later to the day on which the bill was raised. This practice is not in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting as prescribed under the applicable financial reporting framework. As a result, there is a timing mismatch between revenue billing and revenue recognition, which may lead to understatement or

BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



overstatement of revenue and receivables in the relevant accounting periods. The impact of this deviation on the financial statements has not been quantified by the management.

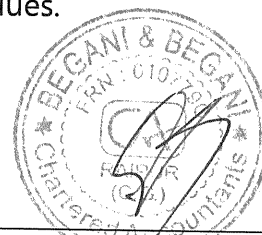
The table given below shows the timing difference on a month wise break-up:

Month	As per SAP	As per Bill	Difference
	LTOA Customers	LTOA Customers	
Jul-24	-	1,45,397.00	-1,45,397.00
Aug-24	1,45,397.00	8,86,144.00	-7,40,747.00
Sep-24	8,86,143.00	9,40,995.00	-54,852.00
Oct-24	6,11,976.00	9,34,193.00	-3,22,217.00
Nov-24	12,63,212.00	9,32,018.00	3,31,194.00
Dec-24	9,32,289.00	15,43,613.00	-6,11,324.00
Jan-25	22,35,410.00	34,49,444.00	-12,14,034.00
Feb-25	2,28,96,944.00	40,40,181.00	1,88,56,763.00
Mar-25	2,96,65,169.00	1,87,58,262.00	1,09,06,907.00
Total	5,86,36,531.00	3,16,30,247.00	2,70,06,293.00

iv. During the course of our audit, we observed that an amount of Rs.26,16,480/- was recorded under the head "SLDC Development Fund". However, the management did not provide us with any supporting details or justification for the nature and source of this income. Furthermore, we noted that this amount has subsequently been transferred to "SLDC Operating Charges" without any clear basis or proper documentation to support such reclassification. Therefore due to lack of information and explanation we were unable to comment on the same.

v. **Delay Payment Surcharge:**

As disclosed in **Note 25 to the financial statements**, the Company has recorded a reversal of delayed payment surcharge under the head **Exceptional items** aggregating to Rs.168Crores relating to the period Financial Year 2022-23 to 2024-25. The delayed payment surcharge was originally receivable from Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited (CSPDCL) on account of delay in settlement of dues.



It is an established practice of the Company that such surcharge amounts, once receivable is created are reversed only after obtaining the specific approval of the Board of Directors, generally based on a formal resolution passed in this regard. However, in the current year, the management has accounted for the reversal of the said Rs.168Crores without obtaining the requisite Board approval as of the date of our audit report. In our view, such reversal in the absence of Board approval is not consistent with the Company's approved policy and does not provide sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the recognition of the reversal. This treatment may therefore not be in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles prescribed under the applicable financial reporting framework. Further the company has accounted Rs.33.57/-Crores as Delay payment Charges in note No.20 the said amount should netted with the reversal of Rs.168 Crore/- due to which the revenue from operation is over stated by Rs.33.57Crores.

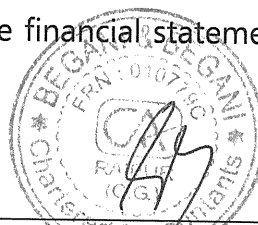
vi. Penalty and Other Receipts

As disclosed in the financial statements, the Company has recognised income under the head "Miscellaneous Income" amounting to Rs.39.25 crores during the year, which, as per the records, is described as "Penalty and Other Receipts".

During the course of our audit, we noted that such penalty amounts should appropriately be netted off against the respective cost of respective Assets to which they relate, in accordance with the principles laid down in Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. However, the Company has presented these amounts separately under Miscellaneous Income, which has resulted in overstatement of Other Income for the year by Rs.39.25 crores, and due to this there is Overstatement in profit of the company during the year.

Furthermore, the Company has not provided us with complete and adequate supporting documentation, such as detailed break-ups, agreements, correspondence, basis of computation, and period of accrual, to substantiate the nature, measurement, and timing of recognition of this income.

In the absence of such documentation, we are unable to verify whether this income has been appropriately recognised in the current reporting period, whether it is free from material misstatement, and whether the related disclosures in the financial statements are complete and accurate.



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



The give table shows Party-wise break-up of penalty received:

Row Labels	Sum of LC amnt	Vendor Code
Apar Industries Ltd.	-19,83,86,732.03	312893
Laxmi Siddharth Transmission LPP	-6,95,99,764.00	307970
Ashtech Industries Pvt.Ltd.	-1,83,10,731.00	316396
Navdurga Electro Construction Pv.Ltd	-1,60,04,547.00	315981
R.S. Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	-1,19,59,850.00	315029
Suresh Techno Electro(India) LLP	-1,13,00,965.87	315731
Brahmani Developers Pvt Ltd	-1,08,84,527.00	313668
M/S BHEL Raipur	-1,08,44,998.00	305852
M/s. UNIQUE STRUCTURE & TOWERS LTD	-96,28,570.32	301377
Kalpataru Projects Int Ltd	-95,65,748.00	316697
Relemac Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	-60,66,554.00	316899
Agrawal Power Pvt Ltd	-49,75,169.00	309890
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	-43,12,569.00	313931
M/s DEVSHRI AGROTECH PVT LTD	-35,74,656.00	301070
S. R. Impex Pvt. Ltd.	-35,54,329.00	316849
Popular switchgear (P) Ltd	-23,38,768.00	312800
M/s. EFFECTIVE ENTERPRISES	-11,88,669.00	301110
Total	-39,24,97,147.22	

b. Deposit Work

The company carries out Capital Work for its own project as well as for other parties; known as deposit works. The company prepares an initial estimate of cost and outside parties are required to submit requisite amount with the company for execution of work. This amount is parked in a liability account namely L110702 and L110705 in books of accounts (SAP ERP system). After the completion of work, the same is netted off with respective asset or refunded back to company as the case may be. The amount outstanding in aforesaid codes as at 31st March, 2025 amounts to Rs. 54,645.78Lakhs. However, the company has not provided party wise / estimate wise reconciliation or ageing of the aforesaid amount, we are also not able to identify the total balance of deposit works which was transferred during the year to CWIP and balance of Rs.54,645.78Lakhs as is not yet identified. The company has not provided us adequate information so as to enable us to bifurcate the liability in the aforesaid two categories. In the absence of party wise reconciliation of deposit works liability, we are unable to comment upon the accuracy of deposit work liability of Rs.54,645.78Lakhs and its classification thereon in non- current liability.

Further, we have also observed that there have been no significant movement in deposit work account codes during last 5 years the details of which is tabulated below.

BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G

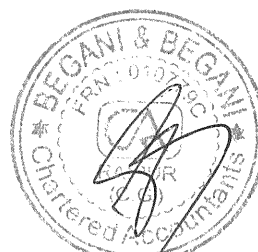


Year	Deposit Work Liability
2024-25	54,645.78
2023-24	45,721.61
2022-23	47,034.71
2021-22	47,304.53
2020-21	45,961.27

Furthermore, the amount of Rs.54,645.78Lakhs appearing in the Balance Sheet for which no reconciliation has been produced before us for verification. Adjustments made to this account are not adequately explained, and as a result, we are unable to verify the accuracy of this balance.

c. Capital WIP

- i. During the course of our audit, we observed that Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) amounting to Rs.92,208.51Lakhs is outstanding as at the year end. The Company has provided us with the ageing schedule of CWIP as per the format prescribed in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. However, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to verify the accuracy and completeness of the ageing figures disclosed in the financial statements. Further, we found that there are various general ledger codes under CWIP where balances have been outstanding for a prolonged period and the said balances were transfer to other WIP head and the re age-wise classification has been changed on the basis of transfer entry but the same was in CWIP from long period. The Company has not provided us with adequate details or reconciliations in respect of such long-outstanding balances, and accordingly, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments to these balances are necessary. In our opinion, the matters described above indicate that the CWIP balances and related disclosures in the financial statements may not be free from material misstatement. During the course of our audit we have found that the ageing as per management is not up to mark because as per management the ageing of CWIP for more than 3 years is only Rs.8.60Lakhs as per our findings the some of the instances of the ageing is shown in the below mention table:



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



EST No.	NAME	More than 3 year
Y25423160008	220 KV S/s Dharsiwa*400KV CIVIL	11,10,65,440.27
Z16423140013	220 KV Churri S/S (Civil)	9,21,042.00
Y28438190013	2nd Ckt. of Kanker-Konda-Jagdarpur line.	5,90,06,560.34
Y28438190006	2nd Ckt. of Kanker-Konda-Jagdarpur line.	7,88,63,234.00
Y39425160014	132KV S/s Mohla*Civil	3,99,40,775.90
Y39425170024	132 KV S/S Takhatpur*Civil	4,25,88,543.00
Y39423200020	Const. of 220KV Ss Patan.	1,08,206.00
Y39425170023	132KV S/s Lormi * (Civil)	4,20,50,171.68
Z18425160016	132 KV S/s Kansabel*Civil	3,95,18,377.00
Y28423200002	220KV S/s Jagdarpur*EHT	1,23,91,041.00
Z93425200002	132 KV Switchyard 100 MW k(E)	1,18,91,242.00
Z18425140025	132KV S/s Kondatarai	3,10,37,822.73
Z16425160020	conversion 132KV Vandna pooling S/s *Civ	66,54,426.99
Y25423160008	220 KV S/s Dharsiwa*400KV CIVIL	11,08,28,141.87
Z16423140013	220 KV Churri S/S (Civil)	9,21,042.73
Y39425160014	132KV S/s Mohla*Civil	3,99,40,775.00
Y39425170024	132 KV S/S Takhatpur*Civil	4,25,88,543.00
Y39425170023	132KV S/s Lormi * (Civil)	4,25,49,979.29
Y28423200002	220KV S/s Jagdarpur*EHT	1,23,91,041.00
Z18425140025	132KV S/s Kondatarai	2,61,76,138.00
Z16425160020	conversion 132KV Vandna pooling S/s *Civ	99,75,729.00
	Total	76,14,08,272.80

- ii. The Company has prepared and presented the ageing schedule of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) and the ageing schedule of trade payables in the format prescribed under Schedule III, Division II of the Companies Act, 2013. However, the supporting details provided for the preparation of these ageing schedules were insufficient to enable us to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information presented.

Due to the absence of adequate reconciliations, underlying documentation, and corroborative audit evidence, we were unable to ascertain whether the ageing classifications, the amounts reported, and the related disclosures are free from material

misstatement. In our view, this limitation in the availability of verifiable information affects the appropriateness of the presentation of the financial statements to such an extent that we are unable to comment on the accuracy of these disclosures as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

d. Fixed Assets

i. **Inappropriate treatment of Asset Scrapped:**

During the course of our audit, we observed that in cases where assets or parts thereof were scrapped, as explained to us the value of the scrapped portion was determined based on a survey report. However, instead of derecognizing the carrying amount of the scrapped asset from the books of account, the management has adjusted the scrap value against the cost of the new asset. In the absence of appropriate de-recognition, the carrying value of fixed assets and related depreciation may be misstated. This approach is not in line with the requirements of Ind AS 16, which mandates that the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment should be derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. The current practice may result in the overstatement of asset balances and misstatement of depreciation and loss on disposal, thereby impacting the accuracy of the financial statements.

ii. **Difference in date of Put to use in SAP, Completion Certificate and FAR:**

For Fixed Assets testing, we identified samples which were provided and categorized into three RAOs: Raipur H.O., Gudhiyari, and Bilaspur. However, we did not receive any documentation for Bilaspur RAO and only received partial samples for Gudhiyari RAO. Consequently, we are unable to verify the accuracy of the fixed assets records for these locations.

Out of the samples tested, the following observations were made:

Asset No.	Date of Put to Use & Capitalization as per SAP ERP System	Date of Put to Use & Capitalisation as per Completion Certificate	Date of Capitalization as per Fixed Asset Register (FAR)
217696-0	03-01-2025	03-01-2025	31-01-2025
1067035-0	02-07-2024	02-07-2024	31-07-2024

BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



We observed discrepancies between the capitalization dates and 'put to use' dates recorded in the Fixed Asset Register (FAR) and those mentioned in the completion certificates issued by CSPTCL. As per **Ind AS 16 – "Property, Plant and Equipment"**, capitalization of an asset should occur only when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The observed inconsistencies raise concerns about the appropriateness of the timing of capitalization. Consequently, this may impact the accuracy of depreciation and the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) reported in the financial statements.

Additionally, we observed that management does not rely on the data maintained in the SAP ERP system, but instead uses a manually maintained FAR, which increases the risk of errors and lack of audit trail. The absence of reconciled, verifiable documentation supporting the capitalization dates limits our ability to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the correctness of capitalization. The company should strengthen internal controls over capitalization processes, including documentation, review, and approval procedures for asset commissioning. We are unable to comment the capitalization and calculation of depreciation done by the management of the company.

iii. Difference in Rate of Depreciation in Books of Accounts (SAP) and Fixed Asset Register (FAR):

During our audit, we noted a discrepancy in the depreciation rates applied in the Books of Accounts (SAP system) and those recorded in the manually maintained Fixed Asset Register (FAR). These inconsistencies have resulted in a significant difference in the amount of depreciation charged with certain assets being under-depreciated in the financial records. The variation in depreciation methodology and rates not only impacts the accuracy of the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) but also affects the profitability and financial position reported in the financial statements. In the absence of a consistent and system-driven approach aligned with the accounting policy and Ind AS 16 requirements, the reliability of the depreciation expense recognized in the accounts is compromised. This may potentially lead to material misstatements.

Asset Code	Addition Amount	Depreciation Charged		Difference
		As per SAP	As per FAR Sheet	
217749	25,69,52,485.49	2,75,959.93	37,170.00	2,38,789.93
217746	18,52,51,088.20	14,32,473.00	8,57,535.00	5,74,938.00
217649	18,94,22,190.97	63,06,461.55	41,65,005.00	21,41,456.55

BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



217649	7,54,87,190.83	25,13,206.42	16,59,808.00	8,53,398.42
217730	9,62,88,000.00	10,96,153.14	13,929.00	10,82,224.14
217682	12,43,22,858.94	47,53,288.66	27,33,604.00	20,19,684.66
217682	4,45,93,885.28	17,04,976.96	9,80,528.00	7,24,448.96
217678	5,21,06,811.32	22,49,643.77	13,79,389.00	8,70,254.77
217607	7,43,28,476.76	43,42,575.07	26,23,530.00	17,19,045.07
217607	7,84,15,481.77	45,81,354.70	27,67,787.00	18,13,567.70
	1,17,71,68,469.56	2,92,56,093.20	1,72,18,285.00	1,20,37,808.20

e. Sale of Scrap

- i. As disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements, the Company has reported 'Net Proceeds from Sale of Scrap' amounting to Rs. 878.44 Lakhs under 'Other Income'. While the sale of scrap is carried out exclusively through MSTC by way of auction, and the relevant invoices indicating the quantities sold have been made available to us, the Company has not maintained or produced for our verification a separate quantitative record of scrap in its books (SAP system). In the absence of such records, we are unable to verify the accuracy of the quantity of scrap sold and, consequently, the accuracy of the associated cost and income recognized from such sales. Accordingly, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary in respect of the sale of scrap income reported.

Furthermore, a list of assets sold during the year by CSPTCL was provided to us. However, we are unable to comment on the completeness and accuracy of the asset disposals, as the list does not specify the class of assets sold. No additional information regarding the asset categories was made available, which limits our ability to assess the appropriateness of the related accounting treatment."

- ii. During the course of our audit, we observed that the Company has presented an aggregate amount of Rs.1.43 crores towards Cost of Scrap Sales under the head Other Expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The management has determined this cost based on internal workings; however, we were not provided with adequate supporting documentation, such as detailed calculations, underlying cost records, or corroborating evidence, to substantiate the basis of computation of such cost. In the absence of sufficient appropriate audit evidence, we are unable to comment on whether the cost of scrap sales has been correctly determined; whether it has been appropriately classified under Other Expenses in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework; and whether the related disclosures in the financial statements are complete and accurate.

Accordingly, we are unable to ascertain whether any adjustments to the cost of scrap sales, and consequently to the profit for the year, are necessary.

f. Cash & Cash Equivalents

During the course of our audit, we observed that the balances of certain bank accounts maintained with State Bank of India reflect unresolved variances as under:

A difference of Rs.10,00,000.00 in SBI (HO Disbursement) [A100420], which management has represented as pertaining to the previous financial year and carried forward as part of the opening balances of the current year and a difference of Rs.9,97,652.20 in Collection & Deposit – SBI [A100401], which management has represented as relating to the current year's balances.

On inquiry, management explained that these differences arise from prior and current year transactions. However, the Company has not provided adequate reconciliations or supporting documentation to substantiate the above variances, nor has it passed the necessary accounting entries to adjust the same in the books of account. Further, the Company has provided only a grouped reconciliation of bank accounts (I.e. GL Code Wise) instead of account-wise reconciliations, which limits our ability to verify the correctness and completeness of individual bank balances.

In the absence of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, we are unable to verify the accuracy of these balances or determine whether adjustments to Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other Current Assets, or Retained Earnings are required. Accordingly, these unresolved variances may indicate potential misstatements in the reported balances of cash and cash equivalents in the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025.

- g.** It was observed that CSPTCL has failed to maintain any provision for expected credit loss. According to Ind AS requirements, entities must provide a comprehensive and detailed disclosure of trade receivables, including an ageing analysis, to accurately assess the recoverability of these amounts. Moreover, Ind AS mandates the recognition of provisions for expected credit losses to account for any potential non-recoverability of receivables. The absence of such provisions results in a substantial understatement of liabilities and overstatement of assets.



