

# PACIFIC IMPERIAL THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs
(1) Non-Current Assets		-	-
Total Non - Current assets		-	-
(2) Current Assets			
a. Financial Assets		-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	9.448	9.875
b. Other Current Assets	4	-	-
Total Current Assets		9.448	9.875
Total Assets		9.448	9.875
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
(1) Shareholders' Funds			
a. Equity Share Capital	5	10.000	10.000
b. Other Equity	6	(0.670)	(0.225)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		9.330	9.775
(2) Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
a. Financial Liabilities			
(3) Current Liabilities		-	-
(a) Financial Liabilities		-	-
(i) Other Current Liabilities		-	-
(ii) Short Term Provisions	7	0.118	0.100
Total Current Liabilities		0.118	0.100
Total Liabilities		0.118	0.100
Total Equity and Liabilities		9.448	9.875

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.


For Pacific Imperial Thermal Private Limited

  
S. Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00052842

  
Usha Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00053451



As per our report of even date  
For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujam  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN : 002510S

  
G. Vivekananthan  
Partner  
Membership No: 028339

Place: Chennai  
Date: 27.05.2023

UDIN:

23028339B9V01F3677

# PACIFIC IMPERIAL THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED

## Statement of Profit and Loss as on 31st March 2023

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
			Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs
I	Revenue from operations			-
II	Other Income			-
III	<b>Total Revenue (I +II)</b>			-
IV	<b>Expenses:</b>			
	Employee benefits expenses			-
	Finance costs	8	0.014	0.007
	Other expenses	9	0.431	0.218
	<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>0.445</b>	<b>0.225</b>
V	<b>Profit before exceptional items and tax ( III - IV )</b>		<b>(0.445)</b>	<b>(0.225)</b>
VI	Exceptional items		-	-
	Provisions Written back		-	-
VII	<b>Profit before extraordinary items and tax ( V- VI)</b>		<b>(0.445)</b>	<b>(0.225)</b>
VIII	Extraordinary Items		-	-
IX	<b>Profit before tax (VII - VIII)</b>		<b>(0.445)</b>	<b>(0.225)</b>
X	Tax Expense			
	(1) Current Expense		-	-
	(2) Deferred Tax		-	-
	Sub - Total		-	-
XI	<b>Profit (loss) for the period from continuing operations (IX - X)</b>		<b>(0.445)</b>	<b>(0.225)</b>
XII	Profit (loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIII	Tax expense of Discontinuing operations		-	-
	<b>Profit/(Loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
XIV	<b>Profit/(Loss) For the period (XI-XIV)</b>		<b>(0.445)</b>	<b>(0.225)</b>
XV	<b>Other Comprehensive loss/ Income</b>			
XVI	<b>Total comprehensive Income for the year (XV+XVI)</b>		<b>(0.445)</b>	<b>(0.225)</b>
XVII	<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to</b>			
	Owners of the company			
	Non - controlling interest			
XVIII	<b>Other Comprehensive (loss)/Income for the year attributable to</b>			
	Owners of the company			
	Non - controlling interest			
XIX	<b>Total comprehensive Income for the year attributable to</b>			
	Owners of the company			
	Non - controlling interest			
XX	<b>Earnings per Equity Shares (Face value of Rs.10 each)</b>			
	(1) Basic	10	(0.45)	(0.23)
	(2)Diluted		-	-

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

For Pacific Imperial Thermal Private Limited

As per our report of even date  
For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujam  
Chartered Accountants

FRN : 002510S

S.Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00052842

Usha Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00053451



G. Vivekananthan  
Partner

UDIN:

23028339BGV01F8677

Place: Chennai

Date: 27.05.2023

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Gokul Arcade, No.2, Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, Chennai – 600 020

Ph No.044 – 4394 9300.CIN No.: U40108TN2021PTC142390

Email: natarajan@oegindia.com



# PACIFIC IMPERIAL THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED

## Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs
<b>Cash flows From Operating activities</b>		
Profit for the year	(0.445)	(0.225)
<b>Movements in Working capital</b>		
Increase / Decrease in other assets	-	-
Increase / Decrease in other Liabilities	0.018	0.100
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	(0.427)	(0.125)
Income taxes paid	-	-
<b>Net cash generated by operating activities</b>	(0.427)	(0.125)
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
<b>Net Cash (used in)/generated by investing activities</b>	(0.427)	(0.125)
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments of the company	-	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	(0.427)	(0.125)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(0.427)	(0.125)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	9.875	10.000
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	9.448	9.875

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

For Pacific Imperial Thermal Private Limited

S. Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00052842

Usha Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00053451

Place: Chennai  
Date: 27.05.2023

As per our report of even date  
For Padmanabhan Ramani & Ramanujam

Chartered Accountants  
FRN : 002510S



G. Vivekananthan  
Chartered Accountants  
Membership No: 028339

UDIN:

23028339BGV01F3677

# PACIFIC IMPERIAL THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED

A. Equity Share Capital Current Reporting Period (1)					(Rs. In Lakhs)				
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period	Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
10.000	0	0	0	10.000	10.000	0	0	0	10.000
(2)									
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
10.000	0	0	0	10.000	10.000	0	0	0	10.000

A, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Gokul Arcade, No.2, Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, Chennai – 600 020

Ph No.044 – 4394 9300.CIN No.: U40108TN2021PTC142390

Email: natarajan@oegindia.com

# PACIFIC IMPERIAL THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Reserves and Surplus ( Rs. In Lakhs ) - Current Reporting period													
	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Capital Total Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserve( Specify nature )	Retained Earnings	Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (Specify nature)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-0.225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.225
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Total Comprehensive Income for current year	-	-	-	-	-	-0.445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.445
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Any other change (to be Specified )	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-0.670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.670

Reserves and Surplus ( Rs. In Lakhs ) - Previous Reporting period													
Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Capital Total Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserve( Specify nature )	Retained Earnings	Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective Portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (Specify nature)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Total Comprehensive Income for previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-0.225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.225
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Any other change (to be Specified )	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-0.225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.225



## 1. Corporate information

To carry on the business of generating electricity of all types and related commission, distribution, refurbishment, operation & maintenance in India and all over the world

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

### a) Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Up to the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27th May 2023.

### b) Basis of measurement

The Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities.

#### Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities



Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

**c) Functional and presentation currency**

These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rupees.

**d) Current versus non-current classification**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



**e) Revenue Recognition**

**(i) Sale of goods:**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are dispatched or appropriated in accordance with the terms of sale at which time the title and significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer. Revenue is recognised when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, commissions, rebates and discounts, and other similar allowances.

**(ii) Rendering of services:**

Revenue from services is recognised when the services are rendered in accordance with the specific terms of contract and when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

**(iii) Other Operating Revenues:**

Other operating revenues comprise of income from ancillary activities incidental to the operations of the Company and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

**iv) Dividend and interest income**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established (provided that 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 (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

**f) Property, plant and equipment**

i). Cost model is adopted for Property, Plant and Equipment. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

ii). The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any non-refundable import duties and other taxes, any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use by the Management, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

iii). Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying



amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

iv). An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized 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 sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

v). Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the financial statements at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold or Lease hold land is stated at historical cost.

### Depreciation

Based on a technical assessment and a review of past history of asset usage, Management of the Company has not revised its useful lives to those referred to under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended).

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements is provided on written down value method, using the rates in the manner prescribed.

	Years
Motor Vehicle	10
Computer	6
Furniture and fittings	10
UPS – Office	6

### g) Financial instruments

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

#### Financial assets

##### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.



### **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below -

#### **Debt instruments at amortised cost**

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

#### **Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income)**

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

#### **Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair Value Through Profit and Loss)**

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at **AMORTIZED COST** or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated its investments in debt instruments as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

### **Financial Assets - Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:



- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other



expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- **Financial assets measured as at amortised cost:** ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- **Debt instruments measured at FVTPL:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. The change in fair value is taken to the statement of Profit and Loss.
- **Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

#### **Financial liabilities – Recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of profit and loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

- **Loans and Borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (hereinafter referred as EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **Financial liabilities – Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **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.

### **h) Cash and Cash equivalents and cash flow statement**

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

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.



**i) Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

**j) Impairment of Non-financial assets**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

When it is not possible for the company to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**k) Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap and by products which are valued at net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete inventories are identified and written down to net realisable value. Slow moving and defective inventories are identified and provided to net realisable value.

**l) Taxation**

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

**(a) 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 consolidated 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 Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**(b) 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 recognized 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. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

**m) Employee Benefits:**

**Short Term, Employee Benefits**

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits, which includes benefits like salaries and performance incentives and are recognized as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related services.

**Post-employment benefits**

Company is not having the minimum strength to cover under contributions to any employee benefit/welfare fund and Gratuity schemes.

**n) Provision for liabilities and charges, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. Provisions represent liabilities to the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current



market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**o) Foreign currency transactions**

In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All Exchange difference arising on settlement / conversion of foreign currency monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss.