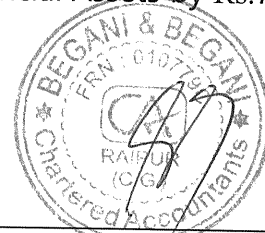
h. We draw attention to the matter relating to intercompany balances between CSPTCL and its group entities, CSPDCL and CSPGCL. We observed that the opening balances of CSPDCL as per the reconciliation statements do not agree with the corresponding figures in the financial statements. As a result, the closing balances are also impacted. **In the absence of appropriate reconciliation and supporting evidence, we are unable to ascertain the correctness and completeness of these balances as reported in the financial statements.**

i. "As per the provisions of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, buyers are required to make payment to suppliers registered under the Act within 45 days from the date of acceptance or deemed acceptance of goods or services. In case of delay, the buyer is liable to pay compound interest with monthly rests at three times the bank rate notified by the Reserve Bank of India. During the course of our audit, the management has not provided the requisite details or classification of suppliers under the MSMED Act, 2006. In the absence of such information, we are unable to comment on the applicability of interest liability, if any, under the said Act. This constitutes a limitation on the scope of our audit in this regard."

Furthermore, there is no system in SAP to identify MSME Vendors and therefore details of payments due to MSME and non MSME Vendors could not be identified and reported under Note No 18 of Financial Statements further we are unable to comment on the disallowance which may occur due to section 43(b)(h) of the Income tax act 1961 which may lead to the change the calculation of provision of income tax in financial statement.

j. During the course of our audit, we observed that the Company has presented an amount of Rs.7.50 crores under the head "Other Financial Assets" in respect of GL Code A103010 (Drs – Scrap Claims). Based on the nature of transactions recorded in this account, the balance represents amounts recoverable from customers in the ordinary course of business arising from sale of scrap, which are in the nature of trade receivables as defined under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant requirements of **Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.**

Accordingly, in our opinion, this balance should appropriately be classified under "Trade Receivables" instead of "Other Financial Assets". The current classification results in a misstatement of both Trade Receivables and Other Financial Assets by Rs.7.50 crores, though the total of current assets remains unaffected.



k. Repair and Maintenance

During the course of our audit, we requested the Company to provide samples of invoices pertaining to repair and maintenance expenses of plant and machinery as disclosed under Note No. 24 "Other Expenses". Upon examination of the sample invoices provided, we noted that certain expenditures classified as repairs and maintenance appear to be of a capital nature. These include an invoice amounting to Rs.18,13,630 relating to job work for feeder installation, Rs.13,51,100 towards bushing replacement of 220kV, and an amount of Rs.46,02,000 relation to firewall replacement. These expenditures appear to provide future economic benefits by enhancing the functionality or extending the useful life of the related assets. As such, they may meet the criteria for capitalization under Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, which requires that costs incurred to bring an asset to the condition necessary for it to operate as intended, or that enhance the asset's performance beyond its originally assessed standard, should be capitalized.

In our view, the current classification of these expenditures as revenue in nature may not be appropriate. Misclassification of such expenditures could result in an overstatement of expenses in the current period and an understatement of the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, thereby impacting the accuracy and fair presentation of the financial statements.

- I. The Company has outstanding trade payables amounting to Rs.15,343.91Lakhs. Management has provided the status of these payables in the format prescribed under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. However, the information furnished to us lacked sufficient detail regarding the nature, ageing, and categorisation of such payables, including specific identification of amounts due to micro and small enterprises, disputed dues, and other classifications as required under the Schedule. Due to the absence of adequate supporting documentation, confirmations from vendors, and reconciliations for these balances, we were unable to verify the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures and amounts reported under trade payables. Accordingly, we could not determine whether any adjustments to the reported trade payables or related disclosures in the financial statements are necessary.

m. Cash In Imprest

The company has disclosed Cash in Imprest under Cash & Cash Equivalents (**Note No.12**) at Rs. 92.58Lakhs which consist of Two Ledgers A100320(Temp Advance –Div)(Balance as at 31st March 2025 : 52,93,479.39/-)& A100312 (Cash Clearing A/c). A100312 (Balance as at 31st March 2025: 3,08,42,461/-) is a Account opened where the Temporary Advances given to various Divisional Offices / Field Offices for meeting the expenses is parked prior to booking

of Expenses, which is subject to submission of Bills & Vouchers by the Divisional Offices to their Respective RAOs, thus it is a clearing account, Further in our opinion the above mentioned Ledger code should be Zero at the end of the financial year as the advance given by head office and advance received by it RAO should be reconciled. Further no detailed list of advances given under ledger Code A100320 and A100312 is provided to us.

n. Grant received under Power System Development Fund Scheme

"As described in Note 19 to the financial statements, the Company has government grant of Rs.10,668.95Lakhs during the year under the Power System Development Fund (PSDF) Scheme towards the Renovation and Upgradation of the Protection System. Out of this, an amount of Rs.1.31Crores received during the year remained unutilized as on the balance sheet date, and **Rs.7.06Crores** pertains to recovery of expenses incurred in earlier periods. In accordance with Ind AS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, government grants relating to assets should be presented as deferred income and recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related assets. However, the Company has recognized deferred income of Rs.339.89Lakhs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, equivalent to the current year's depreciation charged on assets created using grant amounts received in previous years, instead of recognizing the grant income on a systematic and rational basis from the date the assets were available for use. The recognition of deferred income should begin when the asset is ready for its intended use, and the income should be recognized over the useful life of the asset, not based on timing of depreciation expense alone. This approach is not in compliance with the recognition principles laid down under Ind AS 20. Consequently, the profit for the year may be misstated to the extent of the incorrect recognition of government grant income."

To rectify this, the Company has now entered a deferred income of Rs.339.89Lakhs (for which no working has been provided to us for our verification) in the Profit & Loss account and reclassified the remaining amount under Other Non-Current Liabilities. **However, in compliance with Ind AS 20, the remaining grant should be bifurcated into Current and Non-Current Liabilities.**



o. SLDC Books

Section 3.1 of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff Principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from tariff and Charges) Regulations, 2021, mentions that till the SLDC is not separately established as State agency, separate books of accounts for SLDC as separate unit under CSPTCL shall be maintained and certified by the CSPTCL.

However, no separate books of accounts for SLDC were produced before us during the course of our audit in CSPTCL.

p. Lease Expenses

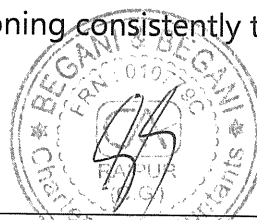
Under Ind AS 116, a lessee must recognize a right-of-use (Ro U) asset and a lease liability at the lease's commencement. The Ro U asset is initially measured at cost, including the initial lease liability, any lease payments made before or at commencement (minus any incentives), initial direct costs, and estimated dismantling or restoration costs. The lease liability is measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, the Ro U asset is depreciated over the lease term or the asset's useful life, whichever is shorter. The lease liability increases with interest and decreases as payments are made. This approach ensures accurate reflection of the leased asset and corresponding liability on the balance sheet, in compliance with Ind AS 116.

We haven't yet received the necessary working, so we're unable to comment on the accuracy of the lease expenses recognized in the financial statements at this time.

q. Audit Trail

Based on our review, we observed that the company uses SAP accounting software for maintaining its financial records. We requested a list of any transactions or entries that were altered or deleted during the current period to verify their accuracy; however, this information was not made available to us. As a result, we cannot determine whether the audit trail feature of the software was enabled and functioning consistently throughout the year for all relevant transactions.



r. Trade Receivables

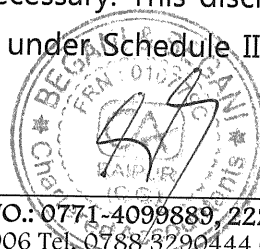
- i. The Company has reported Trade Receivables amounting to Rs 5148.65 Lakhs as at the balance sheet date. During the course of our review of the books of accounts maintained in SAP, it was observed that certain debtor balances have remained outstanding over multiple financial years. In several instances, we noted that current year transactions were recorded by debiting the Trade Receivables account and subsequently crediting the same upon receipt of payment, thereby closing the transaction.

However, in the case of a specific party, SRV Solar Urja Pvt. Ltd. (Customer Code: 800693), an amount of Rs.1,38,79,832 has remained outstanding since 12.09.2023 and is yet to be settled. It was also observed that during the current financial year, an amount of Rs.4,72,000 was debited and subsequently credited on 31.03.2025, effectively closing that individual transaction.

A similar pattern was observed in the account of CSPDCL (Customer Code: 300011), where numerous entries dating back to F.Y. 2015-16 to F.Y. 2023-24 remain unsettled as of FY 2024-25. Notably, no corresponding demand for settlement from the concerned parties was found on record for these longstanding balances. Additionally, we were not provided with the ageing schedule of trade receivables, which significantly restricted our ability to assess the recoverability and proper classification of such long-outstanding balances across the receivable portfolio. Accordingly, we are unable to determine the completeness, accuracy, and recoverability of trade receivables reported as at the balance sheet date.

- ii. The Company does not maintain bill-to-bill accounting for trade receivables. Payments received from customers are recorded in bulk and adjusted against outstanding receivable balances on a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) basis, without specific identification of the invoices being settled. Consequently, it is not possible to ascertain the ageing of trade receivables on an invoice-wise basis. This limitation impacts our ability to verify the accuracy of the ageing analysis of trade receivables as presented in the financial statements, and therefore, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments or provisions for doubtful debts are necessary in respect of specific outstanding amounts.

In the absence of sufficient appropriate audit evidence, we are unable to determine whether the ageing schedule of trade receivables and the related disclosures are free from material misstatement, and whether any adjustments to the reported balances of trade receivables in the financial statements are necessary. This discrepancy also affects the accuracy and reliability of disclosures required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



s. Inventories

- i. During the Course of audit, it came to our notice that no provision of Obsolete Inventory has been made in the Financial Statements of the year. As informed by the management that the same is not required as there is no deviation in stock audit report. No stock audit report has been presented before us for our verification therefore we are unable to comment on this.
- ii. The total closing stock as at year end is reported at Rs.78.68 Crores in the financial statements. We requested the management to provide us with detailed listings and supporting records for the entire closing stock balance. However, the details furnished by the management covered only Rs.37.24Crores of the reported balance. No details or supporting documentation were provided for the remaining portion of the closing stock.

In the absence of complete inventory details and related audit evidence for the entire reported stock, we are unable to verify the existence, condition, and valuation of the unverified portion of the inventory. Consequently, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments to inventories, cost of goods sold, or related disclosures are necessary in the financial statements.

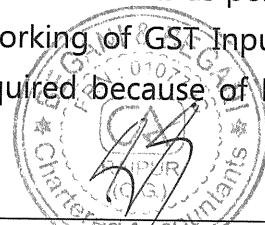
t. Trade Payables

The Company has Trade Payables amounting to Rs.15,343.91 Lakhs (**Note no. 18**). The Trade Payables includes following GL Codes which are pending for clearing since 01st April, 2023 for which no reconciliation has been provided to us:

Acct. No	G/L account text	Amount
L115052	GR/IR A/C w/out PO	20,23,298.20
	Total	20,23,298.20

u. GST (Goods and Service Tax)

- i. During the course of our review, it was observed that the Company is providing GST Taxable Services as well as GST Exempt Services. As explained the Company is availing eligible Input Tax Credit (ITC) within the prescribed time limits as per the GST Act. But we have not been provided with any detailed working of GST Input Credit Claimed and Reversal of any Common Input Credit if required because of Exempt nature of Services rendered by the Company.



Additionally, we note that the management has not carried out the reversal of ITC attributable to exempt income as required under the GST provisions. In the absence of appropriate documentation, reconciliations, and specific details from the management in this regard, we are unable to ascertain the quantum of such reversals, the potential interest liability or the overall impact of such reversal on the financial statements. This may lead to non-compliance with GST provisions and potential exposure to interest, penalties, or denial of credit during assessment or audit by the tax authorities.

ii. During the course of our audit, we noted that the Company has reported balances under Other Liabilities in respect of the following ledger accounts:

- GL Code L112048 – CGST Payable (Sale Other) amounting to Rs.10.01crores
- GL Code L112047 – SGST Payable (Sale Other) amounting to Rs.6.29crores aggregating to a total of Rs.16.30 crores as at the balance sheet date.

We were informed that these balances pertain to statutory dues payable to the Government. However, the Company has not provided us with the **Challans** of payment made for the aforesaid amounts and **Reconciliation** between the ledger balances and the liability as per GST returns and books of account. In the absence of such documentation, we are unable to verify the correctness, completeness, and existence of the se liabilities, as well as whether any contingent liability, interest, or penalty may arise in respect of the same. Accordingly, the impact, if any, of the above on the financial statements cannot be ascertained.

v. MAT Credit

During the course of our audit we have found that last year the company has disclosed an aggregate amount of Rs.2.73Crores of MAT Credit under the head Other Financial Asset and further disclosed under the head "Security Deposit". While in Current year the company has shifted this amount which relates to MAT Credit under the head Current Asset in Advance Tax Paid. The company has provided ITR Computation for F.Y.2023-24 and ITR from filed for the F.Y. 2023-24 on which the below mentioned discrepancies were found on the MAT Credit due to which we're unable to comment on the balance of MAT Credit.



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

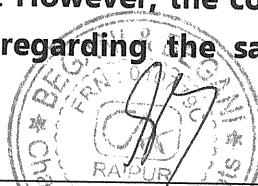
GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



Year	Balance of MAT Credit	MAT Credit utilised		Difference
		As per computation provided to us	AS per ITR form	
2020-21	10,33,33,792.00	10,33,33,792.00	6,80,54,907.00	3,52,78,885.00
2021-22	1,98,45,220.00	1,98,45,220.00	-	1,98,45,220.00
2022-23	9,13,95,929.00	9,13,95,929.00	-	9,13,95,929.00
Total				14,65,20,034.00

w. Merger with Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Company Limited

- i) As per **Para 3 Rule 7B(2)(ii)** of aforesaid notification The assets, properties whether moveable or immovable (including land parcels, residential and commercial buildings along with fixtures and vehicles), real and personal, goodwill, copyright, intellectual property, cash balances, capital, investments, reserve funds, receivables special reserve stocks, shares, dividends, bonds, debentures, securities and other instruments of whatever nature of the Holding Company, whether or not recorded in the books of the Holding Company as on the Determined date shall be transferred to the Transmission Company. **However, the company has not provided us any information or explanation regarding transfer of such Assets of Holding Company in name of Transmission Company.**
- ii) As per **Para 3 Rule 7B(2)(ii)** of aforesaid notification as on the Determined date, the immovable properties /assets of the Holding Company which are either in possession or joint possession of the Generation the Distribution Company (along with other Successor Companies) and/or are being used by the Generation Company and/or Distribution Company, as the case may be, for the purpose of conducting their respective business operations or for the purpose of accommodation of their respective employees, shall be continued to be used by Generation Company and/or Distribution Company. If required, as per the decision of Empowered Committee, the Transmission Company shall enter into agreements in the nature of lease or right to use in favour of the Generation Company and/ or the Distribution Company to facilitate their use of the immovable property on the terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed Company and/ or the Generation. **However, the company has not provided us any information or explanation regarding the same so we are unable to comment on the said.**



- x. During the course of our audit, we observed that the Company has presented a balance under GL Code L110401 – Income Tax Ded-Empl. amounting to Rs.2.62 crores within the head “Other Liabilities”, sub-head “Taxes Payable (Other than Income Tax)” for which no challan of payment/reconciliation has been provided to us. Based on the nature of this liability, the balance represents income tax deducted at source from employees’ and is payable to the Government. As per Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, and in line with the requirements of **Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements**, such liabilities should be presented distinctly as Statutory Dues Payable under Other Current Liabilities with an appropriate description that reflects their nature, rather than under Taxes Payable – Other than Income Tax. The current presentation results in a misclassification within liabilities.

y. Change in Accounting Policy

As per the financial statements, the Company during the current year has recognised an amount of Rs.89.04crores under the head “Other Income” representing term loan interest amount received from the State Government (deferred income). In the previous year, such income was presented on a net basis by offsetting it against interest expense on borrowings. This change in presentation constitutes a change in accounting policy in accordance with Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, which requires retrospective application and restatement of corresponding figures to ensure comparability, unless impracticable. However, the Company has not restated the corresponding figures for the previous year in these financial statements. In our opinion, this has resulted in lack of comparability between the current year and previous year figures as disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the impact of such non-restatement has not been quantified in the financial statements.

z. Amalgamation Adjustment (Goodwill)

As stated in Note 08 to the accompanying financial statements, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹3,483.28 lakhs under the head “Other Non-Current Assets”, further classified as “Amalgamation Adjustment (Goodwill)” pursuant to a scheme of amalgamation accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations. As per paragraph 32 of Ind AS 103, such goodwill is not amortised but is required to be tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Paragraph 10 of Ind AS 36 mandates that impairment testing should be performed at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication of possible impairment, by comparing the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit(s) to which the goodwill has been allocated with its recoverable amount.

The Company has not carried out the required impairment testing for the said goodwill during the year. Consequently, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to ascertain whether any adjustments to the carrying amount of goodwill, the profit for the year, or the net assets as at the balance sheet date might have been necessary.

- aa.** During the course of our audit, we observed that the Company has presented an amount under GL Code A102203 (Ledger Name: MSTC Agent Advance) amounting to Rs.95.29lakhs under the head "Other Financial Assets". We also noted a corresponding balance under GL Code L115055 (Ledger Name: Commission Clearing) amounting to Rs.95.29lakhs, which has been presented under the head "Other Liabilities" in "Other Payables".

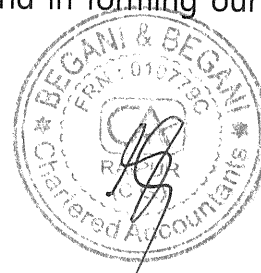
Based on the nature of these transactions and their underlying relationship, the amounts represent reciprocal items arising from the same arrangement/party and should be appropriately netted off in accordance with the principles laid down in **Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements** (paragraphs relating to offsetting of assets and liabilities) and **Ind AS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation**.

The current presentation results in overstatement of both Other Financial Assets and Other Liabilities by Rs.95.29 lakhs, although there is no impact on the total net assets or profit for the year.