**p) Earnings per share (EPS)**

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

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

**q) Use of Estimates and Judgments**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and



Pacific Imperial Thermal Private Limited

Notes to the Ind AS Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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 and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

**Note: 3**

**Financial Asset – Current: Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(Rs in lakhs)	(Rs in lakhs)
Balances with banks:		
'- on current account	9.448	9.875
'- Cheque on hand		
'- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		
Cash on hand		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.448</b>	<b>9.875</b>

**Note: 4**

**Financial Asset – Current: Others**

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Other Current Assets	-	-
<b>Total Other current Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note: 5**

**Share Capital**

1. Share Capital	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorized share Capital	(Rs in lakhs)	(Rs in lakhs)
1,50,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each	15.00	15.00
	15.00	15.00
1,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	10.00	10.00
<b>Total Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up share capital</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>



Pacific Imperial Thermal Private Limited

Notes to the Ind AS Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Equity Shares	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	(Rs in lakhs)	No.	(Rs in lakhs)
At the beginning of the period	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	% Holding in the class	No.	% Holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
M/s. Operational Energy group India limited	51000	51.00	51000	51.00
M/s. Pacific Supplies Private Limited	49000	49.00	49000	49.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Note:6 Other Equity**

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(Rs in lakhs)	(Rs in lakhs)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(0.225)	0.000
Profit for the year	(0.445)	(0.225)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.670)</b>	<b>(0.225)</b>

**Note: 7**

**Current Liabilities –Provisions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs in lakhs)
Others	0.000	0.000
Short Term Provisions	0.118	0.100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.118</b>	<b>0.100</b>

**Note: 8**

**Finance Costs**

Particular	For the year Ended March 31, 2023 (Rs. in lakhs)	For the year Ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. in lakhs)
Bank Charges	0.014	0.007



**Note No. 9  
Other Expenses**

Particular	For the year Ended March 31, 2023 ( Rs. in Lakhs)	For the year Ended March 31, 2022 ( Rs. in Lakhs)
Audit Fees		
- Statutory Audit	0.136	0.100
- Tax Matters		
- Others		
ROC Expenses	0.295	0.118
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.431</b>	<b>0.218</b>

**Note: 10  
Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

Particular	For the year Ended March 31, 2023 ( Rs. in Lakhs)	For the year Ended March 31, 2022 ( Rs. in Lakhs)
Net profit/ (loss) after tax for the year (Rs. In crores)	(0.445)	(0.225)
Weighted number of ordinary shares for the basic EPS	100000	100000
Nominal value of ordinary share (in Rs. Per share)	10.00	10.00
<b>Basic and Diluted earnings for ordinary shares (in Rs. Per share)</b>	<b>(0.45)</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>

**Note: 11  
Employee Benefits:**

Company is not having the minimum strength to cover under contributions to provident fund. However in future if the company expands and introduces benefit plans the impact of following risk will be taken into account

1. Salary growth risk
2. Life expectancy risk/Longevity Risk
3. Interest rate risks
4. Inflation Risks

**Note No: 12  
Deferred tax Assets/liabilities**

In view of low asset base, the timing difference resulting in Deferred Tax is low and is insignificant and is not taken into account.



**Note No: 13**

**Contingent Liability**

The company does not have any contingent Liability

**Note No: 14**

**RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

a) Name of related parties and description of relation:

- (i) Operational Energy group India limited - Holding Company

b) Key management personnel

S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. S.Ramesh	Director
2	Mrs. Usha Ramesh	Director

c) Remuneration of Directors

No Remuneration has been paid to Directors

**Note No: 15**

**FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The Company's principal financial liabilities include Current Liabilities and Provisions. The Company has financial assets such as cash and its equivalents which arise directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

**Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company has a budgetary system, whereby costs are controlled in relation to the market price to ensue profitability.

**Foreign currency risk**

Foreign Currency exposures of the company are insignificant and hence the company does not require any sort of hedging.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the customer resulting in a financial loss.



### **Liquidity risk**

The Company's prime source of liquidity is cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the available working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

### **Note No: 16**

#### **CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Information about estimates and judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

##### **(i) Provisions and contingencies**

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

##### **(ii) Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax shield on losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

### **Note No: 17**

#### **CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:**

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise the shareholders' value. The Company's



Pacific Imperial Thermal Private Limited

Notes to the Ind AS Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments. The funding requirements will be met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation. The Company's policy is to use short term and long term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Net debt are long term and short term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash and cash equivalents) and short-term investments. Equity comprises share capital and free reserves (total reserves excluding cash flow hedges, debenture redemption reserve and capital reserve). The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Share Capital	10.000	10.000
Free Reserves	-0.670	-0.225
<b>Equity (A)</b>	<b>9.330</b>	<b>9.775</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	9.448	9.875
Short term investments	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Cash (B)</b>	<b>9.448</b>	<b>9.875</b>
Short term borrowings	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Current Maturity of Long term borrowings	-	-
<b>Total debt (c)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Net debt (D=(C-B))	-	-
Net debt to equity ratio (E=D/A)	-	-

For Pacific Imperial Thermal Private Limited

As per our report of even date  
For Padmanabhan Ramani &  
Ramanujam  
FRN: 002510S

S.Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00052842

Usha Ramesh  
Director  
DIN: 00053451



G. Vivekananthan  
Partner  
Membership No. 028339  
UDIN:

Place: Chennai  
Date: 27.05.2023

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