- bb.** During the course of our audit we have found that in Note no.26 of the financial statement which states the detail bifurcation of Other Comprehensive Income and in that the aggregate amount of Loss on Remeasurement of Leave Encashment plan is Rs. 35,97,505.7 and we have not obtained the sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the same so we are unable to comment on the appropriateness of the said amount.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Emphasis of Matter

- a) We draw attention to Note [46] of the financial statements, which states that an amount of Rs. 31,11,300/- have been debited between 01.03.2025 to 12.03.2025 in unauthorized manner from the current account no. 935020100003328 of Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited through various cheques which are not issued by the Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited. Necessary Legal action was initiated by company on 01.04.2025.
- b) We draw attention to Note [9] of the financial statements, which states that the Company has carried a provision classified as "Material Short Pending Investigation" relating to inventory shortages amounting to Rs.584.78Lakhs for more than two years. However, we note that no substantive action has been taken by the management to conclude the investigation and determine the final outcome of this shortage, and no satisfactory explanation has been provided to us for the prolonged pendency of this matter. In our opinion, the continued recognition of this provision without resolution or write-off may result in an overstatement of liabilities and an understatement of profit for the year.
- c) We draw attention to the fact that we have not been provided with the necessary supporting documents and records to verify the amount of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) payable as at the reporting date. Due to the absence of these supporting details, we are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the accuracy and completeness of the TDS payable balance. Accordingly, we are unable to express an opinion on this specific matter.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of above matters.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

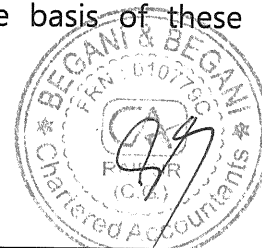
This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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.

Other Matter

- a) Following accounting codes are subject to reconciliation:
- (i) L010190 -Initial Uploading FI.
 - (ii) L010191-Initial Uploading FI.
 - (iii) L112035- Royalty Pay-Cont
 - (iv) L112036- Royalty Pay-Cont
- b) There are certain accounts in the trial balance of the company which are having balance but no transactions are being recorded in those accounts due to technical reasons or the accounts have been blocked for entry. Such accounts need to be reconciled and its impact should be taken in the financial statements. We have also observed adverse balances in certain accounts which according to management are due to technical limitations in SAP software. These issues should be resolved at the earliest by the company.
- c) There is no system in SAP to identify MSME Vendors and therefore details of payments due to MSME and non MSME Vendors could not be identified and reported under Note No 18 of Financial Statements further we are unable to comment on the disallowance which may occur due to section 43(b)(h) of the Income tax act 1961 which may lead to the change the calculation of provision of income tax in financial statement.

d) In accordance with the second proviso to Section 149(1) and Rule 3 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the following are the criteria for companies that must appoint Woman Directors under the Companies Act, 2013:

- Every listed company.
- Every public company having paid-up share capital of Rs. 100 crore or more.
- Every public company having minimum turnover of Rs. 300 crore or more.

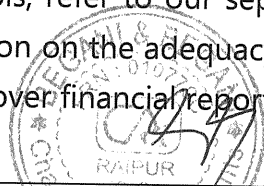
The company meets the criteria for appointing a woman director; however, it has not yet made such an appointment.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of above matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, **except for the effects/possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph** in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, and the cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements does not comply to the extent as mentioned in our Report with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- e) As the Company is a government company Section 164(2) of the companies act the said clause is not applicable.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

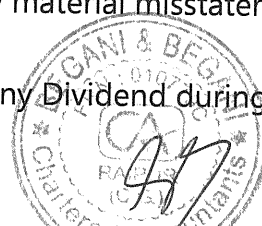


g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March, 2025 on its financial position in its financial statements. (Note no. 30.2 to Financial Statements)
- ii. The Company has made provisions as at 31st March, 2025, as required under the applicable law or Indian accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii. The Company has not transferred any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year ended 31 March, 2025
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any Dividend during the year.



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks & as explained & informed to us, the Company in respect of financial year commencing on 01st April 2024 has used an accounting software SAP for maintaining its books of account. But in absence of any list of transactions/entries that were altered or deleted during the current period, We are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature been tampered with.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
3. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143 (5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, in the "**Annexure C**" on the directions and sub-directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

For, BEGANI & BEGANI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN : 010779 C)



(SANKALP SOHANEY)

PARTNER

M.NO. 434993

UDIN : 25434993BMKWLG8556

DATE : 30/09/2025

PLACE : RAIPUR (C.G.)

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls

under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

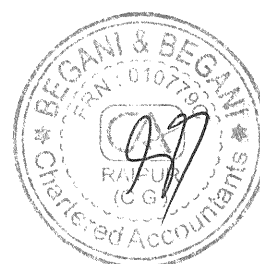
We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **CHHATTISGARH STATE POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

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



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

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

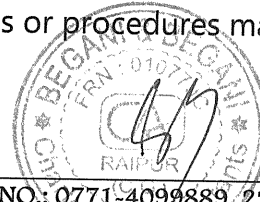
MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

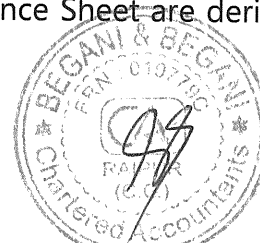


OPINION

In our opinion, the Company have an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting subject to Qualified opinion and such internal financial controls in our opinion were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2025, subject to Qualified opinion based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The major observations of Qualified opinion are as under:

- a. The Company uses ERP Software SAP for recording daily transactions. Despite of using ERP Software, certain reports such as FAR, WIP Listings and even Financial Statements are prepared in MS- Excel. As informed to us by the management of the company, the fixed asset module of ERP Software is under development and pending its configuration, various reports related to Fixed Assets are prepared outside ERP Software manually. In view of above we are unable to comment on operating effectiveness of Fixed Asset Module of Accounting Software.
- b. The Company uses ERP Software SAP for recording daily transactions. Despite using ERP Software, Revenue taken in Balance Sheet is prepared in MS-Excel. Since, Revenue as Per SAP and Actual revenue is different to the extent of Rs. 2,19,635.36. In view of the above, we are unable to comment on the operating effectiveness of the Revenue Module of Accounting Software.
- c. Accounting under proper heads of Account was not correctly done at initial stages in SAP software. This has resulted in difference between the opening balances as per SAP software and opening balances as per financial statements. Further as per information and explanation provided, the differences that arose at the first-time adoption of Accounting Software "SAP" have been adjusted through Capital Work-in-progress by passing the adjustment entries in accounting software.
- d. The current year closing figures as reported in the Balance Sheet are derived from the Trial Balance of SAP after passing such adjustment entries.



BEGANI & BEGANI

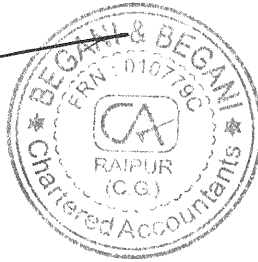
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



- e. Bank Reconciliation of various bank accounts as mentioned in 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' has not been done resulting in differences with Bank balance as per Bank.
- f. The company should take efforts for obtaining confirmations and should reconcile the intercompany balances on priority basis.

For, BEGANI & BEGANI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN : 010779C)



(SANKALP SOHANEY)
PARTNER
M.NO. 434993
UDIN : 25434993BMKWLG8556

DATE : 30/09/2025
PLACE : RAIPUR (C.G.)

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

- (a) The Company has maintained records of Property, Plant and Equipment. However, *voucher no., supplier name, quantitative and situation wise details are not maintained in the fixed assets register.*

The Company does not have any intangible assets.

- (b) The management has informed that physical verification of fixed assets is a perpetual process undertaken at divisional and sub-divisional level. **As the relevant records of the physical verification were not produced before us for our review, we are not in a position to comment thereon.**

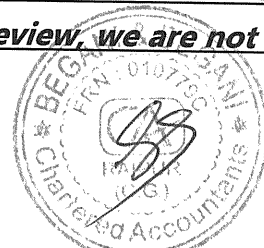
- (c) The company possesses land received from MPSEB wherein records were not handed over, for re-organization of erstwhile MPSEB due to non-traceability; *hence we are not in a position to comment thereon.*

- (d) The company has not re value dany of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of- use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company asatMarch31, 2025for holding the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) In respect of its inventories:

- (a) As per information and explanation given to us, physical verification of inventory is a perpetual process undertaken at stores. **As the relevant records of the physical verification were not produced before us for our review, we are not in a position to comment thereon.**



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



As per information and explanation given to us, the company is maintaining proper records of inventory and discrepancies, if any, found during the course of physical verification has been properly dealt with by the management.

- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5crore, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. **Quarterly Statements are produced before us for verification but no reasons for following differences were provided to us :** (In Cr.)

Particulars	As Per Statement	As Per Books	Difference
Sales	1177.73	1195.88	18.15
Inventories	80.62	78.68	-1.94
Receivables	326.88	48.94	-277.94

- (iii) The company has not made any investments or provided any Loans or Advances in the nature of Loans or has given any guarantee to, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, during the year, hence, reporting under clause 3(iii) is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loan, guarantee, or security and has not made any investment referred under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from Directors, Promoters or their relatives and Inter Corporate deposits which are covered under Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.
- (vi) The company falls within the threshold limit specified for Maintenance of cost records as per section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. **However, as informed to us the relevant cost audit records are under preparation for the Financial Year 2024-25.**
- (vii) **In respect of statutory dues:**
- a. According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty Excise Duty, Cess, and other statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.
- b. Dues of CSPTCL which have not been deposited on account of dispute are as under:

BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G

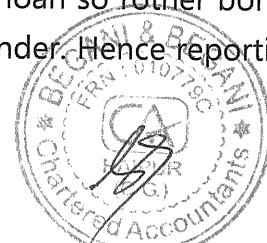


(Rs in Lakhs)

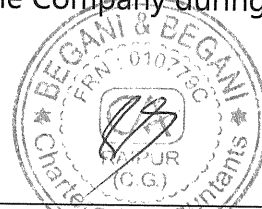
Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Approx)	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Entry Tax Act, 1976	Entry Tax	155.62	F.Y. 2011-12	Appellate Tribunal Raipur	
Entry Tax Act, 1976	Entry Tax	12.87	F.Y. 2013-14	Appellate Tribunal Raipur	
Entry Tax Act, 1976	Entry Tax	39.4	F.Y. 2014-15	Appellate Tribunal Raipur	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (Cases related to erstwhile CSEB)	4193.99 (15.12% being amount allocable to CSPTCL in Equity Ratio)	A.Y. 2002-03	ITAT, Mumbai & CG High Court	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (Cases related to erstwhile CSEB)	5645.20 (15.12% being amount allocable to CSPTCL in Equity Ratio)	A.Y. 2006-07	ITAT, Mumbai	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (Cases related to erstwhile CSEB)	1392.85 (15.12% being amount allocable to CSPTCL in Equity Ratio)	A.Y. 2008-09	CIT(A), Raipur	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (TDS Demand)	53.44	A.Y 2017-18	CIT(A)-II, Raipur	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (TDS Demand)	79.65	A.Y 2018-19	CIT(A)-II, Raipur	
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax (TDS Demand)	20.29	A.Y 2019-20	CIT(A)-II, Raipur	
Central GST & Central Excise & Service Tax	Service Tax	764.25	15-12-2016- 30-06-2017	CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND SERVICE TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL NEW DELHI	

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclose das income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income TaxAct,1961(43 of1961).

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loan so rother borrowings from any lender or in the Payment of Interest thereon to any lender. Hence reporting under clause3 (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.



- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The company has taken term loans during the year and has applied the same for its intended purpose of borrowing.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company is not having any Subsidiary and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (f) The Company is not having any Subsidiary, joint venture or associate company and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, following frauds have been noticed
- A fraud on the Company amounting to ₹31,11,300/- was noticed during the year, involving unauthorized debits between 01.03.2025 and 12.03.2025 from its current account no. 935020100003328 through cheques not issued by the Company. Necessary action, including lodging of an FIR on 01.04.2025, has been taken.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) Now whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year.



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The company falls within the threshold limits required for complying with Internal Audit as per provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act. However, as explained by the management the Internal Audit is still in progress & therefore no report for F.Y. 2024-25 has been produced before us.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Director persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditor of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee or any assurance that all liabilities falling

BEGANI & BEGANI

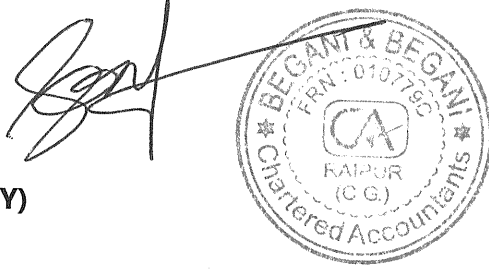
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

For, **BEGANI & BEGANI**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN : 010779 C)



(**SANKALP SOHANEY**)
PARTNER
M.NO. 434993
UDIN: 25434993BMKWLG8556

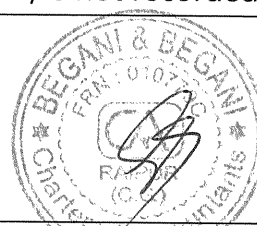
DATE : 30/09/2025
PLACE : RAIPUR (C.G.)

ANNEXURE "C" TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in Paragraph 3 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of CSPTCL on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025.

Revised Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year 2024-25

Sl. No	Directions	Remarks/Comment
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transaction through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Based on representation received from management, the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. But going through the system, it was found that: a. It has been observed that the depreciation on fixed assets for the financial statements has been computed manually, whereas the Company's SAP system calculates depreciation automatically based on system-configured parameters with different rate of depreciation. As a result, there is a difference between the depreciation as per the financial statements and the depreciation computed by SAP. <u>Further also refer the Point No.d(iii) of the independent auditors report.</u> b. As informed by the management the Fixed asset module of ERP software is under development and pending its configuration, various reports related to fixed assets are prepared outside ERP software manually. c. The rectification Entries, which was passed for finalization of Financial Statement for the Financial Year, is not recorded in system.



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G

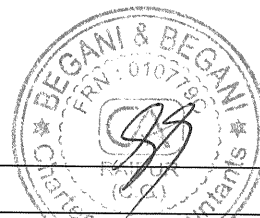


2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of Lender Company).	As explained by the management, there is no restructuring of existing loans or any cases of waiver of debt/loans/interest etc. due to the company's inability to repay the loan.
3	Whether funds received, receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Based on representation received from management, the company has properly accounted for utilized the funds received/receivable from the Central/State government as per the terms and conditions.



**Sector specific sub-directions
under Section 143(5) of the companies Act, 2013 for FY 2024-25**

SI. No.	Directions	Remarks/Comment
1	Adequacy of steps to prevent encroachment of idle land owned by company may be examined. In case land of the company is encroached, under litigation, not put to use or declared surplus, details may be provided.	The management has explained that to prevent land encroachment, CSPTCL secures its properties by installing barbed wire fencing or constructing boundary walls. Field authorities routinely visit company premises to monitor and address any encroachment issues, coordinating with local revenue officials if needed. However, no reports of these field visits have been provided to us for the current year, and as a result, we are unable to verify or comment on the effectiveness of these measures.
2	Where land acquisition is involved in setting up new projects, report whether settlement of dues done expeditiously and in a transparent manner in all cases. The cases of deviation may please be detailed.	The company being a state government company acquires the land for new projects as per the prescribed procedure of Revenue/Forest and MOEF department. The company makes its sincere effort to locate the site preferably on revenue land. If at all suitable revenue land is not available, then alternative land is examined in Forest Private land. The land Acquisition for forest land is done as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forest. Similarly, private land acquisition is carried out through revenue officials as per their prescribed procedure and there is complete transparency in processing of these acquisitions. However, as informed to us, the company has not acquired any land during the period under audit
3	Is the system of evacuation of power commensurate with power available for transmission with generating company? If not loss, if any, claimed by the generating company may be commented	As informed the existing system is commensurate with power available for transmission with the generating company but document related to such system has not produced before us for our verification.



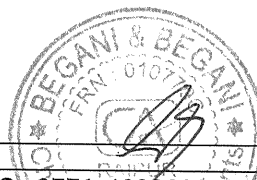
BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



4	How much transmission loss in excess of prescribed loss has been incurred during the year and whether the same has been properly accounted for in the books of accounts?	As informed to us, CSERC has set a target transmission loss of 3.00% vide its tariff order, however the company has incurred actual transmission loss of 3.29% Further, as per the directives of CSERC, the transmission loss is recovered from the open access customers, hence accounting effect of the transmission losses in the books of the company is 'Nil'.
5	Whether the asset constructed and completed on behalf of other agencies and handed over to them, has been properly accounted for in the financial statements.	As per the stated policy and the methodology consistently adopted by the company, any amount received from the consumer against the erection of capital assets are initially accounted as "Deposit Work" (Under liability). Post completion of such assets the amount of "Deposit Work" is adjusted against the assets. Deposit work done for other agencies are not handed over to them and shown under PPE at Nominal Value. <u>Further also refer the Point No.b of the independent auditors report.</u>
6	Whether the company has effective system for recovery of revenue as per contractual terms and the revenue if properly accounted for in the books of accounts in compliance with applicable Accounting Standard?	Being a state government owned company and regulated by CSERC, the company accounts its revenues as per the tariff rate prescribed by the regulators and as per accounting standard prescribed except unusual delay in recovery of revenues from CSPDCL. In absence of related information, Revenue related to penalty charges on delays in contract and O&M charges are not commented upon for. <u>Further also refer the Point No.v of the independent auditors report.</u>
7	The cost incurred on abandoned projects may be quantified and the amount actually written off shall be mentioned	As informed to us there are no abandoned projects in current year.
8	Whether first and final trial balances and internal audit report was provided by the Company along with financial statements. Reason for substantial difference between the trial balance may be furnished	We did not receive the initial trial balances during our review. Furthermore, as of the date of our report, the internal audit process was still ongoing, and consequently, no internal audit report was available for our examination.



BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



9	Whether all documents relating to deposit works, final account of respective works etc. were available with the Company	Comprehensive documentation related to deposit work, including detailed information for each party involved, is not available with the company. <i>Additionally, please refer to Point No. b of the independent auditor's report.</i>
10	Whether reconciliation of balances with sister concerns and outside Companies were carried out by the Company and there is no variation.	The Company has conducted a reconciliation of balances with its sister concerns. However, the reconciled balances do not match with the records of Chhattisgarh state power distribution company limited. Further no reconciliation/balance confirmation with outside Companies has been produced before us for our verification. <i>Additionally, please refer to Point No. h of the independent auditor's report.</i>
11	Whether assets (which are not owned by the company) created out of grants/funds were properly reported with details of ownership and location.	The Company receives PSDF (Power System Development Fund) grants for procurement of specific assets. However, the assets created or purchased out of these grants have not been separately identified or disclosed in the financial statements with sufficient details of their ownership status and exact location.
12	Whether off-budget borrowings were properly reported.	The Company is properly maintaining the records and disclosures related to off-budget borrowings. The details of such borrowings, including the amount and funding arrangements, are adequately reported in the financial statements and relevant schedules.

For, **BEGANI & BEGANI**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN: 010779C)



(**SANKALP SOHANEY**)

PARTNER

M.NO. 434993

UDIN: 25434993BMKWLG8556

DATE : 30/09/2025

PLACE : RAIPUR (C.G.)

BEGANI & BEGANI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

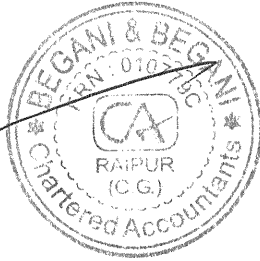
GSTIN : 22AAEFB9798G1Z6, PAN: AAEFB9798G



COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

We have conducted the audit of accounts of **Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company** Limited for the **year ended 31st March, 2025** in accordance with the directions/sub-directions & Specific Sector Directions issued by Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with the directions/sub-directions issued to us.

For, BEGANI & BEGANI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(FRN: 010779C)



(SANKALP SOHANEY)
PARTNER
M.NO. 434993
UDIN: 25434993BMKWLG8556

DATE : 30/09/2025
PLACE : RAIPUR (C.G.)

Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Balance Sheet As at 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
A	ASSETS			
	1 Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	3,67,535.34	3,49,738.96
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	4A	92,208.51	48,042.67
	(c) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	10	-	-
	(ii) Trade receivables			
	(i) Loans	5	-	-
	(ii) Others financial asset	6	0.00	273.49
	(d) Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	15,104.34	12,468.16
	(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7A	20,044.03	16,987.31
	(f) Other non-current assets	8	93,594.49	1,09,465.49
	Total Non - Current Assets		5,88,486.71	5,36,976.08
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	9	7,868.25	7,973.70
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	10	-	-
	(ii) Trade receivables	11	4,893.81	23,980.37
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	8,589.49	3,959.70
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12	6,929.70	8,066.65
	(v) Loans	5	92.97	134.57
	(vi) Others financial asset	6	11,306.87	11,274.06
	(c) Other current assets	8	2.90	3.73
	Total Current Assets		39,683.99	55,392.78
	Total Assets		6,28,170.71	5,92,368.87
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	1 Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	13	93,954.09	93,954.09
	(b) Other Equity	14	94,449.09	73,389.24
	Total equity		1,88,403.18	1,67,343.33
	Liabilities			
2	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	1,04,090.63	1,14,831.26
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	-	-
	(b) Provisions	17	1,90,602.48	1,83,964.77
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
	(d) Other non-current liabilities	19	65,314.72	56,024.12
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		3,60,007.83	3,54,820.15
3	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	16A	19,024.10	17,163.88
	(ii) Trade payables	18	15,343.91	15,829.28
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	20,766.22	15,181.10
	(b) Provisions	17	19,358.86	19,226.35
	(c) Other current liabilities	19	5,266.61	2,804.77
	Total Current Liabilities		79,759.71	70,205.39
	(d) Liabilities associated with assets held for sale			
	Total Equity and Liabilities		6,28,170.71	5,92,368.87
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached.

For **BEGANI & BEGANI**

FRN. No. - 010779 C

Chartered Accountants

SANKALP SOHANEY

Partner

Membership No. - 434993

UDIN:-25434993BMKWL68856

Date:- 30/09/2025

Place : Raipur

Date :

23 SEP 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

(Rajesh Kumar Shukla)

Managing Director

DIN - 10536858

(Subodh Kumar Singh)

Chairman

DIN-01863607

(Mahendra Singh Chauhan)

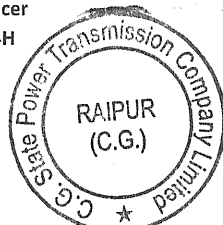
Chief Financial Officer

PAN - ACCPC4774H

(Arun Mishra)

Company Secretary

M No. ACS : 55153



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
I Revenue from operations	20	1,23,038.05	1,23,357.98
II Other Income	21	19,632.03	5,994.03
III Total Revenue (I + II)		1,42,670.08	1,29,352.01
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Employee benefit expense	22	39,613.06	42,094.84
(b) Finance costs	23	10,275.63	3,688.19
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	30,285.99	28,764.43
(d) Other expenses	24	16,036.68	17,368.69
Total Expenses (IV)		96,211.35	91,916.15
V Profit before exceptional items and tax		46,458.73	37,435.86
Exceptional items	25	16,891.80	
Profit before tax		29,566.93	37,435.86
VI Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax	26	7,315.80	3,110.25
(2) Deferred tax	26	(1,903.69)	5,535.03
(3) MAT Credit entitlement	26	-	8,833.05
Total tax expense (VI)		5,412.12	17,478.32
VII Profit after tax		24,154.82	19,957.54
VIII Profit/(loss) for the period		24,154.82	19,957.54
IX Other comprehensive income		(3,427.94)	(13,844.44)
A (i) Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss			-
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(4,580.97)	(21,280.80)
Loss on Remeasurement of Gratuity plan		(4,544.99)	(19,109.46)
Loss on Remeasurement of Leave Encashment plan		(35.98)	(2,171.34)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	26	(1,153.03)	(7,436.36)
B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
X Total comprehensive income for the period		20,726.88	6,113.09
XI Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic	27	2.21	0.65
(2) Diluted	27	2.21	0.65

In terms of our report attached.

For BEGANI & BEGANI
FRN. No. - 010779 C
Chartered Accountants

SANKALP SOHANEY
Partner

Membership No. - 434993

UDIN :- 25434993BMKWL68556

Date :- 30/09/2025

Place : Raipur

Date :

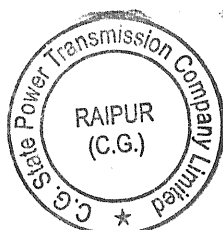
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission
Company Limited

(Rajesh Kumar Shukla) (Subodh Kumar Singh)
Managing Director Chairman
DIN - 10536858 DIN-01863607

(Mahendra Singh Chauhan)
Chief Financial Officer
PAN - ACCPC4774H

(Arun Mishra)
Company Secretary
M No. ACS : 55153

23 SEP 2025



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Cash Flow Statement as on 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	29,566.93	37,435.86
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	30,285.99	28,764.43
Interest Income	293.26	3.84
Profit on sale of mutual fund	-	-
Interest Expenses	10,165.10	2,424.95
Operating Profit before working capital changes	70,311.28	68,629.08
Movements in working capital:		
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(485.37)	2,468.84
Increase / (Decrease) in Short term borrowings	1,860.22	(7,377.02)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities	5,585.12	4,509.69
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non Current Financial Liabilities	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Long term Provisions	2,056.75	466.16
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	2,461.84	272.99
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non Current Liabilities	9,290.60	8,989.41
Increase / (Decrease) in Short Term Provisions	132.51	4,589.59
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans - Current	(3,015.12)	4,900.85
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans - Non Current	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables	19,086.55	(13,263.99)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	105.46	(660.89)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	0.83	(0.69)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Financial Assets	(32.81)	(1,249.40)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non Current Financial Assets	273.49	25.89
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	13,234.82	19,794.64
Cash generated from operations	1,20,866.17	92,095.16
Income taxes paid	4,259.09	10,041.96
Net cash generated by operating activities	1,16,607.08	82,053.20
Cash flows from investing activities		
Surplus on redemption of Mutual fund	-	-
Interest Income	(293.26)	(3.84)
Net movement of fixed assets	(48,082.38)	(54,637.01)
Net (Increase) / Decrease in Capital WIP	(44,165.84)	7,232.04
Net (Increase) / Decrease in Short term investment	-	-
Net (Increase) / Decrease in Fixed Deposits	1,136.95	(6,553.02)
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	(91,404.53)	(53,961.84)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Long term Borrowings	(10,740.63)	(15,804.69)
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Reserve	-	0.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Share Capital	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in SLDC Development fund	332.97	180.62
Increase/(Decrease) in Share Application money	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Grant received	-	(6,677.54)
Interest Paid	(10,165.10)	(2,424.95)
Net cash used in financing activities	(20,572.76)	(24,726.55)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,629.79	3,364.81
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,959.69	594.89
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8,589.48	3,959.69
	8,589.49	3959.7047

In terms of our report attached.

For BEGANI & BEGANI

FRN. No. - 010779 C

Chartered Accountants

SANKALP SOHANEY

Membership No. - 434993

UDIN :- 25434993BMKWL68556

Date :- 30/09/2025

Place : Raipur

Date :

 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

 (Rajesh Kumar Shukla)
 Managing Director
 DIN - 10536858

 (Mahendra Singh Chauhan)
 Chief Financial Officer
 PAN - ACCPC4774H

 (Subodh Kumar Singh)
 Chairman
 DIN - 01863607

 (Arun Mishra)
 Company Secretary
 M No. ACS : 55153

2.3 SEP 2025

Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2025

All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital

(1) Current reporting period

	Issued and Paid up Capital at 1st April, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Issued and Paid up Capital at 31st March, 2025
No. of Shares	9,395		9,395	-	9,395
Amount (Rs.)	93,954	-	93,954	-	93,954

(2) Previous Reporting period

	Issued and Paid up Capital at 1st April, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Issued and Paid up Capital at 31st March, 2024
No. of Shares	9,395		9,395	-	9,395
Amount (Rs.)	93,954	-	93,954	-	93,954

For BEGANI & BEGANI
FRN. No. - 010779 C
Chartered Accountants


SANKALP SOHANEY

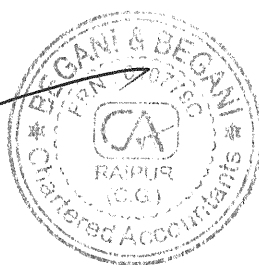
Partner
Membership No. - 434993

UDIN:- 25434993BMKWLN8556

Date:- 30/09/2025

Place : Raipur

Date : 23 SEP 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited


(Rajesh Kumar Shukla)

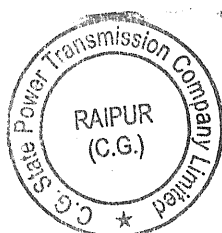
Managing Director
DIN - 10536858


(Mahendra Singh Chauhan)

Chief Financial Officer
PAN - ACCPC4774H


(Subodh Kumar Singh)
Chairman
DIN-01863607


(Arun Mishra)
Company Secretary
M No. ACS : 55153



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited									
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2025									
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated									
b. Other Equity									
Current reporting period									
	Grant Received under PSDF Scheme	Capital reserve	SLDC Development reserve	Retained earnings	Items of other comprehensive income		Total		
					Debt instrument through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans			
Balance at 1st April, 2024	-	1,113.18	1,965.94	1,39,187.41		(68,877.29)		73,389.24	
Profit/ Addition for the year	-	-	332.97	24,154.82		(3,427.94)		21,059.85	
Adjustments due to merger	-	-	-	-		-		-	
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors **	-	-	332.97	24,154.82		(3,427.94)		21,059.85	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-		-		-	
Deduction for the year	-	-	-	-		-		-	
Balance at 31st March, 2025	-	1,113.18	2,298.91	1,63,342.23	-	(72,305.23)		94,449.09	
Previous reporting period									
	Grant Received under PSDF Scheme	Capital reserve	SLDC Development reserve	Retained earnings	Items of other comprehensive income		Total		
					Debt instrument through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans			
Balance at 1st April, 2023	6,677.54	1,113.18	1,785.32	1,19,229.87		(55,032.85)		73,773.06	
Profit/ Addition for the year	3,624.98	0.00	180.62	19,957.54		(13,844.44)		9,918.69	
Adjustments during the Year									
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	(10,302.52)							(10,302.52)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	(6,677.54)	0.00	180.62	19,957.54		(13,844.44)		(383.82)	
Deduction for the year	-	-	-	-		-		-	
Balance at 31st March, 2024	-	1,113.18	1,965.94	1,39,187.41	-	(68,877.29)		73,389.24	

** Grant Received under PSDF Scheme transfer to Other Liability under Schedule 19 of Balance Sheet

For BEGANI & BEGANI
FRN. No. - 010779 C
Chartered Accountants

SANKALP SOHANEY
Partner⁴⁶

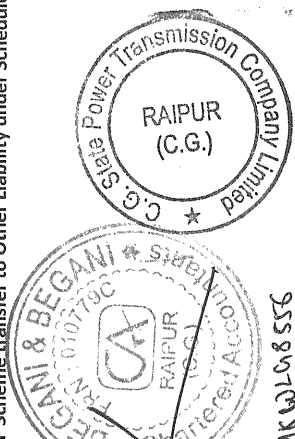
Membership No. - 434993

UDIN:- 25434993BNKWLW8556

Date:- 30/09/2025

Place : Raipur

Date : 23 SEP 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

(Rajesh Kumar Shukla)
Managing Director
DIN - 10536858

(Subodh Kumar Singh)
Chairman
DIN-01863607

(Mahendra Singh Chauhan)
Chief Financial Officer
PAN - ACCPC4774H

(Arun Mishra)
Company Secretary
M No. ACS : 55153

ACCOUNTING POLICY

1 Background

Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company limited (the Company) domiciled in India, is a state government company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 with the main object of bulk transmission of electricity. The Company is wholly owned by Chhattisgarh State Government, engaged in transmission of power within the state of Chhattisgarh. The registered office of the company is situated at Vidyut Sewa Bhawan, Danganiya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is governed by the Electricity Act, 2003. The provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with the rules made there under prevails wherever the same are inconsistent with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in terms of Section 174 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the period presented.

2.2 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments (if any) that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

2.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of valuation of current and deferred tax expense, valuation of defined benefit obligations and provisions and contingent liabilities.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances. Supervision charges received from consumers against deposit work is recognized in profit and loss account only on final capitalization of work and not capitalized. Income/Expenditure relating to a prior period, which do not exceed Rs. 500,000/- in each case, are treated as income/expenditure of current year. The company is engaged in transmission of power within the state of Chhattisgarh and revenue against such transmission services are recognised in the Financial Statement upto the closing date as billed/unbilled revenue in accordance with INS AS-115 "Revenue from Contract with Customer".

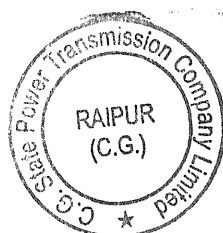
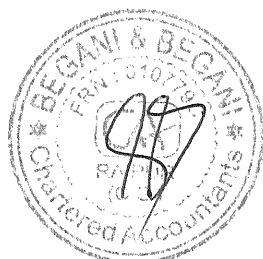
2.5 Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.6 Employee Benefits

2.6.1 Short Term Employee Benefits

The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered as liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.



ACCOUNTING POLICY

2.6.2 Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution/ benefit plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

A separate trust in the name of CSEB Gratuity and Pension Fund Trust has been formed by erstwhile CSEB to mitigate the liability of pension and gratuity of its retiring employees. The trust is recognized under part B of Schedule IV of the Income Tax Act' 1961. After the restructuring of erstwhile board, the successor companies have been contributing their respective share of pension and gratuity liability to the aforesaid trust. Company provides for the share of its deficit in the actual contribution vis-à-vis the stipulated contribution determined on the basis of actuarial valuation in its profit and loss account.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

2.6.3 Earned Leave Encashment

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensate absences based on the unavailed leave post retirement of employees on accrual basis based on fair estimates.

2.6.4 Other Long Term Employee Benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.7 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

The company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

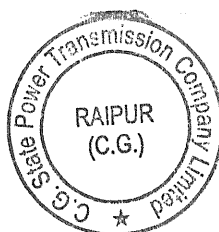
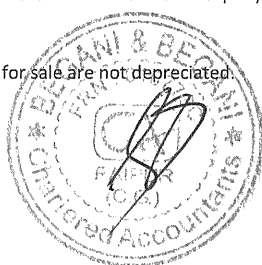
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.9.1 Property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Freehold land and Assets held for sale are not depreciated.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the 90% of the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the Straight line method (SLM) method. Depreciation on assets are provided on Straight line method (SLM) method on the gross block at the rates rates notified by the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (CSERC) pursuant to Tariff Regulation 2021. Depreciation on additions/deductions to fixed assets is being provided on pro-rata basis from/to the month of acquisition/disposal. Full cost of all small and low value items each costing Rs.5000/- or less under all class of assets is fully charged to revenue in the year in which the assets are put to use. No part of the cost of such items is included in the cost of fixed assets and accordingly no depreciation is charged thereon. Depreciation on additions/deletions of assets is provided on pro-rata basis from/up to the period for which the asset is available for use/disposal.

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 the 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 profit or loss.

An expenditure having the effect of extending the useful life of an asset or increasing output or capacity or efficiency of an asset or decreasing operating costs of an asset is 'improvement'. Expenditure on improvement may involve replacement of an existing asset or may not involve replacement of an existing asset. All expenditures on improvements are capitalized.

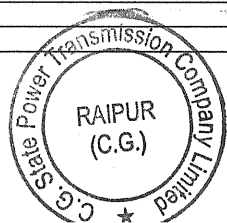
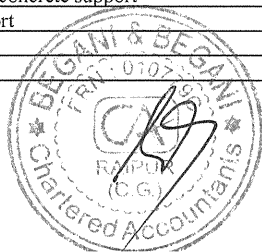
All material related cost, labour or contractor charges payable to outsider for work done by them in respect of capital jobs are included in the cost of concerned capital assets. Land cost comprises of its purchase price, compensation, if any, paid on acquisition of land, legal charges and stamp duties, site preparation cost such as cost of leveling and filling and all incidental expenses incurred on the transfer, development and improvement of such land.

With regard to useful life of asset, Sec 1(4)(d) of the Companies Act 2013 states that the provision of this act shall apply to "Companies engaged in the generation or supply of Electricity" except in so far as the said provision are inconsistent with the provision of Electricity Act 2003.

The company being governed by provision of the Electricity Act 2003 follows the rates of Depreciation as prescribed by CSERC vide its Regulations issued from time to time. As such company is not required to disclose the useful life of PPE.

The useful life is define in Regulation 3.81 of CSERC MYT Regulation 2021. Further the Depreciation of the Assets is charged in accordance with Regulation 25 applied with rates & method given in Appendix-I of CSERC Regulation 2021. The Rates of Depreciation are as under :

Sl. No.	Asset Particulars	Dep. Rate
		SLM
A	Land under full ownership	0.00%
B	Land Under Lease	
(i)	For investment in the land	3.34%
(ii)	For cost of clearing the site	3.34%
c	Assets purchased new	
(a)	Plant & Machinery in generating stations	
(i)	Hydro electric	5.28%
(ii)	Steam electric NHRB & waste heat recovery boilers	5.28%
(iii)	Diesel electric and gas plant	5.28%
(b)	Cooling towers & circulating water systems	5.28%
(c)	Hydraulic works forming part of the Hydro	
(i)	Dams, Spillways, Weirs, Canals, Reinforced concrete flumes and	5.28%
(ii)	Reinforced concrete pipelines and surge tanks, steel pipelines, sluice	5.28%
(d)	Building & Civil Engineering works	
(i)	Offices and showrooms	3.34%
(ii)	Containing plant and equipments (incl. thermal or hydro)	3.34%
(iii)	Temporary erections such as wooden structures	100.00%
(iv)	Kutch roads	100.00%
(v)	Road other than Kutch Road	3.34%
(vi)	Others	3.34%
(e)	Transformers, Kiosk, sub-station equipment & other fixed apparatus	
(i)	Transformers including foundations having rating of 100	5.28%
(ii)	Other	5.28%
(f)	Switchgear including cable connections	5.28%
(g)	Lightning arrester	
(i)	Station type	5.28%
(ii)	Pole type	5.28%
(iii)	Synchronous condenser	5.28%
D	Batteries	5.28%
(i)	Underground cable including joint boxes and disconnected boxes	5.28%
(ii)	Cable duct system	3.34%
E	Overhead lines including cable support systems	
(i)	Lines on fabricated steel operating at terminal voltages higher than	5.28%
(ii)	Lines on steel supports operating at terminal voltages higher than	5.28%
(iii)	Lines on steel on reinforced concrete support	5.28%
(iv)	Lines on treated wood support	5.28%
F	Meters	5.28%
G	Self propelled vehicles	9.50%



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

ACCOUNTING POLICY

H	Air Conditioning Plants	
(i)	Static	5.28%
(ii)	Portable	9.50%
I. (i)	Office furniture and furnishing	6.33%
(ii)	Office equipment	6.33%
(iii)	Internal wiring including fittings and apparatus	6.33%
(iv)	Street Light fittings	5.28%
J	Apparatus let on hire	
(i)	Other than motors	9.50%
(ii)	Motors	6.33%
K	Communication equipment	
(i)	Radio and high frequency carrier system	6.33%
(ii)	Telephone lines and telephones	6.33%
(iii)	Fiber Optic	6.33%
M	Any other assets not covered above	5.28%

2.9.2 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

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

2.9.3 Ageing of CWIP

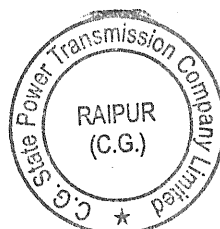
Date of Last booking of particular CWIP work is considered for ascertaining ageing of CWIP.

2.10 Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost or net realizable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost comprises of all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Weighted average method for valuation of inventories has been followed by the company consistently since inception.

Accounting for all materials transactions are in the same period in which the physical event of receipts and issues etc has taken place. Similarly, liability for all materials received and accepted by the company is created in the month in which the materials are accepted. Shortages/ Excesses found during the course of physical verification or otherwise are transferred under account head namely "Stock excess/ shortage pending investigation" classified under inventories. The cases of such excesses/ shortages are referred to a committee formed for the very purpose, balance under these account heads are transferred to profit and loss account only after final disposal of the case from the said committee, however pending disposal of cases, provision is created against the net shortages.

The company is a power transmission utility and have to maintain inventories of spares and consumables for maintenance of its transmission network spread across the state. The end use of spares and consumables procured by the company for maintenance of its network is not determined at the time of procurement and therefore these spares are classified as regular inventory under current assets



ACCOUNTING POLICY

2.11 Provisions and contingencies

2.11.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.11.2 Contingencies

A contingent liability is disclosed when there is remote chances as below:

- (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- (b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

2.12 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

2.12.1 Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the

2.12.2 Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2.12.3 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

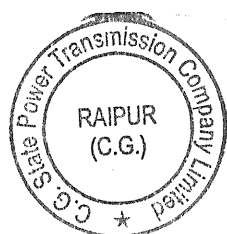
A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cashflows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

2.12.4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.



ACCOUNTING POLICY

2.12.5 Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for 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.

2.12.6 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.12.7 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.12.8 Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.12.9 Financial liabilities

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

2.12.10 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

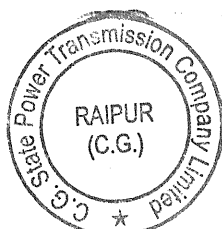
The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

2.14 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.15 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues.



ACCOUNTING POLICY

2.16 Contributions, Grants & Capital Subsidies towards Cost of Capital Assets

Amount receivable as consumer's contribution, subsidy or grant towards capital assets are credited to appropriate account set out in chart of Accounts only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- a. The amount is not subject to any conditions to be fulfilled by the Company; or
- b. The conditions attached to the amount have been fulfilled by the Company.

Consumer's contribution, capital subsidies and grants related to non-depreciable assets are credited in capital reserve. However, if a grant related to a non-depreciable asset requires the fulfillment of certain obligations, the grant are credited to income over the same period over which the cost of meeting such obligations is charged to income. Consumers' contributions, capital subsidies and grants related to specific property, plant and equipments are presented in the balance sheet by showing the contribution as a deduction from the gross value of the relevant asset.

Capital subsidies and grants related to depreciable fixed assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the profit and loss statement on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset, i.e., such amounts are allocated to income over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on those assets is charged. Accounting for cost of a capital asset is done in the normal course without considering any contribution, subsidy or grants towards the cost of the asset. Depreciation are being charged in the normal course on the 'full cost' of the asset.

2.17 Expenditure on Project identification Survey and Feasibility Studies:

Expenditure incurred on identification, survey and feasibility studies of a project before the project is considered for sanction or rejection are accumulated in an account provided for the purpose. Later, if the project is rejected, the full amount of expenditure is charged to revenue as infructuous capital expenditure in the year in which the project is rejected. If the project is sanctioned, the expenditure is charged to capital work-in-progress account for that project. Any expenditure incurred on detailed feasibility studies etc. after a project is sanctioned shall also be charged to the capital work-in-progress account for that project. The aggregate of expenditure incurred before and after sanction of a project are allocated over the Property, Plant and Equipment acquired /constructed under the project, in the same manner as the revenue expenditure chargeable to capital works are to be allocated.

2.18 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) :

On 30th March, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has notified the Ind AS 116, Leases. This Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. The company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and its effects on the financial statements.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

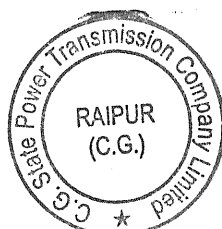
The areas involving critical estimates are:

Estimation of defined benefit obligation

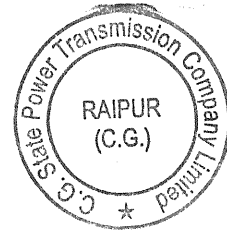
Estimation of current tax and deferred tax expense

Estimation of values of contingent liabilities

Estimates and judgement are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited															
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025															
Note 4 – Property, plant and equipment															
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated															
Description of Assets		Land - Leasehold	Land - Freehold	Factory Buildings	Office Buildings	Residential & Other Buildings	Roads & Others	Hydraulic Works	Lines & Cable Networks	Plant Machinery & Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Previous Reporting period															
I. Gross Block															
Balance as at 1st April, 2023		28.94	55.37	3,817.78	2,513.53	780.91	1,196.94	141.73	2,07,828.33	3,81,334.08	317.57	340.07	115.98	897.57	5,99,368.79
Additions		-	-	321.15	264.42	34.01	280.21	-	11,342.46	42,307.20	14.67	20.86	-	52.02	54,637.01
Additions through business combination															
Disposals				-		-			-	-					-
Reclassified as held for sale														-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency														-	-
Borrowing cost capitalised															
Others (describe)															
Balance as at 31st March, 2024		28.94	55.37	4,138.93	2,777.95	814.91	1,477.15	141.73	2,19,170.80	4,23,641.29	332.24	360.93	115.98	949.58	6,54,005.80
II. Accumulated depreciation for the year ended 31st March, 2023															
Balance as at 1st April, 2023		17.54	-	1,519.23	662.08	415.84	252.68	50.37	1,22,898.26	1,48,618.75	218.39	145.01	103.38	600.88	2,75,502.41
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year		0.88	-	124.37	93.98	20.36	44.14	7.02	9,553.07	18,879.87	6.06	13.56	0.32	20.80	28,764.43
Acquisitions through business combinations															
Other Adjustments															
Eliminated on reclassification as held for sale														-	-
Eliminated on Disposal of group undertakings														-	-
Revaluation or Impairment recognised through OCI Increase / (decreases)														-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency														-	-
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss														-	-
Reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss														-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation for impairment loss														-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024		18.42	-	1,643.60	756.06	436.20	296.82	57.39	1,32,451.33	1,67,498.61	224.45	158.57	103.70	621.68	3,04,266.84
Net block (I-II)															
Balance as at 31st March, 2024		10.52	55.37	2,495.33	2,021.89	378.71	1,180.33	84.34	86,719.47	2,56,142.67	107.79	202.36	12.28	327.90	3,49,738.96
Balance as at 31st March, 2023		11.40	55.37	2,298.55	1,851.45	365.06	944.26	91.36	84,930.07	2,32,715.34	99.18	195.06	12.60	296.69	3,23,866.38



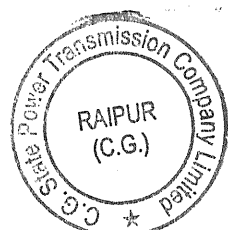
Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note 4A - Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	Balance as at 31st March,2025	Balance as at 31st March,2024
Capital Work In Progress	92,208.51	48,042.67
Total	92,208.51	48,042.67
Previous Year	48,042.67	55,274.71

Capital Work In Progress ageing schedule

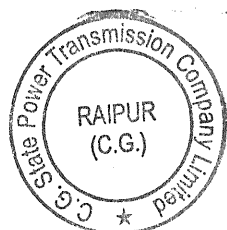
CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	84881.78	2666.29	4651.83	8.61	92208.51
Projects temporarily suspende	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	84881.78	2666.29	4651.83	8.61	92208.51



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 5 - Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
A. Financial assets classified at amortised cost						
Loans to employees						
- Secured, considered good						
- Unsecured, considered good	92.97		92.97	134.57		134.57
- Doubtful						
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful loans						
TOTAL	92.97	-	92.97	134.57	-	134.57
d) Other Loans						
- Secured, considered good						
- Doubtful						
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses						
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	92.97	-	92.97	134.57	-	134.57



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

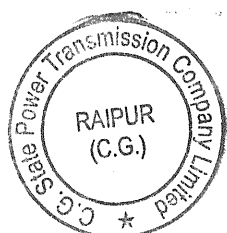
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 6 - Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Financial assets at amortised cost :				
Security Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	273.49
Interest Accured on deposits	36.33	0.00	30.68	0.00
Unbilled revenue	9645.43	0.00	10132.92	0.00
Receivable from CSPDCL		0.00		0.00
Dividend Receivable		0.00		0.00
Others	946.69	0.00	432.12	0.00
Inter Company Receivable Account:				
Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Company Limited	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited	42.41	0.00	42.41	0.00
Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	635.92	0.00	635.92	0.00
Derivatives financial instruments designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value				
- Foreign currency forward contracts				
- Foreign currency swaps				
- Interest rate swaps				
- Options				
Other Financial Intruments carried at Fair value through P&L				
- Fianancial Guarantee Assets				
TOTAL	11306.87	0.00	11274.06	273.49

Refer Note XX for disclosures related to credit risk, impairment under expected credit loss model and related financial instrument disclosures.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated
Note No. 7 - Non Current Tax Assets

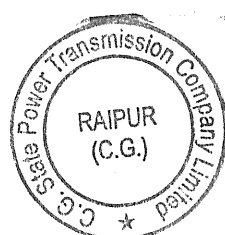
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024
Income taxes (net of provisions)	15,104		12,463
GST	0.3		5
TOTAL	15,104		12,468

Note No. 7A - Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024
Deferred Tax Assets	82,639		64,417
Deferred Tax Liabilities	62,595		47,430
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	20,044		16,987

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/liabilities for FY 2023-24

A) Deferred Tax assets in relation to	Opening Balance *	Adjustmen	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	Closing Balance
Provision for inventory Shortage	409.00		262	-	147.19
Provision of Leave Encashment	8,168.40		4,298	432	3,407
Provision of Gratuity	1,24,466.40		62,306	6,260	49,388
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	-		-	-	-
Provision for employee benefits (net)					-
Brought forward loss	-		-	-	-
Others	(68,627.49)	6,792	-	-	6,836
Total	64,416.31		66,866	6,692	59,778
B) Deferred Tax liabilities in relation to					
Property Plant & Equipment	47,430.00		(15,166)	-	32,264
Total	47,430.00		(15,166)	-	32,264
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	-		-		-
Deferred Tax assets (net)	16,986.31		82,032	6,692	27,514



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

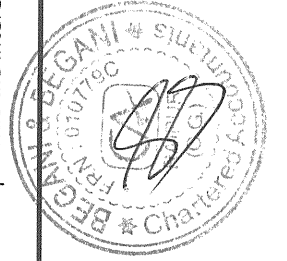
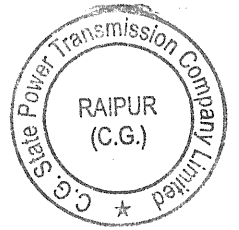
Note No. 8 - Other non-current and current assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Goodwill				
Amalgamation Adjustment				
Capital advances		3,483.28		3,483.28
(i) For Capital work in progress	-	4,576.61	-	4,572.16
(ii) For intangible asset under development				-
(iii) For Investment property under development				-
Advances to suppliers				-
Prepaid expenses	2.90		3.73	3.73
Other advances		-		-
Receivable from C.G. under budget allocation*	-	85,534.60	-	1,01,410.06
	2.90	93,594.49	3.73	1,09,466
				1,09,469

*Pursuant to order no. 1532/F-13/01/2022/13/02 dated 24/05/2022, wherein energy department of Government of Chhattisgarh has agreed to pay Rs. 500 cr to the company against the dues of CSPDCL as at 31/03/2022 and also agreed to provide the interest on aforementioned amount to the company.

The said amount will be provided to the company in the form budget allocation by the state government. Out of above Rs.500 cr, amount of Rs.350 was in supposed to be allocated in FY 2021-22 and the balance of Rs.150 cr shall be allocated in FY 2022-23. In the absence of budget information about recovery of the same, the amount has been shown under Other Non Current Assets in the financial statements.

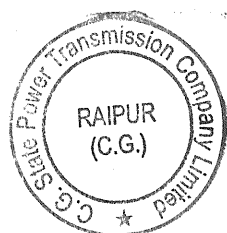
*Pursuant to order no. 1762/F-13/01/2022/13/02 dated 31/03/2023, wherein energy department of Government of Chhattisgarh has agreed to pay Rs. 775 cr to the company against the dues of CSPDCL as at 31/03/2023 and also agreed to provide the interest on aforementioned amount to the company.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

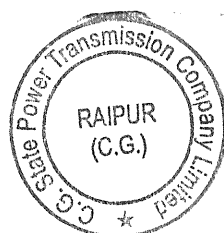
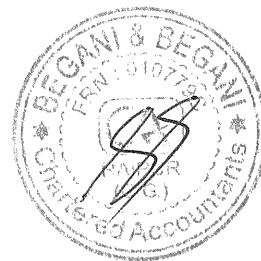
Note No. 9 - Inventories

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(a) Raw materials		
Stores & Spares	8,045.63	8,166.85
Scrap & Unservicable Materials	195.05	179.29
(b) Material Short/(Excess) pending investigation		
(1) Cost	212.35	212.35
(2) Less: Provision	(584.78)	(584.78)
Total Inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable	7,868.25	7,973.70



Note 10 - Investment

Particular	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	QTY	Amounts	Amounts	QTY	Amounts	Amounts
		Current	Non Current		Current	Non Current
Designated as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss						
I. Quoted Investments (fully paid)						
Investments in Mutual Funds		-			-	
other						
TOTAL INVESTMENTS CARRYING VALUE (B1)		-	-		-	-
Other disclosures						
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		-			-	
Aggregate amount of Market value of investments						
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments						
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments						



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

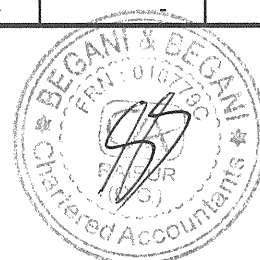
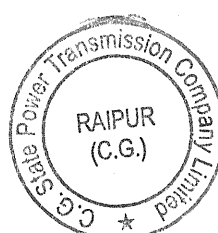
Note No.11 - Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Trade receivables				
Secured, considered good				
Unsecured, considered good*	4,894	-	23,980	-
Doubtful				
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses				
TOTAL	4,894	-	23,980	-

*Note- Above receivable does not include unbilled revenue of Rs.9645.43 Lakhs (PY. Rs.11609.55 Lakhs), the same has been classified under Other Current Asset under Note no. 6.

Trade Receivable ageing schedule

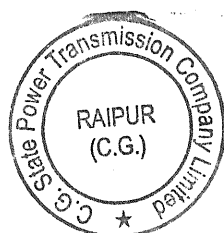
Particular	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 month	6 month - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	4,894	-	-	-	-	4,894
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 12 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current Cash and bank balances		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in imprest	92.57	40.66
Cash in transit	-	
Balances with Banks	8,496.92	3,919.04
	8,589.49	3,959.70
(ii) Other bank balances		
Balances in scheduled banks in earmarked current account		
Term deposits (original maturity > 3 months)	6,929.70	8,066.65
	6,929.70	8,066.65
Cash and cash equivalent as per balance sheet	8,589.49	3,959.70
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	8,589.49	3,959.70



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise

Note No. 13 - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised: Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	12,30,00,00,000	1,23,00,00,00,000	12,30,00,00,000	1,23,00,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid: Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	9,395.41	93,954.09	9,395.41	93,954.09
Total	9,395.41	93,954.09	9,395.41	93,954.09

Note 13.1- Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 31 st March, 2024	9,395.41	93,954.09
Issued during the period as per merger	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	9,395.41	93,954.09

(ii) Terms/rights attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 shareholders.

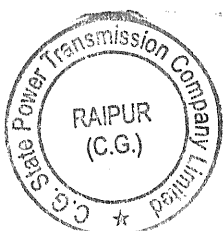
Note 13.2 Details of shares held by holding company

Particulars	Nature of Relationship	As at 31st Mar, 2025	As at 31st Mar, 2024
Details of shares held by the holding company			
Fully paid equity shares			
Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Co. Ltd.	Holding Company		

Note 13.3 Details of Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 % shares/ holding company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity shares Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Company Ltd	-	-		
State Government	9,395.41	100	9,395.41	100
Total	9,395.41	100	9,395.41	100

Note: As the company has only one promoter as disclosed above and there is no change in the shareholding from previous year, no separate disclosure for promoter's holding is being made.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 14 - Other equity

Paticulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Capital Reserves	1,113.18	1,113.18
SLDC Development fund	2,298.91	1,965.94
Retained earnings	1,63,342.23	1,39,187.41
Other Comprehensive Income	(72,305.23)	(68,877.29)
Grant Received Under Power System Development Fund Scheme	-	-
Total	94,449.09	73,389.24

Nature and purpose of the reserve:

SLDC Development Fund:

Retained Earnings

Capital Reserve

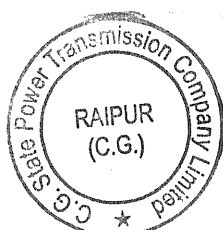
Capital Reserve was created during CSEB period towards waiver of payment of Interest on bonds.

Other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses are reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit

Grant Received Under Power System Development Fund Scheme

This represents amount received under PSDF scheme of central government towards replacement, upgradation, renovation of power system in the state of Chhattisgarh.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 15 - Non Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
A. Secured Borrowings:		
(a) Term Loans		
(1) From Power Finance Corporation Limited	10,347.33	17,786.47
(2) From SBI	-	3,607.53
(3) From REC	65,934.35	69,594.52
(4) From Bank of Maharashtra	17,946.69	16,100.77
(5) From State Government	910.00	910.00
(6) From Indian Bank	8,952.26	6,831.97
Total Borrowings	1,04,090.63	1,14,831.26

A. Against Loan from Power Finance Corporation:

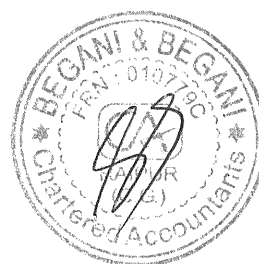
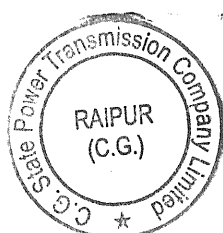
Nature of Security

Term Loan from Power Finance Corporation amounting to Rs.197.86 cr (PY Rs.276.08 cr) (including current maturities) are secured by first charge in favour of the corporation by way of hypothecation on the newly financed assets under the project and part of existing asset.

Terms of Repayment

The repayment will be made annually in equal monthly installments together with interest on the outstanding balance commencing after the expiry of moratorium period.

Loan No	Particulars of Asset	Balance as at March'25 (Cr.)	ROI (%)
C2603001	CSPTCL-LOAN PROPOSAL FOR 132 KV PATAN SUBSTATION	0.30	10.25
C2603002	CSPTCL-LOAN PROPOSAL FOR 132 KV MAGARLOD SUBSTATION	0.38	10.25
C2603003	CONSTRUCTION OF 132/33 KV S/S BALOD AND ASSOCIATED EHV LINES	0.29	10.25
C2603004	132/33 KV S/S PANDARIYA & ASSO. EHV LINES FOR TRANSMISSION	0.38	10.25
C2603005	132/33 KV S/S MANA & ASSO. EHV LINES FOR TRANSMISSION NETWORK	0.41	10.25
C2603007	132/33 KV S/S RASMADA & ASSO. EHV LINES FOR TRANSMISSION LIN	0.25	10.25
C2603008	CONSTRUCTION OF 132/33 KV S/S BHANUPRATAPPUR	2.07	10.25
C2603009	CSPTCL-LOAN PROPOSAL FOR POWER EVACUATION OF KORBA(W) ST.III	67.77	10.25
C2603010	POWER EVACUATION SYSTEM FROM 2X500 MW MARWA TPP.	60.28	10.25
C2603011	CSPTCL - 220/132 KV S/S AT SARAIPALI	8.75	10.25
C2603012	PROCUREMENT OF RTUS FOR EHV S/S	0.75	10.25
C2603013	132 KV S/S KONDAGAON & ASSOCIATED EHV LINES	1.13	10.25
C2603014	220KV S/S MUNGELI & ASSOCIATED EHV LINES	7.48	10.25
C2603015	S/S GIRWANI & ASSOCIATED EHV LINES	8.38	10.25
C2603016	132/33 KV PRATAPPUR SUBSTATION AND LINES	2.29	10.25
C2603018	INSTALLATION OF 160 MVA ADDL. TRANSFORMER AT VARIOUS EHV S/S	2.41	10.25
C2603019	INSTALLATION OF 63/40 MVA ADDL. TRANSFORMER AT VARIOUS S/S	4.66	10.25
C2603020	132/33 KV SAKARA SUBSTATION AND LINES	1.49	10.25
C2603021	JAIJAI PUR SUBSTATION AND LINES	3.61	10.25
C2603022	132/33 S/S PULGAON, DURG AND ASSOCIATED EHV LINES	2.41	10.25
C2603023	132/33 KV S/S GANDAI AND ASSOCIATED EHV LINES	2.35	10.25
C2603076	OTHER PROJECTS	20.00	10.25
	Total	197.86	



Note No. 15 - Non Current Borrowings

B. Against Loan from Indian Bank:

Nature of Security

Term Loan from Indian Bank amounting to Rs.91.27 cr (PY 68.31 cr) is secured by first pari passu charge on all the movable assets (both present & future) of the respective project for which finance is sanctioned.

Particulars of loan and Terms of Repayment

The loan is taken for the construction of new substation & associated EHV lines along with system improvement works.

The principal repayment will be made in 60 structure quarterly installments commencing after the expiry of moratorium period.

ROI of 7.25%.

C. Against Loan from REC:

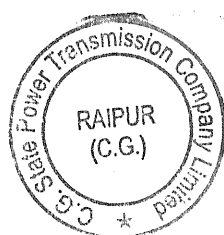
Nature of Security

Term Loan from REC amounting to Rs.715.96 cr (PY Rs. 758.60cr) are secured by first charge in favour of the corporation by way of hypothecation on the newly financed assets under the project and part of existing asset.

Terms of Repayment and Rate of Interest

The repayment will be made annually in equal monthly installments together with interest on the outstanding balance commencing after the expiry of moratorium period.

Loan No	Particulars of Asset	Balance as at March'25 (Cr.)	ROI (%)
CG-TD-TRM-304-2013-	132/33 KV SS - Ravanbhata	18.64	10.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 132/33 KV EHV Substation at Ratanpur	9.12	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 132/33 KV EHV Substation at Lormi	18.48	10.25%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Laying of 2nd circuit of existing EHV lines	2.91	9.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Installation of additional 40 MVA Power Transformers (Doma, Bagbhara, Tulsi, Magarload)	3.89	10.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Installation of Addl. 63MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer at 132KV Substation, Urla Sec-C	3.28	10.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Takhatpur & associated 132KV Line and 01 no. 132 KV Feeder bay at 220/132 S/s,Mungeli.	25.87	9.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Berla & associated 132KV Line.	15.21	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Basna & associated 132KV Line.	11.05	9.5% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Sheorinarayan & associated 132KV Line and 01 no. 132KV bay at 220/132KV S/s,Banari.	20.52	9.5% - 10.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Mohla & associated 132KV Line and 01 no. 132 KV Feeder bay at 132KV S/s, Dongargaon.	31.11	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Installation of Addl. 40 MVA, 132/33 KV Transformer at 132KV S/s Gandai.	3.06	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 132/33 KV EHV Substation at Pakhanjur	34.09	9.25% - 9.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 132/33 KV EHV Substation at Bataoli	5.19	9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 400/220 KV EHV Substation at Dhamtari	66.18	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 132/33 KV EHV Substation at Bijapur	46.69	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 132/33 KV EHV Substation at Kodatarai	9.81	9.5% - 9.75%



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 15 - Non Current Borrowings

CG-TD-TRM-304-2014-	Construction of 132/32 KV EHV substaion at Dabhara for strengthening of transmission Network under Normal Development transmission scheme.	13.04	9.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2015-	Construction of 220/132 KV S/s, Borjhara & Associated lines.	21.90	9.25% - 9.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 220/132/33 KV S/s at Dherdehi, Dist. Bilaspur & associated transmission lines And 02 nos. 132 KV Feeder bays at 132/33 KV S/s. Patheriva	54.14	9.25% - 9.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 220/132/33 KV S/s at Gendpur, Kawardha & associated transmission lines And 02 nos. 132 KV Feeder bays at 132 S/s, Kawardha & 02 Nos 220 KV Feeder bays at 220 KV S/s, Mungeli.	54.67	9.25% - 9.50%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 220/132/33 KV S/s at Narayanpur & associated transmission lines And 01 no. 132 KV Feeder bay at 132 KV S/s, Kondagaon.	38.15	9.75% - 10.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 220/132/33 KV S/s at Dharsiva, Raipur & associated transmission lines And 02 nos. 220 KV Feeder bays at 400/220 KV S/s Raita	33.52	9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Nagari & associated 132KV Line and 01 no. 132 KV Feeder bay at 132KV S/s. Kanker.	30.04	9.95%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 220/132/33 KV S/s at Jagdalpur and associated Transmission lines.	22.60	9.95%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Rajpur and associated 132 KV line.	15.23	9.95%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2015-	Construction of 01 no. 132/33 KV EHV sub-stations at Bhakhara and Construction of 01 no. 132 KV additional feeder bay at 132/33 KV S/s, Kurud & Construction of 132 KV DCSS Line from 132/33 KV S/s, Kurud to 132/33 KV S/s, Bhakhara	11.82	9.95%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Dornapal & associated 132KV Line and 01 no. 132 KV Feeder bay at 220/132 S/s, Barsoor.	9.77	9.95%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s at Kansabel & associated 132KV Line.	8.86	9.95%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 220 KV DCDS line from 220 KV S/s, Barsoor to Proposed 400/220 S/s, Jagdalpur and 02 Nos. 220KV Feeder bays at 220KV S/s, Barsoor & 02 Nos. 220KV Feeder bays at 400KV S/s, Jagdalpur.	38.46	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132/33 KV S/s Wadrafanagar & Associated lines.	14.50	9.25% - 9.75%
CG-TD-TRM-304-2016-	Construction of 132KV LILO and 02 nos. 132 KV Feeder bays at 220/132KV S/s, Paraswani.	4.15	9.25% - 10.00%
17419	Technical feasibility for construction of 400 KV	10.01	9.25% - 10.00%
17444	Estimate for construction of 220 KV DCDS Kurud (Dhamtari) – Gurur line alongwith 2 nos 220 KV feeder bays at each end.	10.00	9.25% - 10.00%
	Total	715.96	

D. Against loan from Bank of Maharashtra

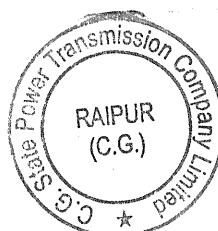
Nature of Security

Term Loan from Bank of Maharastra amounting to Rs.186.95 Cr (PY 161.01 cr) is secured by first pari passu charge on all the movable assets (both present & future) of the respective project for which finance is sanctioned.

Particulars of loan and Terms of Repayment

The loan is taken for the construction of new substation & associated EHV lines along with system improvement works. The principal repayment will be made in 60 structure quaterly installments commencing after the expiry of moratorium period.

ROI of 7.25%.

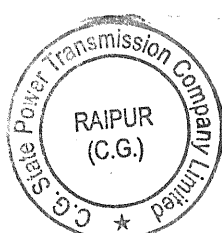


Note No. 16 - Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
a) Other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost:				
Deposits & Retentions from Contractors & Suppliers	19,718.53		12,571.78	
Employee related liabilities	62.24		96.67	
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	825.49		1,938.35	
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	98.53		98.53	
Current Maturities of Long Term Debts	-		-	
Other	61.42		475.76	
 Inter Company Payable Account Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	-		-	
Total other financial liabilities	20,766.22	-	15,181.09	-

Note No. 16A - Borrowings

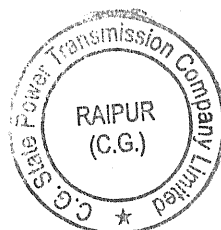
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Loans repayable on demand		
Cash Credit from State Bank of India (The above cash credit limit is availed for routine working capital purpose of the company. The said limit is against stock & receivables of the company and applicable ROI is 7.18%)	2,999.99	
Current maturities of loan from Power Finance Corporation Limited	9,439.14	9,821.52
Current maturities of loan from SBI	-	1,076.50
Current maturities of loan from REC	5,661.48	6,265.86
Current maturities of loan from Bank of Maharashtra	748.50	
Current maturities of loan from State Government	-	
Current maturities of loan from Indian Bank	175.00	
Total Borrowings	19,024.10	17,163.88



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 17 - Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a) Provision for employee benefits				
(1) Pension & Gratuity	17,914.56	1,78,301.76	17,044.88	1,72,927.02
(2) Leave encashment	1,235.89	12,300.72	1,992.90	11,037.74
(3) Bonus	177.49	-	176.50	-
(4) DA Arrears	30.92	-	12.07	-
(5) Provision for Ex-Gratia				
(6) Provision for Income Tax				
Total Provisions	19,358.86	1,90,602.48	19,226.35	1,83,964.77



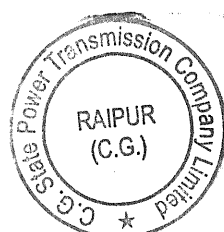
Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 18 - Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Trade payable for goods & services				
Due to MSME (Refer note 40)	-		-	
Others	15,343.91		15,829.28	
Total trade payables	15,343.91	-	15,829.28	-

Trade Payable ageing schedule

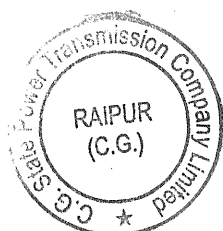
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i)MSME	0	0	0	0	0
(ii)Others	7649.62	23.51	3997.18	3673.61	15343.91
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7649.62	23.51	3997.18	3673.61	15343.91



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note No. 19 - Other Liabilities

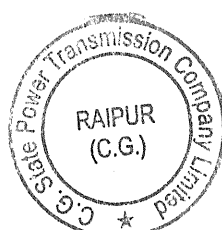
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Deposit Works		54,645.77		45,721.61
Grant Received under PSDF Scheme		10,668.95		10,302.52
a. Statutory dues				
Taxes payable (other than income taxes)	1,820.36		395.21	
Employee Recoveries and Employer Contributions	533.15		107.93	
b. Others				
Employee benefit payables	818.60		822.61	
Others payables	2,094.49		1,479.03	
Others financial liabilities				
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	5,266.61	65,314.72	2,804.77	56,024.12



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note no -20 Revenue from Operations

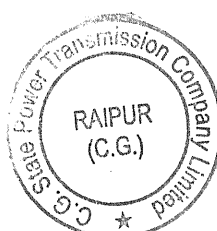
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
(a) Revenue from rendering of services (Refer Note No.41)		
Transmission charges billed to CSPDCL		
LTOA	1,15,475.93	1,19,808.70
MTOA	-	-
STOA	2,302.07	10.78
Transmission charges billed to Others		
MTOA	-	-
STOA	-	865.52
SLDC charges	1,810.00	1,700.00
(b) Other operating income		
Other income related to SLDC	92.70	48.28
Delay payment charges	3,357.35	924.70
Total Revenue from Operations	1,23,038.05	1,23,357.98



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note no -21 Other Income

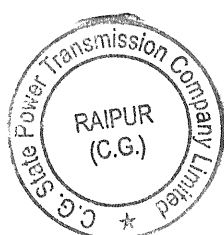
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
Bank deposits	293.26	3.84
Loans to employees	0.67	0.79
Deposits with Contractors and Suppliers	2.22	2.69
Interest on income tax refund		
Interest on loan given to CSPDCL	-	-
Rent income	7.39	13.81
Other recoveries from Contractors/Suppliers	0.14	0.63
Miscellaneous income	9,206.44	3,831.11
Proceeds from sale of scrap	878.44	1,397.42
PSDF Grant Amortisation (Differerd Income)	339.89	743.74
Term Loan Interest Amount received From State Govt.(Differerd Income)	8,903.57	
Total Other Income	19,632.03	5,994.03



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note no -22 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	20,965.59	21,469.59
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,259.64	1,219.79
Gratuity & Pension	15,704.38	18,099.51
Leave compensation	1,720.43	1,564.02
Share based payment transactions expenses		
(1) Equity-settled share-based payments		
(2) Cash-settled share-based payments		
Other staff costs	830.47	568.76
Staff welfare expenses	308.19	34.40
Less: Employee benefit expense capitalised	(1,175.64)	(861.25)
Total Employee Benefit Expense	39,613.06	42,094.84

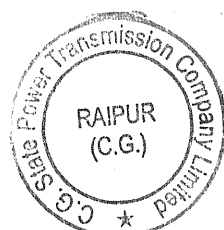


Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note no -23 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
(a) Interest expense on borrowing		
Term loans	10,489.21	2,757.54
Working capital loans	110.52	1,263.25
State Government loans	-	
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets (if any)	(330.98)	(363.24)
(b) Bank charges	6.88	30.65
Total finance costs	10,275.63	3,688.20

Note-1) All the loans availed by company are for specific capital projects and therefore the capitalisation rate applicable for capitalisation of borrowing cost is the ROI of the respective loan. The capitalisation rate used for capitalisation of borrowing costs of various capital projects ranges from 7.25% p.a. to 10.5% p.a. based on applicable ROI of respective loans.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated
Note no -24 Other Expenses

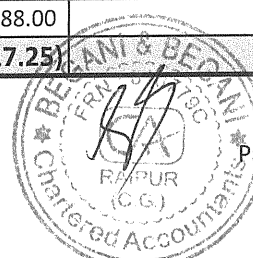
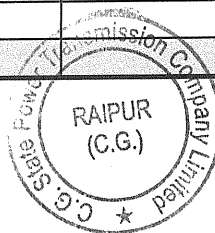
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Stores and spares consumed		
Repairs and maintenance:		
(i) Plant & machinery	2,993.09	5,762.78
(ii) Buildings	649.91	648.70
(iii) Others	62.84	64.57
Power expense	1,921.16	2,047.79
Rent including lease rentals		
Rates and taxes	270.71	475.53
Insurance charges	0.15	0.13
Vehicle Running, Hiring and Maintenance charges	1,097.35	1,037.63
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) As Auditors	15.34	13.63
(ii) For Taxation matters	1.31	2.04
Other expenses		
(i) Provision for shortages in inventory	0.00	-
(ii) Legal and other professional costs	209.98	313.17
(iii) Man Power on Contract	5,461.33	4,613.73
(iv) Other General Expenses	2,897.89	2,118.33
CSR Expenses	688.00	345.00
Cost of Scrap Sale	143.35	
Less: Other expenses Capitalised	(375.73)	(74.35)
Total Other Expenses	16,036.68	17,368.69

Note No:24.1 Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Auditor's Remuneration		
-for Statutory Audit	15.34	13.63
-for taxation	1.31	2.04
-for other matter		
-reimbursement of expenses		
Total	16.65	15.67

Note No:24.2 Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

A	Particulars	As on 2025	As on 2024
	Gross Amount Required to be spent by the Company	572.70	343.06
	:		
B	Amount spent during the year / period on:	As on 2025	As on 2024
i	Construction / Acquisition of ant assets	-	-
ii	Purpose other than above	687.90	345.00
C	Particulars	As on 2025	As on 2024
	Related party transactions in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility:	-	-
D	Provision movement during the year/ Period:	As on 2025	As on 2024
	Opening provision	(1.95)	-
	Addition during the year / Period	572.70	343.06
	Utilised during the year /Period	688.00	345.00
	Closing provision	(117.25)	(1.94)



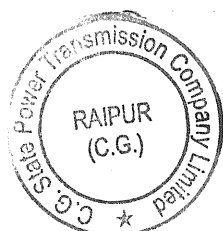
Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note no -25 Exceptional Items

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
State Government Loan Recognised	-	-
Reversal of excess delayed payment surcharge (Refer note 1 below)	16,892	-
Total	16,892	-

Note 1: Reversal of delayed payment surcharge

The management of company has proposed to write off surcharge billed to CSPDCL amounting to Rs.168.92 cr, considering the condition of financial stress of CSPDCL and the same has been placed before the board for discussion and final decision.

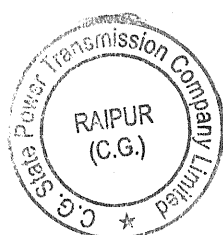
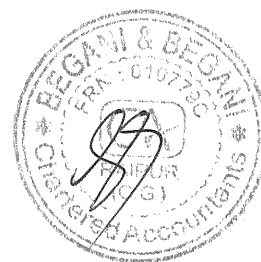


Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note - 26: Current Tax and Deferred Tax

(a) Income Tax Expense

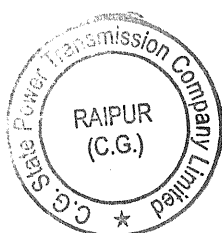
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	7,315.80	3,110.25
Deferred Tax	(3,056.72)	1,901.33
MAT credit entitlement	-	8,833.05
Total Tax Expense recognised in profit and loss account	4,259.08	13,844.63
	-	



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note 27: Basic / diluted earnings per equity share (EPS) have been calculated as under:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Net Profit/(Loss) as per Profit & Loss Account available for Equity Shareholders	20,726.88	6,113.09
Weighted Average number of Ordinary Share Outstanding	9,395.41	9,395.41
Weighted Average number of Potential Equity shares on account of Share Application Money	-	-
Total Shares considered for:		
1. For Basic Earnings per Share of Rs. 10 each	9,395.41	9,395.41
2. For Diluted Earnings per Share of Rs 10 each	9,395.41	9,395.41
Earnings per Share		
Basic	2.21	0.65
Diluted	2.21	0.65



Note 28: Restructuring of Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 131 read with sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 133 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003), State Government (means the Government of Chhattisgarh) vide notification no. F-21/13/2009/13/2 dt.31.03.2010 notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board Transfer Scheme Rules, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as 'transfer scheme rules') in regard to the transfer of properties, undertakings, interests, rights, obligations, liabilities, personnel and proceedings from Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (hereinafter referred to as Board) to its Successor Companies viz., Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Ltd. (CSPGCL), Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Ltd (CSPDCL), Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited (CSPTCL), Chhattisgarh State Power Trading Company Limited (CSPTCL) and Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Company Limited (CSPHCL).

Under rule (3) (ae) of the transfer scheme rules "Transmission Company" or "CSPTCL" means the Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 with the main object of undertaking the transmission of electricity in the State of Chhattisgarh and to function as State Transmission Utility and perform SLDC functions as per the provisions of the Act.

Further Government of Chhattisgarh vide its notification no. 1686/F-21/13/2009/13/2 dated 08.06.2022 has decided to merge and dissolve the Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Company Limited and Chhattisgarh State Power Trading Company Limited into Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited and Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited respectively. The State Government, in consultation with Governor of Chhattisgarh, hereby, makes the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board Transfer Scheme rules'2010 which shall come into force with retrospective effect from the date of 01st April'2022.

Note 29: Provisional allocation of Personnel pursuant to Transfer Scheme:

i. Under rule 8 (b) of the transfer scheme rule, the Personnel of the erstwhile Board shall stand assigned to the services of the Generation Company, Distribution Company, Transmission Company, Holding Company and Trading Company as the case may be on the appointed date, on as is where is basis, namely, that they will continue to serve in the place where they are working on the Appointed date, till further orders of the State Government.

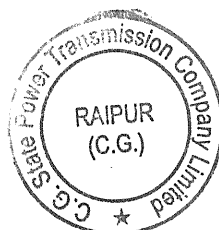
ii. The Personnel transferred to the Transferees, shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement with the Transferee concerned to repay loans, advances and other sums due or otherwise perform obligations undertaken by them to the erstwhile Board which remain outstanding as on the Appointed Date, on the same terms and conditions as contained in the arrangement with the erstwhile Board.

Note 30: As per provisions under transfer scheme, CSPHCL is dealing with pending legal matters of erstwhile CSEB related with Income Tax and assets & liabilities related matters pertaining to re-organization of erstwhile MPEB. However, as per the provisions of the Schedule-V, Part-II, clause d(i) of Transfer Scheme Rules, the Holding Company shall discharge all liabilities of the erstwhile CSEB and in turn recover the same amount from the Generation Company, Transmission Company, Distribution Company and the Trading Company. Hence, disputed liabilities pending litigations are not contingent liability of CSPHCL.

Note 31: Final Absorption of Personnel in Transferee Company

i. As per provision of Transfer Scheme Rule 2010, the State Government shall, in consultation with the Successor Companies, finalize the transfer to and permanent absorption of the Personnel in a Transferee taking into account the suitability, ability and experience of the personnel, number and nature of the vacancies and other relevant factors and issue appropriate orders, as it may think fit, for such permanent absorption.

ii. Accordingly the State Government has constituted a Grievance Committee to receive representations and submit recommendations on transfer and absorption of Personnel to the Successor Companies. The final report of the Grievance Committee is still awaited.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note 32: Segment Reporting

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the Company together constitute the Chief Operating Decision Makers ("CODM") which allocate resources to and assess the performance of the segments of the Company. The Company is a state government undertaking having two separate line of activity i.e. transmission charges and Income from State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC).

Particulars	Transmission	SLDC	Total
Segment Revenue:			
I. Sale of Services	1,17,778.00	1,902.70	1,19,680.70
II. Delay Payment Surcharge	3,357.35	-	3,357.35
III. Other Income	19,632.03		19,632.03
III. Total Segment Income	1,40,767.38	1,902.70	1,42,670.08

Segment Expenses:

Employee Benefit Expenses (Excl Gratuity and Pension)	25,612.69	14,000.36	39,613.06
Depreciation	30,182.10	103.89	30,285.99
Other Expenses (allocable to the segments)	16,034.60	2.07	16,036.68
Finance Costs	10,275.63	-	10,275.63
IV (a).Total Segment Expenses	82,105.02	14,106.33	96,211.35

Segmental Operating Income **58,662.36 - 12,203.62 46,458.73**

Unallocable Expenses

Other Expenses	-
Gratuity and Pension	-

IV (b).Total Unallocable Expenses

-

V.Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III -(IV(a)+(b))) **46,458.73**

VI. Exceptional items **- 16,891.80**

VII. Profit before tax (V+ VI) **29,566.93**

VIII. Tax expense

(1) Current tax	7,315.80
(2) Deferred tax	- 1,903.69
(3) MAT credit entitlement	-

IX. Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (VII - VIII) **24,154.82**

X. Other comprehensive income

A (i) Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss

(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset) **- 4,580.97**

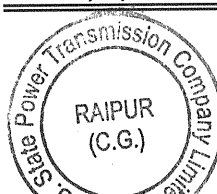
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss **- 1,153.03**

B (i) Items that will be recycled to profit or loss **-**

(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss **-**

XI. Total comprehensive income for the period (IX+X) **20,726.88**

Particulars	Transmission	SLDC	Total
Segment Assets:			
Allocable Assets:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3,66,131.16	1,404.18	3,67,535.34
Capital Work In Progress	92,201.92	6.59	92,208.51
Trade receivables	4,883.89	9.92	4,893.81
Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Bank balances	2,111.00	-	15,519.19
	4,65,327.98	1,420.69	4,80,156.86



Unallocable Assets:

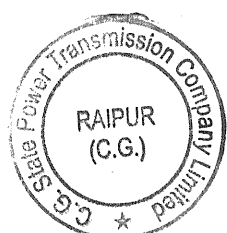
Other non-current financial assets	0.00
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	15,104.34
Deferred tax assets (net)	20,044.03
Other non-current assets	93,594.49
Current investment	-
Inventories	7,868.25
Other current assets	2.90
Other current financial assets	11,399.84
	1,48,013.84
Total Assets	6,28,170.70

in Rs

Particulars	Transmission	SLDC	Total
Segment Liabilities:			
Allocable Liabilities:			
SLDC Development Fund	-	2,298.91	2,298.91
	-	2,298.91	2,298.91

Unallocable Liabilities:

Share Capital	93,954.09
Reserves & Surplus (Excluding SLDC Dev. Fund)	92,150.18
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-
Non Current Financial Liabilities-Borrowings	1,04,090.63
Non Current Liabilities	65,314.72
Other Non Current Financial Liabilities	-
Long-term provisions	1,90,602.48
Current Financial Liabilities-Borrowings	19,024.10
Trade Payables	15,343.91
Other current financial liabilities	20,766.22
Short-term provisions	19,358.86
Other current liabilities	5,266.61
	6,25,871.80
Total Liabilities	6,28,170.71



Note 33: Contingent liability not provided in the profit and loss account are as follows:

33.1 Contingent Liabilities arising due to Reorganization of MPEB into MPSEB and CSEB

- i. Estimated tax liability on part of CSPTCL in respect of non framing of rules u/s 65 of Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act (MPRA), 2000 could not be ascertained at this moment.
- ii. After the re-organization of the erstwhile MPEB and subsequent formation of successor boards i.e. MPSEB and CSEB, the matter regarding apportionment of pension and gratuity liabilities between the two boards has not been settled so far. The pension and gratuity liabilities were to be apportioned between MPSEB and CSEB in accordance with Schedule - VI of the M.P. Reorganization act - 2000 and settled on yearly basis. In a meeting convened by Ministry of Power, Government of India at New Delhi on 22.12.2008, it was mutually agreed between MPSEB and CSEB that the pension liability shall be settled between MPSEB and CSEB under one time settlement. The settlement process is yet to be computed between erstwhile CSEB (CSPTCL) and MPEB and the share of such contingent liability towards CSPTCL cannot be estimated at the moment.

Note 33.2 Demand in respect of disputed Income Tax Cases and Excise Custom cases

- i. Erstwhile MPEB had filed Income Tax Return for FY 1999-2000 and 2000-01 beyond the due date as prescribed in the Income Tax Act. The MPSEB had filed application for condonation of delay before CBDT. Accordingly the delay in filing of return for AY 2000-01 has been condoned by CBDT, whereas no relief had been granted for AY 1999-2000. CSEB has also moved application for condonation of delay of return filed by MPSEB for these years and CBDT has taken same view as in the application of MPSEB. CSPTCL (erstwhile CSPHCL) has filed a writ petition against order of CBDT before Hon'ble High Court of Bilaspur. Any adverse outcome of the case may have financial implication on the successor companies of erstwhile CSEB.
- ii. The demand has been raised against CSEB by Income Tax department for AY 2003-04 & onwards. The erstwhile CSEB has filed appeal against these orders and cases are pending before various authorities. The estimated share of CSPTCL in this regard (Gross disputed tax liability) is RS 11232.04 Lakhs
- iii. As per Online system of Income Tax Department, outstanding TDS liability and Interest is Rs 59.49 Lakhs.

- iv. CSPTCL has filed appeal before the custom, Excise and Service Tax Appellate against the various order sub commissioner appeal, central excise confirming the demand of excise duty on material fabrication on fabrication workshop of CSPTCL In appeal CSPTCL has claimed Rs 11.73 cr CENVAT credit.

Note 33.3 Cases have been filed against CSPTCL (SLDC) by various power generators on account of dispute arising due to levy of UI charges with regard to

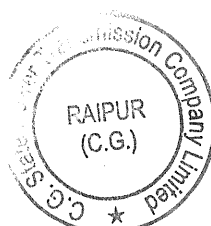
scheduling of power under short term open access by these generators/sellers which in the opinion of the company amounts to embedded generation in state's electricity supply system. The matter is pending before various forum's of the amount against which is not presently ascertainable

Note 33.4 Estimated contingent liability details of other miscellaneous cases filed against the company is Rs.12.46 cr

Note 33.5 Estimated contingent liability details of other miscellaneous cases filed by the company is Rs. 4.75cr

Note 33.6 : Additional Director General, O/o Directorate General of GST Intelligence, Raipur Zonal Unit, Raipur has issued Show Cause notice dated 15.10.2021 for nonpayment of service tax on the A&G and other expenses allocated by CSPTCL (erstwhile CSPHCL) to CSPGCL, CSPTCL and CSPDCL in their equity ratio pursuant to the Transfer Scheme Rules'2010 during the period April-2016 to June-2017. They have worked out a total service tax liability of: 533.00 Lacs and have also proposed to Invoke provision of GST Act for Interest and penalty on the same which has not been quantified. However, CSPTCL (erstwhile CSPHCL) has not agreed with the contention of the department and filed a writ petition bearing no. WP(T) NO. 119 of 2022 in the Hon'ble 11 High Court of CG.

Note 33.7 Additional Director General, O/o Directorate General of GST Intelligence, Raipur Zonal Unit, Raipur has Issued show cause notice dated 30.11.2022 for non-payment of GST on the A&G and Other expenses allocated by CSPTCL (erstwhile CSPHCL) to CSPGCL, CSPTCL and CSPDCL in their equity ratio pursuant to the Transfer Scheme Rule'2010 during the period July-2017 to March-2022. They have worked out a total GST liability of: 2917.00 Lacs and have also proposed to invoke provision of GST Act for Interest and penalty on the same, which has not been quantified. Extension of time limit for 90 days has been requested in order to submit the necessary reply to the department on 20.01.2023. Also we have discussed with our empaneled Tax counsel and they have opined to file writ petition against SCN in Hon'ble High Court, so we will file writ petition in due course.



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless
otherwise stated

34. Financial instruments

34.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual as well as long term operating plans and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through non convertible debt securities or other long-term /short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

The capital components of the Company are as given below:

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

Particulars	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Debt (i)	1,05,014.65	1,16,868.14
Cash and bank balances	11,399.84	11,408.63
Net debt	93,614.81	1,05,459.51
Total Equity (ii)	1,88,403.18	1,67,343.33
Net debt to equity ratio	0.50	0.63

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings

(ii) Equity is defined as Equity share capital and other equity including reserves and surplus

34.2 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Categories of Financial Instruments:

	31 March 2025			31 March 2024	
Financial Assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Trade receivables			4,894		
Cash and cash equivalents			15,519		
Loans			93		
Other financial assets			11,307		
Investments	-	-	-		
Total	-	-	31,813	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings			1,23,115		
Trade Payables			15,344		
Other financial liabilities			20,766		
Total	-	-	1,59,225	-	-

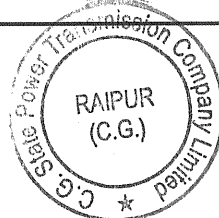
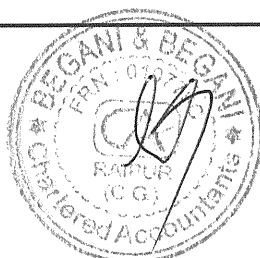
Management believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in there financial statements approximate their fair values, hence the fair value disclosures are not given.

34.3 Financial risk management objectives

The company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's Corporate Treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the operation of the Company. These risks include Interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

34.3.1 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk arises from the potential changes in interest rates that may have adverse effects on the Company in the reporting period or in future years. Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows with respect to interest payments on borrowings will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations.



Interest rate sensitivity:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on exposure to interest rates for term loans at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in case of term loans that have floating rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on rate of borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-25	50	170.62
31-Mar-24	50	171.64

34.3.2 Credit risk management

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risks are listed below:

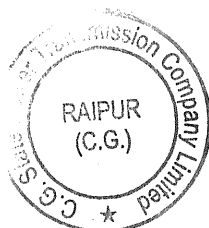
Financial Assets	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Trade Receivables	4,893.81	23,980.37
Loans	92.97	134.57
Other financial assets	11,306.87	11,547.55
Investments	-	-
Total	16,293.66	35,662.49

34.3.3 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The maturity profile of the financial assets are listed below:

Expected contractual maturity for Financial Liabilities

	Upto 1 Year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total
31-Mar-24				
Borrowings	17,163.88	68,655.54	49,816.53	1,35,635.95
Trade Payables	15,829.28	-	-	15,829.28
Other financial liability	15,181.10	-	-	15,181.10
	48,174.26	68,655.54	49,816.53	1,66,646.33
31-Mar-25				
Borrowings	15,100.62	60,402.46	41,365.06	1,16,868.14
Trade Payables	15,343.91	-	-	15,343.91
Other financial liability	20,766.22	-	-	20,766.22
	51,210.75	60,402.46	41,365.06	1,52,978.27



Note 35: Employee benefit Plan

1 Defined Benefit Plan

A separate trust in the name of CSEB Gratuity and Pension Fund Trust has been formed by erstwhile CSEB to mitigate the liability of pension and gratuity of its retiring employees. The trust is recognized under part B of Schedule IV of the Income Tax Act' 1961. After the restructuring of erstwhile board, the successor companies have been contributing their respective share of pension and gratuity liability to the aforesaid trust. Company provides for the share of its deficit in the actual contribution vis-à-vis the stipulated contribution determined on the basis of actuarial valuation in its profit and loss account. The employees of the Company are also entitled to compensated absences based on the un availed leave balance as well as other long term benefits. The Company records liability based on actuarial valuation computed under projected unit credit method.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

The amounts stated below in this note are in Rs. Crores.

Summary of Membership Data:

Sr No	Particulars	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
i	Gratuity		
	Number of employees Gratuity	1,564	1,665
	Total Monthly Salary (in Rs. Cr)	15.16	17.23
	Average Past Service (Years)	16.87	18.26
	Average Age (Years)	44.43	45.50
	Average remaining working life (Years)	17.57	16.50
	weighted average duration	16.91	15.89
ii	Pension		
	For Active Employees		
	Number of employees Pensioners	434	555
	Total Monthly Pension (in Rs. Cr)	6.77	8.80
	For Retired Employees		
	Number of Retired Employee	1,070	1,048
	Total Monthly Pension (in Rs. Cr)	7.32	6.41
	For Spouse		
	Number of Spouse	688	676
	Total Monthly Pension (in Rs. Cr)	2.32	2.11
iii	Leave		
	Leave balance considered on valuation date	3,68,549	3,82,515

1.1 Risk associated with the Plan

The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, there is a risk for the company that any adverse salary growth or demographic experience can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature the plan is not subject to any longevity risks

1.2 Principal Actuarial Assumptions:

Sr No	Particulars	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
i	Discount rate (p.a.)	6.93%	7.23%
ii	Salary Escalation rate (p.a.)	6.00%	6.00%

a) Discount Rate:

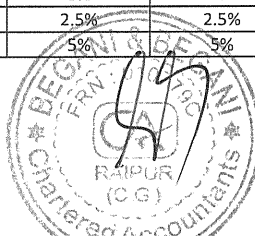
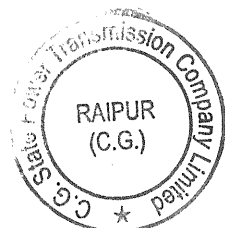
The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

b) Salary Escalation Rate:

The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors

1.3 Principal Demographic assumptions:

Sr No	Particulars	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
1	Retirement age (Years)	62	62
2	Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)
3	Withdrawal rate		
	Upto 25 Years	0%	0%
	From 26 to 35 Years	0%	0%
	From 36 to 45 Years	0%	0%
	From 46 to 55 Years	0%	0%
	Above 55 years	0%	0%
4	Leave Availment Rate	2.5%	2.5%
	Leave encashment Rate while in service	5%	5%



1.4 The amounts recognised in the financial statements and the movements in the net defined benefit obligations over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Crs		Amount in Rs. Crs	
	Gratuity and Pension		Leave	
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Current Service Cost	24.58	35.54	7.78	8.39
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	0.00	27.73		
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	167.60	150.26	9.42	7.25
Interest Income on Plan Assets	35.15	32.54	0.00	0.00
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	227.33	246.07	17.20	15.64
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on Defined Benefit Obligation	-50.64	-208.92	-0.36	-21.71
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on Asset	5.19	17.83	0.00	0.00
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-45.45	-191.09	-0.36	-21.71

1.5 The amount included in the Balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefits plans as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Crs		Amount in Rs. Crs	
	Gratuity and Pension		Leave	
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	2,487.98	2,391.16	133.49	130.31
Fair value of plan assets	527.17	486.12	-	-
Unfunded Liability/provision in Balance Sheet	1,960.81	1,905.04	133.49	130.31
Bifurcation of the present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year				
Current	182.91	170.44	20.16	19.93
Non-current	2,305.06	2,220.72	113.34	110.38

1.6 Movement in fair value of the defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Crs		Amount in Rs. Crs
	Gratuity and Pension		Leave
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025
Opening defined benefit Obligation	2,391.16	2,103.41	130.30
Current Service cost	24.59	35.55	7.78
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	-	27.73	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	167.60	150.26	9.42
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from change in Demographic	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	7.91	172.98	0.36
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from change in Financial assumptions	42.73	35.95	-
Benefits paid	- 146.02	- 134.71	- 14.37
Closing defined benefit Obligation	2,487.97	2,391.16	133.49

Significance of actuarial gain/loss - Recurring significant amount of actuarial gain/loss arising from experience as percentage of PBO in a year indicates that valuation assumptions need reconsideration unless it is caused by some exceptional event during the inter-valuation period.

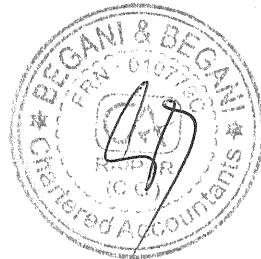
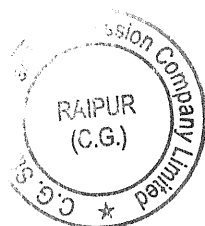
1.7 Movement in fair value of Plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Crs	
	Gratuity and Pension	
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Opening fair value of Plan assets	486.12	440.95
Actual return on Plan assets	40.34	50.37
Employer contribution	146.73	129.51
Benefits paid	- 146.02	- 134.71
Adjustment to Opening Fund		
Closing fair value of Plan assets	527.17	486.12

1.7.1 Major categories of plan assets (as percentage of total plan assets):

Particulars	Gratuity and Pension*	
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Funds Managed by Insurer	100.00%	100.00%
High Quality Corporate Bonds	0.00%	0.00%
Government of India Securities	0.00%	0.00%
Equity Shares of listed companies/Equity Mutual Fund	0.00%	0.00%
Closing fair value of Plan assets	100.00%	100.00%

The actuary had inadvertently omitted to report percentage of funds invested in various securities. However, we have taken actual position based on trust's balance sheet.



1.8 Movement in Net defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Crs		Amount in Rs. Crs
	Gratuity and Pension		Leave
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025
Opening Net defined benefit Obligation	1,905.04	1,662.46	130.30
Total Service Cost	24.59	63.28	7.78
Net Interest cost (Income)	132.46	117.72	9.42
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	45.45	191.09	0.36
Contributions paid to the fund/ Benefits paid	- 146.73	- 129.51	- 14.37
Closing Net defined benefit Obligation	1,960.81	1,905.04	133.49

1.9 Sensitivity Analysis of the Defined Benefit Obligation

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

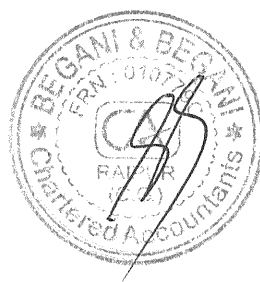
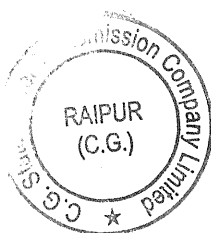
Particulars	Amount in Rs. Crs		Amount in Rs. Crs
	Gratuity and Pension		Leave
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025
Discount Rate			
Impact of increase in 50bps on DBO	- 143.23	- 137.66	- 6.34
Impact of decrease in 50bps on DBO	156.91	150.80	6.84
Salary Escalation Rate			
Impact of increase in 50bps on DBO	114.53	110.07	6.89
Impact of decrease in 50bps on DBO	- 109.43	- 105.18	- 6.37

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these not calculated. Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable.

1.10 The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership

Maturity Profile of Defined benefit obligation	Gratuity & Pension		Leave encashment
	Amount (in Crs)		Amount (in Crs)
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025
Expected Benefit for 0 to 1 Year	182.91	170.44	20.15
Expected Benefit for 1 to 2 Year	199.27	185.69	11.45
Expected Benefit for 2 to 3 Year	212.31	197.84	10.49
Expected Benefit for 3 to 4 Year	221.76	206.65	6.89
Expected Benefit for 4 to 5 Year	229.64	213.99	7.38
Expected Benefit for 5 to 6 Year	240.82	224.41	3.38
Expected Benefit for 6 Year & onwards	1,201.24	1,192.14	73.72



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note 36: Managerial Remuneration

Details	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Salary & Allowances	115.21	85.12
Other Benefits(Retirement benefit)	-	24.15
Total	115.21	109.27

Note 37: Details of Electricity transmitted in MUs and Rs in crores:

Energy Transmitted	FY 2024-25		FY 2023-24	
	In MU	Rs in cr	In MU	Rs in cr
For CSPDCL & Other Power Utilities (i.e. energy output from CSPDCL's system)	46,283.80	1,177.78	36,088.20	1,206.85
SLDC's revenue		0.00		-
Total	46,283.80	1,177.78	36,088.20	1,206.85

Note 38: Balances of State Government Loan, and Liability against Deposit Works are subject to confirmation and reconciliation.

Note 39: Being a State Government Company, the company has not entered into any transaction with any company that are covered under section 186 of the Companies Act'2013.

Note 40: The balance due to MSME sector is NIL and no representation has been received from any entities till date.

Note 41: The company has fully disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. Further, the company is not required to transfer any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as required under Companies Act'2013.

Note 42: In view of paragraph 11 of Ind AS-24, no disclosure is required as regards related party relationships with other state controlled enterprises and transaction with such enterprises. Other disclosures as required by Ind AS-24 are as under:

A. List of Related Parties:		
Key management personnel:	Rajesh Kumar Shukla	Managing Director
	Ankit Anand	Chairman
	Rohit Yadav	Chairman
	Subodh Kumar Singh	Chairman
	P Dayanand	Chairman
	Mahendra Singh Chauhan	Chief Financial Officer
	Arun Mishra	Company Secretary

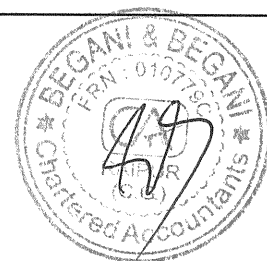
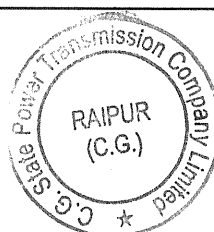
B: Transactions carried out with key management personnel, their relatives and their enterprises where transactions have taken place, in ordinary course of business:

Name of Related Party	Nature of relationship	FY 2024-25 (In Lacs)	FY 2023-24 (In Lacs)
Rajesh Kumar Shukla	Managing Director	52.29	25.41
Ankit Anand	Chairman	0.00	0.61
Rohit Yadav	Chairman	0.20	24.15
Subodh Kumar Singh	Chairman	0.09	0
P Dayanand	Chairman	0.53	0.53
Mahendra Singh Chauhan	Chief Financial Officer	49.89	47.56
Arun Mishra	Company Secretary	12.21	11.01
Total		115.21	109.27

Even though no disclosure is required as per para 24 of Ind AS 24, para 25 requires a government related entities to disclose significant related party transactions and following are the significant related party transactions :

Nature of Transaction	Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	FY 2024-25 (In Lacs)	FY 2023-24 (In Lacs)
Transmission Income	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	Common Management	1,17,778.00	1,19,819.48
SOC/MOC Income	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	Common Management	778.97	778.97
SOC/MOC Income	Chhattisgarh State Generation Company Limited	Common Management	803.37	803.37
Delayed Payment Surcharge	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	Common Management	3,357.35	924.70
Electricity charges	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	Common Management	2,044.55	2,044.55
EITC Expenses	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	Common Management	818.91	818.91
Total			1,25,581	1,25,190

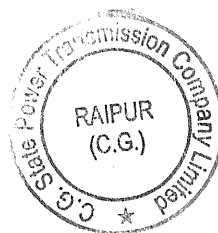
Note 43: Inventories Includes shortage of 0 (P.Y.- 2.22 Lakhs), identified during the course of internal audit; there were NO DEVIATION found in the stock audit report



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note:44 Financial Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 2025	31st March 2024	Variance	Reasons (If variances are more than 25%)
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current Liabilities	0.50	0.78	-36%	Due to Loan Taken over by Govt
Debt-Equity Ratio	Long Term Debt	Equity	0.55	0.69	-20%	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	EBITDA (Excluding Interest on CC)	Debt Service (Principal + Instalment)	2.66	1.63	63%	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Taxes	Shareholder's fund	0.11	0.04	175%	Due to increase in PAT
Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operation	Inventory	NA	NA		NA in case of service sector industry
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operation	Trade Receivables	29.15	5.39	441%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases	Trade Payables	NA	NA		NA in case of service sector industry
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operation	Working Capital	0.20	0.21	-7%	Due to Loan Taken over by Govt
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Taxes	Revenue from operation	0.15	0.05	191%	
Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Capital Employed (Shareholder's Fund + Long term Borrowings)	7%	7%	1%	
Return on investment	Income Generated from Investment	Cost of Investment	NA	NA	0%	Due to no sale of investment



Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Note 45: Previous year's figures are regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to make it comparable.
All accounts of trade receivables, other financial assets, current assets, other financial liabilities, other non-current liabilities, trade payable, other current liabilities classified current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities and non-current liabilities particularly Inter Company Balances with CSPDCL and A/c code L115052 -GR/IR A/c w/out PO Rs.20,23,298.20, L010190, L010191, L112035 and L112036 are subject to confirmation and reconciliation.

Note 46: Debit of Unauthorised amount in Bank of India A/c. No.935020100003328 of Rs.31,11,300/-

An amount of Rs. 31,11,300/- has been debited between 01.03.2025 to 12.03.2025 in unauthorized manner from the current account no. 935020100003328 of Company through various cheques which were not issued by the Company. Necessary action was initiated by company and the amount was full credited back by Bank on dtd.31.07.2025.

Note 47: Accounting of STOA income Rs.25484128/- received in February 2025

As per Tariff Regulation, the LTOA billing to CSPDCL is reduced by the STOA revenue received in the same month from STOA customers.

LTOA billing for February 2025 was made wherein adjustment of STOA income Rs. 25484128/- received in February 2025 could not be effected thereby LTOA Billing to M/s CSPDCL was in excess of Rs. 25484128/-.

For the adjustment of above excess billing to LTOA customer M/s CSPDCL. Follow the accrual method of accounting, Journal entry has been passed on 31.03.2025 whereby LTOA revenue has been reduced (Debited) by Rs. 2,54,84,128.00 and LTOA customer M/s CSPDCL's A/c has been credited. This practice is also followed for the provision for expenses.

For BEGANI & BEGANI
FRN. No. - 010779 C
Chartered Accountants

SANKALP SOHANEY
Partner

Membership No. - 434993

UDIN:- 254345938MKWLG 8556

Date:- 30/09/2025

Place : Raipur
Date :

23 SEP 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company
Limited

(Rajesh Kumar Shukla)
Managing Director
DIN - 10536858

(Mahendra Singh Chauhan)
Chief Financial Officer
PAN - ACCPC4774H

(Subodh Kumar Singh)
Chairman
DIN-01863607

(Arun Mishra)
Company Secretary
M No. ACS : 55153

